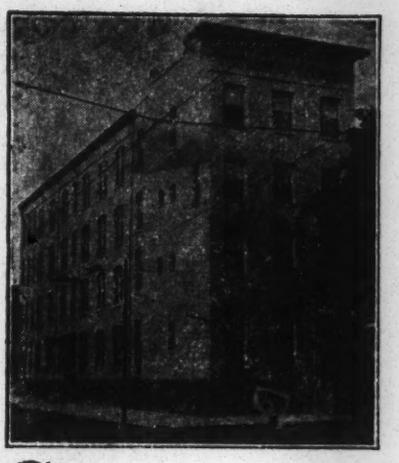
[Hotel york]



Baltimore's Largest and Finest Hotel for Colored People

HOTEL YORK

Dolphin St. and Madison Ave.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Service the Best | All Outside Rooms | Moderate Rates

31-13-106

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Sir:-

Your letter received. We assure you it will be a pleasure to have you here. We are positively your stop with the Pleasure.

You need not send a deposit. Your room will be waiting you.

Write fast rates, I am.

Yours sincerely

Jeanne Butler

3.75
5
18.75
100
75
25
₦20.75

P/Mobile calls
3 breakfast
1 —

15061
116 11700
33.61
15061

3361
31.85
1.76

1.107
175
59
239
79
144
180
460
2383

Room 1111
19 West 44th St.
N. Y. City

Dr. Howard Young

Baltimore, Md.

32-1-6

[Y.W.C.A.]

NATIONAL BOARD
OF THE
YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE PLAZA 4700

31-13-168

Wednesday -

My dear Dr. DuBois, -

"Thank you" is a very feeble expression for the gratitude we feel for your willingness to come to our service of worship this morning and for what you did for us there. It was great to have one's heart and mind searched and stretched as your words and your spirit search and stretch & goggle. Many of us in that room have been committed as wholly as we know how, for years, to the cause for which you speak and write. And when we seem slow and blind, it is due

NATIONAL BOARD
OF THE
YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE PLAZA 4700

3/-30-161

matter to lack of knowledge and wisdom than to lack of will. For that reason, along with many others, we are grateful with all our hearts and minds for your willingness to lead our thinking this morning.

And if ever in the midst of your busy work you should find the time and the inclination to come again, you would be more heartily welcomed than you can know.

With very real appreciation and gratitude,

Deborah Burner
Chairman of Prayers Committee
for Tuesday mornings.

About financial settlement -- this can be done at any time convenient to you. Saturday after the reception or Sunday morning before you leave. We will have a report on the XXXX Friday night meeting by the time of the reception Saturday evening, and if you wish could bring receipts to the reception and complete it there. Do you want cash or check?

gh

42/E/27

Plan for New School to be Erected at 139th Street,

A - General Organization Plan -

1. Kg. 4 B
2. Pre-vocational 7th & 8th years.
3. Trade School equal to two year course at Manhattan Trade
4. Junior Industrial High 9th year equal to 1st year at Washington Irving High School

36-18-20

The Pre-vocational subjects to be taught:- Dressmaking, millinery, novelty flower making, lamp shade, cooking (trade). All of these subjects will allow for elementary and advanced work.

The Junior Industrial High will provide academic subjects and industrial subjects on similar basis to the Washington Irving High School.

The Trade School will have a special curriculum with major part of pupil's time in trade classes. Academic work with the academic teachers giving special curriculum.

B - Estimate number of Rooms.

1. Kg. 4 B 18 Rooms
2. Shops 14 Rooms
3. Academic 7th, 8th, 9th years. 15 Rooms.

C - Estimate Number of pupils

700 pupils in 7th, 8th, 9th years in Junior High and the Trade School Departments.

Reasons for Organization Plan as outlined abve.

1. Congestion of Elementary Schools in District 15 - 15
2. Problems to be over-come by pupils of this district when they begin secondary education at Manhattan Trade School or Washington Irving High School

   a. Distance to School
   b. Problems of Placement
   c. Exclusion from schools because of trade conditions

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30-18-21

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Reasons for Organization Plan as outlined abve.

1. Congestion of Elementary Schools in District 15 - 16
2. Problems to be over-come by pupils of this district when they begin secondary education at Manhattan Trade School or Washington Irving High School

   a. Distance to School
   b. Problems of Placement
   c. exclusion from schools because of trade conditions

Mrs Thomas

requests the pleasure of

Mr. Stribling's

company on Thursday

Col J. B. Higginson is

the President of the

31-2-2

Club. avec hôpe de
la Ht. du Bois.

This is better than talk and bombastic harangues about "rights" — and nothing said about "duties".

30 B-2 -1

STATEMENT #2.

I find that my article reporting the round table on work with Negroes, held in connection with the American Library Association meeting in Detroit, has been widely misunderstood. I am glad to take the first opportunity to make my attitude clear.

I do not believe in segregation in libraries by race or color. I do not believe in branches for Jews or Chinese or Negroes. On the other hand, I do believe in group service. If a library is situated in an Italian district, it should especially cater to the kind of literature that Italians would naturally want to read and the kind of interests which dominate their daily life. This would not exclude books on other subjects nor would it mean that anyone but Italians were accepted at the library.

In the same way, at the 135th Street Branch of the library, New York City, I have endeavored since I came, to take charge of it, to make a special effort to see that the library contained the kind of reading that colored people wished and were interested in as well as general literature. I have made every endeavor to make welcome there not simply colored people but any person who wished to come.

It was this attitude that I tried especially to express before the round table of the American Library Association. I had there two sets of auditors, - southern librarians, who believed in special library service for Negroes but who were absolutely certain that this could only be furnished in segregated libraries. There were also northern librarians, who were only partially awake to the demands of Negro constituents of their libraries but who when they did awaken were liable to assume without question that Negro patrons could only be adequately served in segregated Negro branches. In my statement before the round table and in my report of what the round table did, I was trying to speak to these two sets of librarians, to insist, on the one hand, that segregation was not the only nor to my mind the best answer to the library service problem for Negroes; and, on the other hand, that there was a duty which librarians, North and South, owed to their colored constituents.

I met great opposition, particularly from the South, because of my stand and I am sure that many of the southern librarians would hear with astonishment and perhaps, with ill concealed delight the misinterpretation which some colored journals have put upon my attitude.

If my report has not made my attitude clear, it is a mistake in my way of putting the matter and not at all a mistake in my fundamental beliefs.

pton was established in 1868, but Lincoln was established in 1864; Berea in 1855; Wilberforce in 1856; Fisk in 1866; Atlanta, Johnson C. Smith, Morehouse and Howard in 1867; Talladega in 1867; Rust in 1868.

All these are great centers of learning, whose graduates are represented all over the United States and whose work made possible the work of Hampton and Tuskegee. It is ridiculous to discuss Hampton and Tuskegee as being the pioneer Negro institutions or the only Negro institutions, fine and valuable though their work has been. Only determined propaganda designed to decry university training for Negroes and to forward a world-wide plan to train black men simply as a caste of artisans is back of such superficial judgment.

Sir Gordon Guggisberg is absolutely wrong upon the question of Negro enfranchisement and social equality in the United States. Of course, nobody "demands" social equality, and on the other hand, no real man accepts social insult. Whenever a Negro or an Irishman or an Englishman says that he does not want to be received by other people as an equal, he deliberately lies. What he does not want, is to be compelled to ask for recognition that ought to be freely granted to ability and desert.

The Negro today, in spite of the teaching of Booker T. Washington, demands and holds political power. He knows perfectly well that in a modern, Democratic community no group can exist which is disfranchised, and the only reason that the Negro has made the advance which our visitor notes is because of the 15th Amendment which made him an American citizen and a voter. Today, there are Negro members of the legislature in ten different states; Negroes sit on the City Councils of a dozen or more cities, including New York and Chicago; they are members of the Civil

418-13-2

Service Commissions of New York and Cleveland, and they hold a score of high offices.

I am, of course, more interested in Sir Gordon Guggisberg's intimation that I am "~~deliberately~~ desperately ignorant" of modern British administration in Africa. This is quite possible, but if it is so, it is not because I have not visited Africa, read the reports of Sir Gordon Guggisberg, together with many other books and tried as much as possible to make myself intelligent concerning the condition of Negroes in the largest Negro empire of the world. I have even gone further than this. I have tried to assemble four times in the history of the world, representatives of all the different Negro groups within and without the British Empire, to gather information which apparently I and Sir Gordon Guggisberg both lack. These were the Pan African Congresses.

At these Congresses, black Britain was, of course, represented, and if it had not been for the action of the Colonial Office in 1919 when we met in Paris, and the attitude of the Colonial Secretary in 1921 when we met in London and Brussels, we would have even larger representation of the British Empire. To all these meetings we have invited, not simply Negroes but official representatives of Colonial governments to tell us frankly and openly just what their plans for the future of the black men were. France, Belgium and Portugal sent representatives. Great Britain refused.

And this brings me to the point of this letter and to the suggestion of Canon Daniel. The American Negro and the intelligent Negroes of the world have no set solution for the so-called Negro problems. But they do insist that ~~in the future~~ any organization or government that is dealing with the future of black men should call black men into council and give them the opportunity

to discuss with them their situation and wishes before any decisions concerning their people are made. The older method and the method for which the Phelps Stokes Fund stands in America and for which the British Empire stands before the world, of letting white people alone to decide as to the future of colored people, is an attitude which the colored people of the world with increased and invincible determination will not allow to go on.

The colored people of America would be only too willing to sit in council with white England and the white peoples of the world to discuss earnestly and carefully their future action, status and development. They would be willing to do this in the utmost good will and good temper; but they will not consent to be dictated to by people who assume that because of their race and color they alone have the absolute right to decide as to the future of black folk.

If Canon Daniel and any other group of liberal Englishmen will assemble a conference of the sort which he suggests, I can assure him the co-operation of the intelligent Negroes of the world. On the other hand, if such a thing is not possible, if we must submit continually to picked conferences like that at Le Zoute and to the testimony of visitors with ex parte information, then England delivers us bound hand and foot into the power of the Marcus Garvies of the world. Garvey himself amounted to little, but he voiced an insistent and growing wave of resentment at the white domination of the darker world. What he represented is by no means dead simply because his mouth is closed.

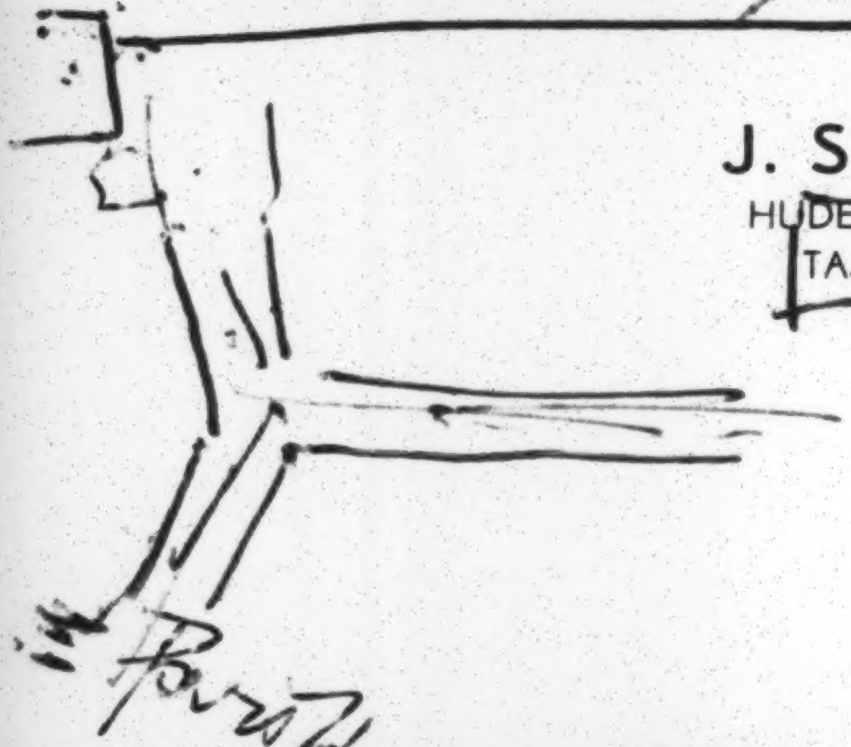
Let there be then a conference of black folk at Achimota, frank, open and earnest and let us see if white and black England and white and black America cannot sit down together as men and talk matters out.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

48-13-4

Praha I Perštýnská 11. ÚRO
Zatraceně přeteklo!



J. STANISLAV

HUDEBNÍ SKLADATEL
TAJEMNÍK ÚRO

SPOŘILOV, BOČNÍ II č. 18
TEL. RH 28164
24617

31-2-13

Prof. Dubois de la Société
médicale de Bruxelles à Monsieur.
Interesse de Gérard & Cie
Je accepte la probabilité obtenue
Pontus, Smadonni, Fermeyl
Ch^r Stubbelem

Education Blank

30-23-36

Dear Sir:

We sent you the enclosed blank some time ago. Probably in the rush of closing it has been overlooked.

Will you kindly fill it out and return it at your first convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosure

COPY

As a result of these conditions, the medical officer in charge is continually kept on the grill, as it were, from the Bureau which demands of him from time to time explanation concerning the representations that are being forwarded against him. The consequence is that instead of devoting his whole time to the main business of the hospital--the recovery of the patients--the commanding officer must of necessity devote a great part of his time to protecting the hospital itself against the conspiracies of disaffected employees.

In view of these facts, I respectfully suggest that you personally make a final disposition of all these complaints and charges against the present administration. It would seem that the Bureau has already made enough investigations of these matters through its own inspectors either to vindicate Col. Ward entirely or to dismiss him forthwith from the service. It is certain that he is not receiving the support from the Bureau that he should have if the Bureau is expecting him to do his work successfully. As things stand he is in effect on the defensive both as against his subordinates on his staff at the hospital and his superiors in the administration of the Bureau in Washington, a condition no self-respecting man can long support, to say nothing of the impossibility of his doing a successful piece of work in the directing of the hospital.

I am very much of the opinion that one source of difficulty is the fact that much of this matter that goes from this hospital to Washington does not come to your knowledge; that somewhere in the Bureau there are individuals who are in sympathy with the disaffected persons at this hospital and are using their position not make this work a success but to discredit the present management and, not impossibly, to discredit the administration of this unit by Negroes.

I am addressing this communication to you because I think matters have come to the place where a strong hand should be exercised in the support of the medical officer in charge of this hospital. It is unfair to yourself and to the Bureau to permit the Chief Officer of this hospital to be the target of his subordinates; and no method could be chosen by which more quickly and effectively to discredit the management of this institution by Negroes than the one that now obtains in the handling of these matters in the Bureau. If existing conditions are to prevail very much longer, I would unhesitatingly advise Col. Ward to resign from the service.

Permit me to say that I am writing this letter without the knowledge of Col. Ward and without any conference with him on the subject. I have just returned to the Institute after two months absence from the school, the greater part of which was spent at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore; but I have already learned enough from other sources to convince me that your attention should called to these conditions without delay, and to ask you to take

The love and esteem
in which she was held
was attested by the many
and most beautiful
floral offerings presented.
Those officiating at the
funeral were: Rev. J.K.
Spearman, Bethel A.M.E.
Church, Dr. A.D. Garner,
Grace Congl. Church, Dr.
Hutchins C. Bishop, St. Philips
P.E. Church, Dr. W.W. Brown
Metropolitan Baptist Church,
Dr. Chas Francis Meserve.
Pres. Emeritus, Shaw Univ.
Raleigh, N.C. Dr. J.W. Brown
Zion A.M.E Church, Miss
Lelia Walters, Niece of the
late Bishop Walters, who spoke

31-1-3

of Mrs. Johnson as a friend, wife and mother. Mrs. Celia C. Saunders. Secy of the Dy. W. C. A. read the list of telegrams, letters & resolutions from friends & organizations. Beautiful and touching music was rendered by the choir of Bethel Church assisted by Solos by Madam Lula Robinson Jones and a trio from the Y. W. C. A.

31-1-4

IV

List of Pall Bearers

Dr. A. B. Delaney.
Messrs. Thomas E. Taylor
James C. Thomas, Jr.
Chas. Washington
Hon. George W. Harris
Henry C. Parker
Clarence E. Hutchinson
James S. Grant
A. C. Dill
S. A. Alexander
John M. Rayall
S. H. Hart
Hon. Ferdinand A Morton
Chas. E. Jones
Hon. John C. Hawkins
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

31-1-2

Dear Jessie
I have been very
busy is why this
has not be sent.
Helen.

Mrs. W. E. Parks
2430 Gilpin
Denver, Colo.

42/80/100

Mrs. J. H. Halsey
196 North Boulevard
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. George C. Hall
3408 S. Park
Chicago

Cont. Visit: 42/80/16(A)

Mrs. L. F. Williams
1438 Enterpe St.
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. H. C. Hall
60 Windsor St.
Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Butler Wilson
13 Rutland Sq.
Boston, Mass

Mrs. Lillian Carroll
30 Saunders St.
Allston-
Boston Mass.

Mrs. H. G. Dailey
4423 Ind. ave
Chicago. Ill

42/80/101

Cmtd 0 / Visit 42/80/16(b)

Mrs. Solomon
Hotel Solomon
Sierra Leone
West Africa

B. F. Seldon
Y. M. C. A. - Sec -

cont. of list 42/80/16 (c)

42/80/102

Mrs. Lydia Smith Ward
Los Angeles Cal
1166 Griffith ave -

Mrs. A. F. Mossell
Filzwater near 17th St
Phila - Pa -

Miss G. E. Haines
25-5-W-131 st.
N. Y. C.

Mrs. John Hope
Morehouse College
Atlanta Ga.

Mrs. E. A. Peters
Ft. McPherson
Atlanta, Ga.
Red Cross
Hospital

Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson
916 French St.
Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. John A. Green
Wilberforce University Ohio

12/8/C/No 1 Add'l Copy 12/8/C/No 1
12/8/C/103

For a colored American to move about here in French West Africa is difficult, and to get information out is even more ~~difficult~~ difficult - in the interior where I have lived, a whole year has passed without my getting a single letter - even when I send money out by Americans returning home to purchase paper and books. The books are never delivered, although ~~the~~ ~~books~~ ~~were~~ ~~sent~~ ~~by~~ ~~parcel~~ ~~post~~ ~~and~~ ~~registered~~ ~~after~~ ~~a~~ ~~lapse~~ ~~of~~ several months, that the books had been sent. I mention this in order to show how hard even native Africans find it if they wish to send out or to receive mail from the Pan African Conference or other organization.

As regard to conditions here in French West Africa, I am familiar with conditions and am on friendly terms with most of the intellectual leaders and progressive rulers in Guinea, Ivory Coast, Sudan and Senegal. But before giving such details may I throw a little light on intellectuals and leaders.

With but few exceptions, there are no African intellectuals in either of these countries mentioned who are sincerely interested in helping the masses of their people in lifting them from slavery. Practically all the intellectuals ~~who~~ who have received education in France are employed by the government in various capacities - they are well paid and well treated, they are given privileges which

are ~~d~~ denied other Africans such as
first class coaches restrains and hotel
accomodations etc; hence, they have this
French attitude and are not interested
either in the people or contacts with the
outside. In other words, they are super-
Frenchmen. Recently since the fall of France
in 1940 these intellectuals are trying to
line up with factions demanding freedom
from white domination and equality for
Africans. They merely seek to elevate
themselves. The French are aware of
this and as it comes, pushing these dis-
loyal groups to the front.

The N.A.A.C.P. and socialist have
supported these Africans, even going so far as
stuffing ballot boxes and driving from
the voting places, persons who might
be against their men. There are two or
perhaps three of the several deputies
in the present French parliament who
are trying to work for their people - one
from the Sudan, one from Guinea and one
from Ivory Coast. Here in Senegal, Lamine
Gueye vowed to killed if he should
return at this time. He has been supported
here and the people of the Sudan and Guinea
elected him to be the leader of their
representatives. They wanted to form an
African bloc. Gueye refused to join
with his colleagues, he accepted office
in the short-lived Blum government saying
that he was for Senegal. He returned to
Dakar Christmas and was given civil

and
military bonus - now, his position is no
higher than his associates. From your
information, the Senegalese are hated
by all Africans. Because of their citizenship
they have been over bearing in their dealings
with the non-citizens. Senegal troops
have been used to conquer other tribes,
they are the Cossacks of West Africa.

Deputy Senghor, is a very able
man but not much of a politician.
Coming from St Louis where he held
a superior job in the Lycee, he is
rather far removed from his people and
little is expected of him. The people here
now see that they have made a great
mistake in selecting their representatives.
Lamine Gueye is purely an opportunist.

Mamba Sano ~~the~~ one of the
representatives from Guinea is a very
clever and aggressive African. He was
formerly a schoolmaster in a town where
I spent a week, I had a long talks
with him, he ~~wanted~~ likes
get in touch with the pan African Congress.
He will be able to give you a great deal
of first hand information on the trend.
~~of~~ the trend - he is now trying to form
an African bloc.

At present, there is considerable
unrest in Senegal. The Native
Council have been in session at St
Louis as the opening they were told
by the governor that they would not be

permitted to vote on finances. This was a blow, as all the delegates had wanted to increase the allotment for schools and medical service. Now they are tied hand & foot.

Locally. Frenchmen are being dumped off here by the hundreds. There are almost as many whites here as Africans. Several hundred un-attached French women have been brought here. Any white or African wishing to marry can deposit 6000 francs with the government and claim a woman, when the marriage is completed - a good position and suitable living quarters furnished. So far, only a few Africans have taken white women for wives. All the hotels have been closed, so the streets at night are filled with French women seeking Africans.

There is a big building boom here, hundreds of apartment houses and business structures are being erected for whites. Africans are being dispersed of their land. The government demanded that certain streets undergo improvement be built, as the natives are to poor to build, the property is condemned a small sum is paid to the owner and the property is then sold to an European. Within a few years there won't be many Africans living in Dakar. They are being driven to medina a filthy native town about two kilometers west of Dakar.

Confidential

The political and commercial importance of Dakar seems to be unknown to the officials at Washington. Commercially, within a few years Dakar will be connected by rail and river transport with such distant points as Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Timbuctoo and Kano. The fourteen million people living within this area will then be in a position to ships raw materials in tonnage amounting to millions and of course, will purchase manufactured goods from the outside, especially from America in ever increasing amounts. In addition to traffic to inland points, Dakar is the big bunkering point for all ships passing to and from West Africa, South Africa and South America.

A large staff of Consuls and Commercial attaches will be required as well as representatives of commercial firms [illegible] at Dakar. Due to the very badly [illegible] which the natives living in the inland of French West Africa have received at the hands of their French overlords, the hatred and distrust of whites is becoming more pronounced daily. Unless black or colored Americans come and work among these people, there will be little cooperation on the part of these embittered peoples in the opening up and development of their country by well organized British and French business houses who are fully aware of the feelings of the natives. The British are already encouraging the intelligent Africans to come and settle, both governments and private firms are giving employment to their nationals. The British Consulate general

over

employ a complete African staff - in addition to their regular staff, various persons connected with private firms are paid by the consulate to supply information. Political attaches are well provided with funds and they mingle socially with the native professional classes. Also, at important interior points, British African traders are given subsidys etc.,

As for Americans - there is not a single colored American employed - although several American firms are represented. The Texas Oil Company, the Pan American airways and Civil Aviation Service. The American Consular General is generally hostile toward colored Americans who pass through. Even during the war period, not a single American was employed although, I had offered my services, I was never asked to come to Dakar. On one occasion, I came to Dakar early in 1944 to renew my passport, I told of German submarine bases etc., along the coast, they of course looked as if to say "this a liar", however, my information reached a high ranking Naval officer who took a plane and went to the places mentioned, before reaching Liberia

45-1-180

two American ships were torpedoed off the Liberian coast, the planes ~~Broad~~ manned were found and destroyed. No more ~~Ame~~ American ships were lost. I have mentioned this merely to show the attitude of American consular officers. Recently, ~~lost~~ quantities of American military supplies have been stolen and sold in Dakar - during this time, African friends told me of what was going on, yet, the military authorities did not see fit to ask me to assist. Now, several officers have been called home including the commanding officer as well as civil service employes for trial by American court.

The political side. Dakar is geographically the crossroad to south Atlantic points and at the present time an increasing number of secret agents are passing to and from several Latin American ~~coun~~ countries - I meet them almost every day. These agents are well supplied with money - they carry valise loads of documentary materials to be used as propaganda against America. A few days ago I was shown news clippings and photographs of ~~the~~ negroes being lynched in America. It appears that Dakar maintain a clearing house for anti American propaganda. Even the local French ~~U~~ K K K groups are secretly furnishing certain prominent African visitors.

inside information on how colored
americans are being treated. The Bilbo
investigation is already in the hands of
several prominent afro-americans.

I have taken considerable space in
telling of matters which may not be
of interest to you or the association,
however, I feel that I should make it
known to the association that even out here
American prejudice against colored
people is the order of the day, greatly to
the injury of American and the attempts
on the part of American representatives
attending the U.N. meetings. Further, I
wish to stress the necessity for making
use of colored americans in this region.
The most urgent need out here, is a
commercial attaché, cultural relations
attaché with consular rank and several
clerical and special attaches, all colored.

For your information, the present
consulate general office is staffed entirely
with negro clerks. The consul general
is from South Carolina. The consul is from
N.C. - one vice consul is from Alabama.
The other is a polish Jew from N.Y. So, you
can see that even if american colored
attachés were sent out here at this time
they would have a hard time. It is
quite evident that a complete change
will be necessary. New attaches should
be promoted and sent here as consul general.

45-1-174

Thomas Jesse Jones [c. 1920's]

31-13-166

"I am sorry for what you say about Thomas Jesse Jones but I must own that it falls in with a certain impression - I cannot in fairness be more definite - I have had about him."

1. Argentina

Dr. Ricardo Levene, Universidad de la Plata, haPlata, Arg. [Wilgus]

Dr. Vicente Rossi, ha Prensa, Buenos Aires [Hogan, Pattee

Victor Daniel Goyta, Secretario Honorario del Instituto Cultural Argentino Norteamericano, Maipu 666, Buenos Aires [C.]

2. Bolivia

* Alsides Argüedas, ha Paz, Bolivia [Wilgus]

3. Brazil

Exmo. Sonhor, Dr. Gilberto Freyre

c/o O Diario, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil. [W., P., Wms., L. H.]

Exmo. Senhor Dr. luis de Camara Caseudo

393 Junqueira Aires [P.

Natal, Rio Grande do Norte

Dr. Mario Melo

Rua Santo Elias, 306 [P.]

Recife, Pernambuco

Dr. E. Roquette Pinto, Rua Vila Rica, 13, Rio de Janeiro [P.]

Dr. Pedro Calmon Moniz de Bittencourt

Rua Xavier da Silveira 22

Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro [P.]

Sr. Dr. Arturo Ramos

Praia Do Russel, 164/6 - Ap. 16 [L., P., H.

Rio de Janeiro.

* Sr. Reginaldo Guimaraes, Associacao Universitaria de Bahia, Rosario 122, 2° Andar, Bahia. He was Sec. of the Segundo Congreso afro-brasileiro. [Or.]

Dra. Eloise Torres, Museu Nacional, Quinta Boa Vista

Rio de Janeiro [P.]

Spencer Vampré Rua Padre João Menoel, 33

São Paulo, Brazil [W.]

Dr. Jacques Raimundo S. Clemente 243 VIII Rio [P.]

Renato Mendonça, Ministerio de Relações Exteriores, Rio [P.] [L.H.]

X. Caribbean

Dr. Margot Arce, University of Porto Rico [J.]

5. Colombia

Dr. Enrique Otero d'Acosta, Apartado 992, Bogotá. [C.]

Dr. Gabriel Porras Troconis, Cartagena [P.]

Jesús María Henao, Carrera Sexta, 154, Bogotá [W.]

[over]

408 | 11 | 42

4. Chile — *Eugenio Pereira Salas, University of Chile, Santiago. [W.]

Prof. Luis Galdames, c/o Instituto Pedagogico, Santiago [C.]

Senor Alejandro Fuenzalida Grandon,
Biblioteca Nacional (Santiago) [C.]

6. Costa Rica
Pros. Luis Galdames [see Chile] [C.]

7. Cuba

Dr. Fernando Ortiz, Calle h y 27 - Vedado, Habana
" Herminio Portell-Vilá, Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, N.C. [W., P., W.,
See Work, 638 Sr. Israel Castellanos, c/o Dr. Ortiz. [P.]
Dr. Carlos Manuel Trelles, c/o Dr. Ortiz [S.].

8. Dominican Republic

* Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Servicio Nacional de Instrucción, Ciudad Trujillo, Santo Domingo. ~~Guatemala City~~ [W.]

Lic. C. Armando Rodriguez,
Calle 19 de marzo 9 [P.]
Ciudad Trujillo

Emilio Rodríguez Demorizi
Duarte 18
Ciudad Trujillo

9. Ecuador

10. Guatemala

* Jose Antonio Villacorta Calderón
17 Calle Poniente 26.
Guatemala City

10 Haiti

M. Dantès Bellegarde
M. le Dr. Price Mars } Portau Prince [h.]
M. Ulric Duvivier
M. le Dr. Clément Lanier, Saint Marc. [h.]
H. P. Davis

12. Honduras

* Rafael Heliodoro Valle, [A Native H.]

13. Mexico

Rafael Heliodoro Valle,
Calle 25, No. 62, Tacubaya, D.F. Mexico [L., W., Wms. Pr.

Genaro Estrada, Avenida Sierra Madre 135, Lomas de Chapultepec, Mexico, D.F. [Pr.]

(*) Dr. Manuel Gamio
Dinamarca, 44, ~~Mexico~~ D.F. Mexico. [P.]

14. Nicaragua

* Dr. Emilio Alvarez, Managua, Nicaragua [P.]

15. Paraguay

Vicente Rossi, See Argentina

15. Peru

Julio Tello – address not given by Dr. Cox. [C.]

Dr. Alberto Giesecke, c/o American Embassy, Lima [C.]

* Jorge Basadre, University of San Marcos, Lima [C.] [L.H.]

Dr. Pedro Weiss, Profesor de Antropologia, Univ. of San Marcos [P.]

15. Panama

Senor Olmedo Alfaro, Panamá, Panamá [P.]

Dr. Ernesto Castillero, " " [P.]

Ricardo J. Alfaro, Washington, D.C. [W.]

18. El Salvador

R.F. Valle, See Mex.

19. Uruguay

Eduardo Acevedo, Avenida J. Suárez 3106, Montevideo [W.]

20. Venezuela,

* Vicente Lecuna, Reductora Miranda 59, Caracas. W.

ADB/TJ/143

Jamaica

W. Adolphe Roberts
111 West 12th Street, N.Y. City.

Porto Rico.

Prof. Richard Pattee
Humacao,
Puerto Rico, W. I.

4 Oct 1944

United States

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Dir. of Inst. of Intern. Ed.
2 West 45th St., NYC

Dr. Samuel Guggenheim
254 Fourth Avenue, NYC.

Professor A. Curtis Wilgus ans.
George Washington University
Washington, D.C.

40Brij/140

Professor Herbert I. Priestley ans.
University of California
Berkeley, California

Professor Charles E. Chapman ans.
University of California

Professor Joseph B. Lockey
University of California
* Los Angeles, California

Professor J. W. Caughey
University of California
* Los Angeles, California

Reverend Francis B. Steck, ans
Catholic University of Washington
Washington, D.C.

Professor W. W. Sweet
University of Chicago

(over)

Professor G. H. Blakeslee
Clark University
Worcester, Mass.

ans.

Professor Clarence F. Jones
Clark University
Worcester, Mass.

ans.

Brazil

Sr. D. Arturo Ramos
Praia de Russell 164
Rio de Janeiro
Brasil

Cuba

Dr. Fernando Ortiz
Calle L esq. 27
Vedado
Habana, Cuba

Care of Professor Herminio Portell Vilá
Black Mountain College
Black Mountain, North Carolina

ADDRESS

Brazil

Exmo. Senhor Gilberto Freyre
c/o O Diario, Recife
Pernambuco
Brazil

Brazil

Dr. Edgard Roquet Pinto
Director, Museu Nacional
Quinta Boa Vista
Rio de Janeiro
Brazil

Brazil

Dra. Eloise Torres (anthropologist)
Museu Nacional
Quinta Boa Vista
Rio de Janeiro
Brazil

Cuba

Senor Israel Castellanos (anthropologist)
c/o Dr. Fernando Ortiz
Calle L esq. 27
Vedado
Habana, Cuba

Peru

Dr. Pedro Weiss
Profesor de Antropologia
Universidad de San Marcos
Lima, Peru

Argentina / Paraguay / Uruguay

Dr. Vicente Rossi (author of a book on the Negro of the River Plate region)
La Prensa
Buenos Aires

Panama

Senor Olmedo Alfaro
Panama
Panama

Caribbean

Dr. Margot Arce
University of Puerto Rico [suggested by Mrs. James]

Colombia

Dr. Gabriel Porras Troconis " " Prof. Pattee
Cartagena, Colombia

Please make 3 copies

Add addresses of Ramos and Basadre in Prof. Haring's letter

40B/rj/139

Exmo. Senhor Gilberto Freyre, C/o O DIARIO, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil

Dr. Fernando Ortiz, Calle L esq. 27, Vedado, Habana, Cuba

Dr. Edgard Roquet Pinto, Director, Museu Nacional, Quinta Boa Vista, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Dra. Eloise Torres (anthropologist), Museu Nacional, Quinta Boa Vista, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Señor Israel Castellanos (anthropologist), C/o Dr. Fernando Ortiz (see above)

Dr. Pedro Weiss, Profesor de Antropología, Universidad de San Marcos, Lima, Peru

Dr. Vicente Rossi, author of a book on the negro of the River Plate region, might be reached through "La Prensa" of Buenos Aires. I am not even sure that he is still living.

Señor Olmedo Alfaro, Panamá, Panamá. Has written several articles on the negro in Panama.

A PROPOSED DEFINITION OF SOCIOLOGY

Sociology is the science which measures the element of chance in the action of living beings. Natural science assumes the invariable operation of natural laws, but admits that when the phenomena of life and consciousness appear, then more and more laws have to be expressed as tendencies and even probabilities. Sociology grants the rule of law in the natural sciences, but assumes that when the phenomena of life and consciousness appear, that an incalculable element enters. And that it does not seem at present as though the resultant phenomena could be explained without assuming an element, which for lack of a better name, we call, chance or will, or creative impulse. Sociology is certain that the area in which this incalculable element is present is not nearly as wide as earlier ages have assumed, but tends, under the careful research of natural science, to be more and more narrowed. But nevertheless, sociology sees no way in which we can maintain the logic of our present language, our present education, ethics and law, unless we cling to the assumption that natural law does not occupy the whole field of force, but that somehow force is acted upon and deflected and re-directed by other forces which can not be accounted for by the axiom of the conservation of energy. It has always been assumed that this is the case, and it is not unscientific that in modern, rational, scientific research, we should continue to assume such a realm of chance until the universality of natural law is absolutely proven.

37-11-1

Physics and chemistry, therefore, study the action and re-action of matter. Biology studies the laws of life. Psychology, the action and re-action of matter in the form of nervous energy. History records the facts of human action, so far as ascertainable, while sociology studies and measures with all possible exactitude and with the use of historic data, and the results of all science, the limits of the action of natural law, and of that incalculable element in the action of living beings, which for want of a better name, we call chance.

A Monthly Journal of Negro Thought and Opinion

PROSPECTUS

I. The Need

Developments of the past few years have focused attention as never before on the struggles of American Negroes for equality. The outcome of these struggles holds fateful consequences, not only for 16 million Negro people in the United States, but for the future of American democracy.

The Montgomery and Tallahassee bus boycotts provide dramatic examples of Negro community initiative in implementing Supreme Court decisions against segregation. Can they, and should they be duplicated throughout the country? Does non-violent passive resistance to Jim Crow on a mass scale represent the Negro's next big step in the Negro's climb to equality?

Or should Negroes, on the other hand, confine their efforts to court cases and educational programs with the view that equality will then come of its own accord in due time?

Will the merged and strengthened AFL-CIO play a decisive part in the battles ahead? How can it fight more effectively for job equality for Negroes and organization of the unorganized in the South?

Is there a significant place for Negro educational, religious, social and business institutions in an integrated American society? What is the outlook, in the midst of an all-embracing drive toward integration, for the development of the special cultural characteristics and contributions of American Negroes?

Is the answer to Dixiecrat dominance of the Democratic Congressional delegation to be found in a shift to the Republican party? Should Negroes seek a third party alternative now? How can the drive to register Southern Negroes as voters, practically stalemated for the past eight years, be put in high gear again?

These are but some of the questions which have been thrust to the forefront in the Negroes' battle for equality in the United States.

Among the needs of the moment is a vehicle of communication which will serve to mirror and discuss these developments, enhance the Negro people's fight for freedom, advance their interests as a people in all phases of the national life, and enlist new partisans of justice to active participation in their cause.

To meet this need, it is proposed that a monthly magazine be established which shall be a journal of review, thought and opinion related to the life, culture and strivings of the Negro people. Such a publication will seek to strengthen the development of a united outlook and common program for freedom among all American Negroes. It will seek to accomplish this aim, however, by encouraging the greatest diversity of opinion, the utmost freedom of debate on all questions of immediate or long-range interest to the Negro.

II. Aims

The aims of the publication shall be:

A. To provide a public forum for the review, examination and debate of all problems confronting the Negro people of the United States.

B. To offer a means of examining and strengthening the relationship between the Negroes' struggles in this country and the anti-colonial struggles of the peoples of the Caribbean area, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America.

C. To explore, from the viewpoint of the special interests of American Negroes, as well as the general interest of the nation, the variety of forms of economic and social systems now existing and emerging in the world.

D. To provide a medium of expression for serious and talented writers - both those with established reputations, and beginners seeking an audience for the first time.

III. Character of the Publication

The magazine is to be an independent, democratic, non-partisan, fearless and militant journal of Negro opinion. Its policy shall be to present all views and bar none. In the belief that truth can never be attained by suppression of the unorthodox, the pages of the magazine will be accessible to the views of all, whether or not those views enjoy popular favor at the moment of their promulgation.

To achieve full and unencumbered citizenship of American Negroes; to contribute toward the achievement of peace and comity among nations; to uphold the right of all nations to freely determine their own destinies; to secure for all the people of the world the full benefits of scientific invention and productive achievement - these shall be the general objectives of the magazine.

The magazine will have no special interests to serve -- no party, organization, or institution. Those who commit themselves to its support become patrons only of a publication and an editorial policy designed to provide an open forum for the free expression of ideas. Sponsors of the publication will assume no responsibility for the particular views of any of its contributors; nor will contributors be constrained to abide by any editorial preference or bias of the publishers or editors.

IV. The Market

The question arises: "Is There a market for such a publication?" All evidence answers in the affirmative. Thousands upon thousands of Negroes - in community and on campus, in the church and at the work bench, in large city, small town and rural area -- are now engaged in a daily, organized battle to eliminate segregation and discrimination. A publication devoted to the discussion and illumination of the problems they face, well edited and widely distributed, will receive a rousing welcome and the earnest support of these thousands.

Of equal importance, the magazine will not be competitive with any other publication now on the market.

> It will not be a popular picture-magazine such as EBONY; nor a picture-news digest magazine such as JET.
>
> It will not be the house organ of any organization, such as THE CRISIS and the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY.
>
> It will not be the scholarly project of an educational institution, such as PHYLON or the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION.

Thus, the potential market for the magazine in the United States is a large one, both among Negroes and among whites interested in democracy's fulfillment. Furthermore, persons concerned with the anti-colonial struggle in all parts of the world may be expected to be associated with the magazine as readers as well as contributors.

4/16/40

V. Initiation

It is expected that a group of leading personalities in the business and professional fields will constitute a legal corporate body for the purpose of publishing the magazine and assuming responsibility for its business functions.

The corporation, once established, will invite competent persons to constitute an editorial board. The editorial board shall have the responsibility to initiate editorial policy and programs and see that they are executed.

It is hoped that the eminent scholar, pioneer social scientist and great writer and editor, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, may be persuaded to lend his distinguished talents and world-wide prestige to the magazine as editor-in-chief or chief editorial consultant.

VI. Finances

The life-blood of most publications in the United States is advertising revenue. The sources of such revenue are severely limited, however, in the case of journals engaging in controversey and dissent. In addition, revenue from circulation, while of prime importance, will nevertheless be insufficient to meet operating costs. Therefore, the magazine, while seeking its maximum potential income from these two sources, will have to place unusual dependence upon regular sustaining contributions, occasional gifts and special fund-raising in order to maintain a balanced budget.

VII. Suggestions Requested

This Prospectus is submitted as a first draft in order to place before a number of persons who may be interested the essential conception of the project herein described. Those who read it are urged to do so critically, and to favor the sponsors with their suggestions for amendments and improvements of any kind whatsoever.

My dear Dr.-

Have been here a bachelor since March. And I think that I shall go mad with loneliness.
I am glad that you are at home again it is not quite so quiet.
You must let me see you sometimes, I must see you just to say how sorry I am for all that happened my life is miserable.

31-5-62

Ida Bess - Journal

31-1-18

2 President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

2 Mr. Clarence A. Bacote
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

2 Mr. William S. Braithwaite
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

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Atlanta, Georgia

2 Mr. Will M. Cook
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34 Ridgemont Street
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2 Mr. Oran W. Eagleson
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2 Mr. Edward A. Jones
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2 Mr. Ira De A. Reid
Atlanta University
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2 Dr. James H. Dillard
Box 418
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2 Professor Benjamin Brawley
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

2 Dr. Otelia Cromwell
Miner Teachers' College
Washington, D. C.

2 Dr. Waldo G. Leland
907 Fifteenth Street
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Yale University,
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2 Dr. J. E. Spingarn
110 East 78th Street
New York City

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Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

2 Mr. Monroe N. Work
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2 Mr. William Pickens
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City
New York

2 Dr. A. R. Radcliffe Brown
1 Jowett Walk
Oxford, England

2 President D. O. W. Holmes
Morgan College
Baltimore, Maryland

2 Mr. Channing H. Tobias
347 Madison Avenue
New York City
New York

2 Dr. E. R. Alexander
234 West 139th Street
New York City
New York

32-2-28

ERRATUM

The name of Duke Ellington is incorrectly included in the footnote on page 8 of this pamphlet. Mr. Ellington was not among the signers of the Appeal.

A.E.K.

32-2 23

ERRATUM

The name of Duke Ellington is incorrectly included in the footnote on page 8 of this pamphlet. Mr. Ellington was not among the signers of the Appeal.

A.E.K.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Pospisil, Dr. Francis. Ethnogr. Department of the Mor. Zem. Museum, Brno, Moravia.
Želízko, Herr J. V. Bendlova 1493, Prague-Žižkov.

DENMARK

Dansk Missionsraad. c/o Professor Torm, Copenhagen.

DEUTSCHLAND

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. München.
Berliner Missionsgesellschaft. Georgenkirchstrasse 70, Berlin NO 43.
Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle. Wilhelmstrasse 36/7, Halle, a.S.
Bethel Mission. Bethel bei Bielefeld.
Buchhandlung der Berliner Missionsgesellschaft. Georgenkirchstrasse 70, Berlin NO 43.
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Eingeborenenkunde. Verl. Hedemannstrasse 1/3, Berlin SW 48.
Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft. Am Karlsbad 10, Afrikahaus, Berlin W 35.
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionsbund. Blumenau 144, Hamburg 23.
Duisburg, Dr. Adolf von. Witzenhausen a.d. Werra.
Fincke, Hermann. 67 Fröbelstrasse, Bielefeld.
Friederichsen & Co. Bergstrasse 23, Hamburg.
Hamburger Staats-und Universitätsbibliothek. Speersort, Hamburg I.
Kastl, Geheimrat Dr. L. Conradstrasse 7, Berlin-Wannsee.
Kolonialkriegerdank, E. V. Potsdamerstrasse 97 II, Berlin W 35.
Museum für Völkerkunde, Hamburg. Hamburg.
Museum für Völkerkunde, Leipzig. Johannisplatz, Neues Grassi-Museum, Leipzig.
Nekes, Pater Hermann. Missionshaus der Pallotiner, Limburg/Lahn.
Neukirchener Mission. Neukirchen, Kreis Mörs
Norddeutsche Mission. Dobben 123, Bremen.
Pfeffer, Frau Gully. Bismarckstrasse 10, Berlin-Charlottenburg.
Prietze, Dr. Rudolf. Kolonialhochschule Witzenhausen a.d. Werra.
Reimer, Dietrich A. G. Wilhelmstrasse 29, Berlin SW 48.
Schnee, Excellenz Dr. H. Lietzensee Ufer 11, Berlin-Charlottenburg.
Seminar für Orientalische Sprachen. Dorotheenstrasse 7, Berlin NW 7.
Staatl. Forschungsinstitut für Völkerkunde. Johannisplatz, Neues Grassi-Museum, Leipzig.
Staatl. Museum für Völkerkunde. Königgrätzerstrasse 120, Berlin SW 11.
Universitätsbibliothek. Dorotheenstrasse 81, Berlin NW 7.
Universitätsbibliothek. Heidelberg.
Von der Ropp, Baron Fr. Kurfürstenstrasse 107, Berlin.
Wanger, Rev. W. Gaimersheim, b/Ingolstadt, Bayern.
Weichert, Missions-Inspektor. Berliner Missionsgesellschaft, 70 Georgenkirchstrasse, Berlin NO 43.
Weltwirtschafts-Institut der Handelshochschule, Leipzig. Ritterstrasse 8/10 Leipzig.
Woermann-Linie, Deutsch-Ost-Afrika Linie. Afrikahaus, Gr. Reichenstrasse, Hamburg.

32-39-133

FINLAND

Finnish Missionary Society. 16 Tähtitorninkatu, Helsinki.
Tarkkanen, Rev. Matti. 16 Tähtitorninkatu, Helsinki.

FRANCE

Allégret, M. le Pasteur E. 102 Boulevard Arago, Paris XIV.
Association Colonies-Sciences. 44 rue Blanche, Paris IX.
Association Cotonnière Coloniale. 4 rue de la Paix, Paris.
Boyer, M. Paul. Directeur de l'Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes, 2 rue de Lille, Paris.
Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale. 32 Cours Pierre Puget, Marseille.
Couve, M. le Pasteur D. 102 Boulevard Arago, Paris XIV.
Ecole Coloniale. 2 Avenue de l'Observatoire, Paris.
Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes. 2 rue de Lille, Paris.
Institut d'Ethnologie de l'Université de Paris. 191 rue Saint-Jacques, Paris.
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Merlin, M. le Gouverneur-Général M. 14 rue S. Pierre, Neuilly s/Seine.
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African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd. Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.
African Society. Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7.
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Allshorn, Miss Florence. Upways, Chantry Lane, Storrington, Sussex.
Awuna-Bankole, Mr. Kweku. 6 Rockborne Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
Bancroft, Mr. C. Lewis. Grey Roofs, Bloxham, Nr. Banbury, Oxon.
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Bon, Mr. Anton. 6 Porchester Terrace, London, W. 2.
British Celanese, Ltd. 8 Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1.
Brown, Dr. G. G. London School of Economics, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.
Carter, Rev. J. F. The Orchard, Repton, Derby.
Cauchi, Dr. Joseph. c/o Midland Bank, Limited, 159/160 Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1.
Chadwick, Mr. Edward R. 164 Healy Lane, Batley, Yorks.
Church House Library. The Librarian, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Church of Scotland Mission. 22 Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Church Missionary Society. Salisbury Square, London, E.C. 4.
Cox, Mr. W. J. B. 6 Elyen Road, Stroud Green, London, N. 4.
Crocker, Mr. W. G. African & Eastern Trade Corp., Ltd., Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.
Daniell, Rev. E. S. The Board of Study for the Preparation of Missionaries, Edinburgh House, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W. 1.
Dreyfus, Dr. H. British Celanese, Ltd., 8 Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1.
Driberg, Mr. J. H. Suite 480, 61 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.
Duggan, Mr. E. de Courcy. 27 Gordon Road, Seaforth, Nr. Liverpool.

Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd. Colonial House, Water Street, Liverpool.
Erlanger, Baroness de. 139 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
Evans-Pritchard, Mr. E. E. Mon Abri, Crowborough, Sussex.
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Firth, Mr. A. P. Dalmeny, Graham Road, Mitcham, Surrey.
Fitzmaurice, Dr. H. Godfrey. Killowen, Blarney, County Cork, Ireland.
Foster, Mr. R. S. Apricots Witley, Surrey.
Francis, Mr. E. C. Peterhouse, Cambridge.
Friends Foreign Mission Association. Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W. 1.
Gibbons, Miss Annie. Universities' Mission to Central Africa, 9 Dartmouth Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.
Godfrey, Rev. Robert. 35*a* Ardgowan Street, Greenock, Scotland.
Gollock, Miss G. A. Uplands Cottage, Belvedere Drive, Wimbledon, London, S.W. 19.
Grant-Duff, Honble. Mrs. Men of the Trees, 16 Mulberry Walk, Chelsea, London, S.W. 3.
Gray, Rev. A. Sudan United Mission, Falcon Court, 32 Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.
Griffith, Mr. Francis L. 11 Norham Gardens, Oxford.
Groves, Rev. C. P. 11 Kingsmead Close, Selly Oak, Birmingham.
Guggisberg, Brig.-Gen. Sir Gordon. Yateley Hall, Yateley, Hants.
Guppy, Mr. Henry. John Rylands Library, Manchester.
Hammond, Mr. S. A. 10 Langdon Road, Bromley, Kent.
Hardy, Rev. John B. 11 Owston Road, Carcroft, Nr. Doncaster.
Hendry, Mr. William. 13 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
Hetherwick, Rev. A. 16 St. Ninians Terrace, Edinburgh.
High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa. South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2.
Hodson, Mr. T. C. 10 Wood Lane, Highgate, London, N. 6.
Hunter, Miss M. J. 38 Morpeth Mansions, London, S.W. 1.
Irvine, Mr. F. R. The Nook, King Edward Road, Goldington, Bedford.
Johnson, Mr. H. C. 151 Highbury New Park, London, N. 5.
Jones, Prof. Daniel. University College, Gower Street, London, W.C. 1.
Kaffraria Mission Association. The Secretary, St. Mary's Vicarage, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
Kelly, Miss M. 34 St. George's Square, London, S.W. 1.
Lewin, Mr. P. E. Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. 2.
Lindsey, Mr. C. D. 6 Castle Square, Brighton.
Marin, Mr. G. Whiteway, Nr. Stroud, Glos.
Mason, Mrs. Michael. Freeland House, Freeland, Oxford.
Mather, Mr. L. G. 22 Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1.
Monroe, Miss E. The Vicarage, Wimbledon, London, S.W. 19.
Moon, Mr. E. R. P. 6 Enslow Gardens, London, S.W. 7.
Mort, Mr. E. L. Broomfields, Frensham, Surrey.
Newlands, Mr. H. S. Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. 2.
Mackay, Mr. James B. J. The Vicarage, Coleford, Gloucestershire.
Niger Company, Ltd. Lever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C. 4.

32-39-134

Northcote, Mr. R. C. 11 Playfair Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, West Kensington, London, W. 14.
Paravicini, His Exc. C. R. 32 Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. 1.
Pongas Association. c/o S.P.G., 15 Tufton Street, London, S.W. 1.
Primitive Methodist Missionary Society. 8 Holborn Hall, London, W.C. 1.
Ramage, Capt. R. O. St. Aubyns, Kinnear Road, Edinburgh.
Rowling, Rev. Canon. Seaborough Rectory, Crewkerne, Somerset.
Russel, Miss Sybil. 3 Walker Street, Edinburgh.
Scott-Duckers, Mr. J. 120 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.
Siddall, Mr. R. W. 106 Commonside, Ansdell, Lytham.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 9 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. 2.
Solanke, Mr. Ladipo. University College, Gower Street, London, W.C. 1.
Speiser, Mr. E. 'The Crozier', Corkran Road, Surbiton, Surrey.
Talbot, Mr. P. Amaury. Bishopton, Stratford-on-Avon.
Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. Friars House, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
Thornton-Duesbery, Rev. J. P. Wycliffe Hall, Oxford.
Torday, Mr. E. 17 The Grove, Boltons, London, S.W. 10.
Traill, Mr. Edwin. 67 Selwyn Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.
Tritton, Miss E. M. 6 Sloane Court East, London, S.W. 3.
Tucker, Mr. A. N. 31 Courtfield Gardens, London, S.W. 5.
Vischer, Rev. M. M. The Vicarage, Appledore, Kent.
Walker, Mr. S. W. Hawksley House, Retford, Notts.
Warburton, Miss Mabel C. St. Hilda's East, Old Nichol Street, Bethnal Green, London, E. 2.
Welch, Rev. J. W. The Rectory, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
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I believe it would be a most serious mistake for this Committee to omit a strong and basic article on investment in its final report. The Committee should remember that the amount of capital invested in Africa has greatly increased since the first World War and especially American capital which now nearly equals British capital. Foreign capital invested in Africa represents a total of more than three thousand million dollars. This capital is invested in Africa without any of the controls which surround invested capital in Europe and America. There is no limit to which wages may not be reduced; there are few limits as to housing, sanitation and child labor; in addition to this the interests of capital in Africa so far as profits are concerned are attended to by representatives of capital sitting in the governors' councils and also exercising strong influence upon the appointment and action of governs through their political power in England. On the other hand, in the colonies there is almost no political power among the natives to curb capitalistic investment and methods. Under these circumstances to leave out strong reference to the curbing of investment would leave us open to blame either for a lack of knowledge or lack of courage.

Les documents concernant l'emploi des troupes noires pendant la guerre n'étant pas encore publics, et ceci en comporte que les documents concernant la première partie de recherches -

J'avais déjà établi la bibliographie sur "les relations entre la France et ses colonies d'afrique" dont il était question dans la première lettre lorsque j'ai reçu la seconde insistant spécialement sur le côté "Politiques européennes en Afrique - la distribution des matières premières et des Colonies"

Une bibliographie porte donc sur ces deux points différents pour les articles de revue - Pour les livres j'ai réuni les deux questions -

La documentation sur l'Utilisation des Troupes noires pendant la guerre sera terminée vers le 1 octobre - Je pourrai donc la faire parvenir dès cette époque - Bien qu'il soit peu

30-19-2

probable que des livres ou des articles soient publiés sur ce sujet d'ici la fin de l'année, je compléterai cette documentation par un court travail à la fin de décembre afin d'être bien sûr de ne rien laisser échapper -

Je me suis permis de permettre, dans ma documentation sur les politiques européennes en Afrique quelques articles ou livres anglais que j'ai rencontrés au cours de mes recherches -

Ils ne m'ont paru en effet suffisamment importants pour qu'on ne les laisse pas échapper -

Just me
sayin'

H

Y

Best regards
Lil —

OW GOES

T ?

love girls are lucky
enough to go wer
and say
person — Dad wrote
for first
for now.

Will you be good enough to phone me, Thurs. night at 6 A.M. Thursday Morning directions etc. of

Thanks you
L.C.M.

31-13-176

My dear Dr. Dick Dix,

The enclosed bulletins, read in the order marked, will let you know the method employed by the pastor of Calvary Church, to let his flock know about Friday's lecture. A preparatory measure needed for this initial event in Calvary.

I have sent the entire paper so you might have an idea of the paper we deal to the town. It is the only daily.

Given personally to Mrs Hilliard, mentioned in the bulletin, for the interest and good will. For the first time in her life, has she not endorsed Yes. Dawn Hapgood over my Congress.

She is the influence in the town, financially and Socially. I believe she will make favorable remarks. Please be gracious as she must become a complete convert after today. We need her friend-

(over)

ship. She has always supported me generously. I am sure you will be guided wisely in this case of the crying need for funds for the M. A. A. C. Power house. Heretofore the Branch has been unable to do this thing for them. Again I say, I'm glad for having cooked with her.

The matter will be informal in nature. The audience must sympathetic in spirit and attitude toward the subject. In keeping the scale of [illegible] and treat this. I would know that my personal contact with the majority of [illegible] would administration, [illegible] respect possible for you, as a man and scholar. Your personality must be put to reach them. I am confident of this. It has been a critical adventure for.

After the meeting, a few moments of meditation, more and silent, before dinner. Maybe you believe it will be welcome. Don't it? Money at this - if you are ready. Gratefully, Dora. CM

a little play after we suck.

32-21-56

Miss Gladys MacDonald of 2588-7th Ave. was at one time at the library a nd could give you some important facts about her treatment in the library. They took her on the recommendation of a white assistant, without hesitency, who had been at the 135th St. Branch and who later went as an assistant to Hampton library. Then because she had too positive a personality, they shifted her around because they did not like her and said her training was not adequate until she was forced to resign. Myra Logan and Lucile Spence have both applied at the library and have been refused. Lucile Spence was a Phi Beta Kappa student and is now a teacher.

CHISWICK 2785.

11 May.

PAGE'S YARD,
CHISWICK, W.4.

31-30-31

Dear Sir

I found your letter of 7th May awaiting me, on my return from Morocco.

I should certainly be most happy for you to reproduce any of the pictures in your journal. But I have no photographs myself. Various journals have made reproductions, but they have made their own photographs.

The pictures have been in

The simple dignity of the
coloured races in most
Africa. Unlike all our
complex civilizations, I
am not sure that we better
understand the art of living.
If it were possible, I would
wish to spend a year
in a remote village. I
know of, in the Sudo district,
of Nigeria, where simple
savage life as they are.
There is a nobility about
the naked cause girl of
the Sudo, a nobility common to

Denmark for exhibition.
They go next to Paris for
a month, there in July.
They go to Canada for
the exhibition at Ottawa.
They are now in the Imperial
Institute. I am informed
that photographs suitable
to be used for making
half tone blocks costs a guinea
each. If you care to undertake
this, I could instruct the
secretary to have photographs
made of any of the pictures
for your use.

In conclusion I should like
to tell you how tremendously
I have been impressed by

Africa surpassing anything
Europe can show. The laws
of these people are poetry.

James Weldon
Johnson

for Burghardt du Bois

Dear Dr.:

I apologize for bothering you again with this letter and had hoped that I night discuss it briefly with you.

It was felt by the committee that the following wording or some such variation would probably succeed in getting ~~pu~~ the receivers of the letter to think and act in terms of contributing $1,000 or a figure comparable with their means:

40-10-13

"One friend has already ~~pled~~ contributed $1,000 to the fund. I am sure you will give or pledge as generaouly as you can."

I left the apricain materials for you with a message.

I thank you.

Thelma

A RESUME OF BORCHARDT

Chapter II.

30-1-96

But how can profit come from capital? ¶ To produce a certain commodity the capitalists need $25.00 to buy raw materials, to pay wages, to pay rent and the wear on his machinery and buildings. He sells the commodity for $27.50. Whence comes the increased value of $2.50? ¶ It is unreasonable that something should be created out of nothing. Economists have always held that the value of commodity does not increase during production. Whence comes then the $2.50? ¶ Some say that it arises from the fact that the buyer wants the commodity more than the seller. Others say that the commodity is not more valuable but that the buyer is compelled to pay the increase without obtaining any equivalent. ¶ But the value of commodity does not lie exclusively in ~~their~~ its relation to our wants. For even if a coat is more valuable to the buyer than the money he pays for it, on the other hand, the money is more valuable to the seller than the coat he gives for it. ¶ We cannot assume that commodities in general are sold for more than their worth, because in that case the profits and losses of buyers and sellers would balance each other. ¶ Moreover, if we assume that the ~~are~~ is a class of buyers that have nothing to sell; they must get their money from some source, and the only source is from the owner of commodities; that is, from the people who sell.

In fine, the increase of value ~~which occurs in the sale~~ of commodity cannot be derived from the sale. It cannot be explained as the difference between the price of the commodity and its value. In the long run, the price cannot differ from the value. And profit can only be explained by conceding that commodities are sold for their real value and that their value in some way has been increased by the process of production; that is, that a surplus value over the

(Cont...A Resume of Borchardt.)
Chapter II.

value of the commodities consumed in manufacturing and wages ~~a surplus value~~ has been created. The minute a commodity is finished and before it is sold, it is worth as much as the consumer pays for it. During the process of production of the commodity, a new value has been created.

30-1-97

A RESUME OF BORCHARDT

Chapter III.

What is value? We must distinguish between two uses of this word. Everything may be considered:

A. According to its ability to ~~sacrifice~~ Satisfy wants. This is its value in use.

B. According to the commodities for which it can be exchanged. This is its exchange value.

30-1-99

Nothing can have exchange value unless it has a value in use. But many things have great value in use which have no ~~exchange~~ value. And exchange value implies something for which a Commodity is exchangeable. And the exchange value of different commodities implies some identical thing to which they can be referred and with which they can be compared.

Values in use vary in quality. Values in exchange vary only in quantity. Commodities are products of labor. Their exchange values depend upon the amount of labor necessary for their production. A commodity can have exchange value only because human labor is imbodied in that commodity. We measure the amount of the exchange value by the amount of labor contained in it. And the quantity of labor is measured by its duration. Of course, this quantity is determined by the averaged quantity necessary under prevailing conditions. It would not be the quantity of a very lazy man or the quantity of labor which a hand worker must give as contrasted with the quantity necessary for a worker who uses a machine. When we speak of the quantity of labor, we mean the working time necessary on an average or socially necessary for the production of a commodity.

Thus, it is only the quantity of labor or of working time socially necessary for the production of a commodity which determines the exchange value of a commodity. The value of one commodity is related to the value of another commodity just as the working time

(Cont...A Resume of Borchardt.)
Chapter III.

necessary for the production of the first commodity is related to the working time necessary for the production of the other commodity. Considered in terms of value, all commodities are but a definite quanitity of congealed working time. Useless labor is not labor and does not create value.

30-1-10

A RESUME OF BORCHARDT

Chapter IV.

The value of commodities is determined solely by the human labor contained in them. How then is it possible for the manufacturer to obtain for his commodities a greater value than he invests in them?

30-1-98

If he invests $25.00 to make a commodity and sells it for $27.50, the extra value $2.50 must arise in the process of production. Now value is created by socially necessary labor. And if a new value arises through production, it must arise through labor. But the capitalist pays for the current labor just as he pays for machines, materials and land. However, the amount that he pays for this new labor is not necessarily the amount of the value which the new labor adds to the commodity. This is the origin of surplus value.

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Ruling

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J'ai été en effect attaqué, dans des articles que Je n'ai pas d' ailleurs voulu lire, par un nomme Luc Dorsinville, qui a joué sous l'abject gouvernment de M. Louis Borno un rôle que le Captain Craige d'ecrit dans " Cannibal Cousins ", page 285. C' est cette engeance que le Government emploie maintenant pour insulter les honnêtes gens.

Ce Dorsainville a écrit au Dr. Du Bois une lettre m' accusant d'avoir envoyé à l' ancien éditeur de Crisis des notes et des informations fausser contre le President Vincent. Il me rend de plus responsable de tous les commentaires fait par la presse américaine au subjet des récent evénement d' Haiti. Or, je n'ai vu le Dr. DuBois à New York qu' en november 1931, avec Walter White et Herbert Seligmann, pour lui demander son concours contre le mauvais agissement de Consular financier american, M. De La Rue, contre le governement de M. Vincent. La derniere letter que j'ai écrite au Dr. Du Bois date de l' annee 1932: dans cette lettre je lui transmettais le remerciement chaleureux du Président Vincent pour le effort desinteressés de la N.A.A.C.P. en faveur d' Haiti. Depuis trois ans je n'ai eu aucune correspondance avec lui. Et voilà que je suis accusé de lui donner de faux renseignement!

Ce Dorsinville, qui était un partisan forcené de l' Occupation Américaine et du governement de M. Louis Borno, me hait parce que j' ai combatta l' Occupation Américaine et M. Borno en travuillant activement à la liberation de mon pays. Maintenant, il se trouve l, ami intine de M. Vincent: ce la suffit.....

Fort de ma conscience, je ne crains rein. Ne vous inquietez pas à mon subjet. Je suis au dessus de leurs attagues et de leurs mesquineries.

Il serait peut-être bon que vous écriviez vous-même au Dr. Du Bois pour lui donner ces details at pour le prier d' envoyer une lettre à mon adresse en protestation contre l' accusetion de M. Dorsinville.

41/12F/23

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41/12F/24

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A1/125/25

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C. W. H. **WEAVER**, Esq.:

Chief of the Native Labour Section, International Labour Office, Expert on the Mandates Commission for Labour Questions. Address: International Labour Office, Ganeva.

[1927?]

I

THE CATALATOR
by
Edward Johnson

A man----------Edward Johnson
A saleswoman----------Ethel Garrison
The general manager----------Lester Kingsland

****

2

IN THE DARKNESS
by
Edward Emmerson

Bes'----------Marion Lee
Lissie----------Olivia Moore
Nathan----------Robert Johnson
Arther----------Hemsley Winfield

7/15 27-28

3

****

The Theatre Tragic
A Horror Play series No. 2

O N
by
Hemsley Winfield

Ella----------Olivia Moore
Jack----------Hugh Gaskill
Spirit voices.....

****

[1927?]

THE RIDER OF DREAMS
by
Ridgely Torrence

Lucy Sparrow----------Mae Lee
Madison----------Hemsley Winfield
Booker(their child)----------Arther Nelson
Uncle Williams----------Edward Johnson

****

N7-318
51/4

BOARD OF EDUCATION
Dayton, Ohio

Office of
Director Visiting Teachers

Monday A. M.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Just mailed you a letter via air mail before finding your letter here in the office. Hope you will make it possible to be in Cin on the 28th also. The social calendar is as follows:

Dec 28th - alpha phi alpha & A.K.A. joint prom.

Dec 29th - A.K.A. Formal

Dec 30 - A. Φ A Formal -

Dec 31 - A. K. A. Banquet.

Jan 1st - Delta Sigma Theta Dawn dance, also a pilgrimage to Dayton to Dunbar's tomb, Mattie Dunbar's home & a banquet at the Y. M.C.A. Later they are to go to Wilberforce for a musical programme. Now that I have such a distinguished escort I am becoming enthused over the convention. Of course you will be my guests at all the A. K. A. affairs & I presume I can

31-5-28

depend on you from the Y. W. C. A. office.
I do not know yet where I am
to stop, but as soon as I find out
will drop you a line. I wrote
to Miss Magnel ~~told~~ for accommodations
and if she does not write me I
presume they will keep a directory
at the Y. W. C. A. Am anxious to
see you.

Am at the office so must make
haste. Write me at home as office
closes Wed. P. M. Always, yours

Jessie

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Juro Furuta
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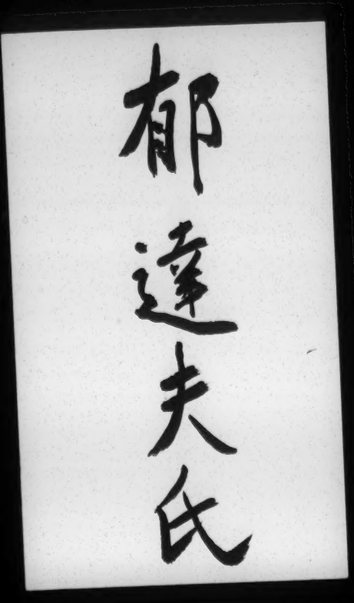
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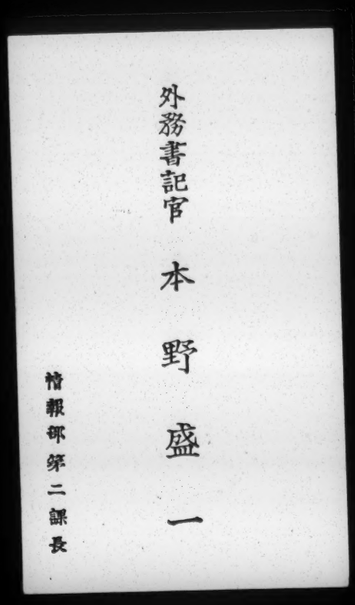
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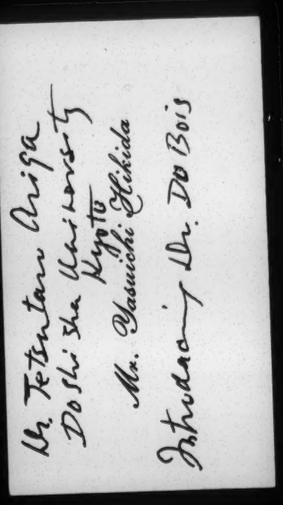
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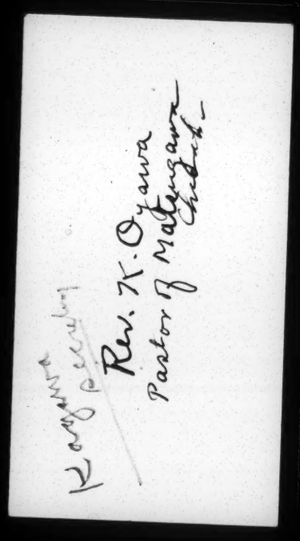
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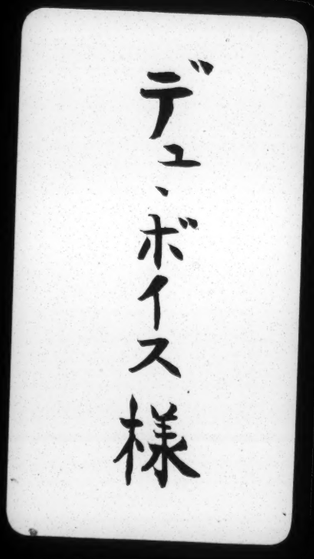
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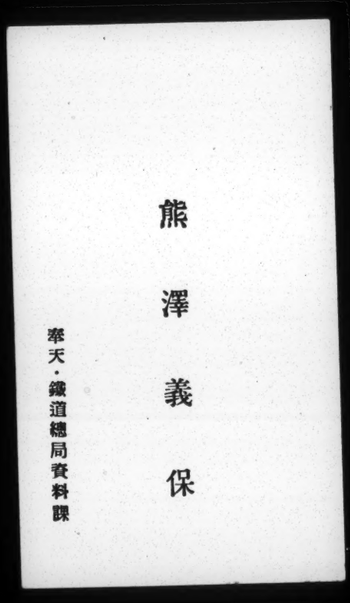
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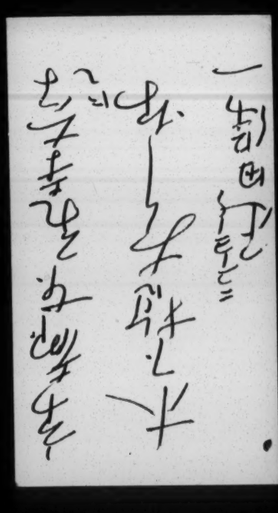
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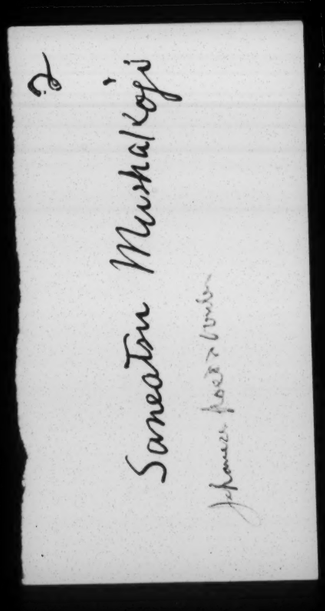
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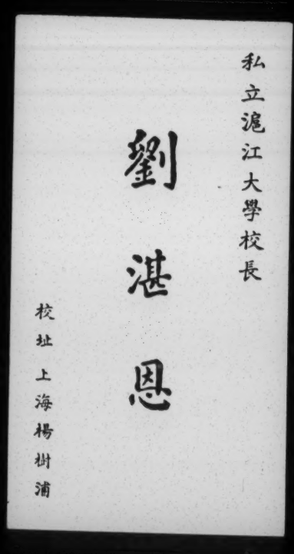
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劉湛恩
校址上海楊樹浦

Relieve Economic Tensions

•

A new policy of neutrality by itself is not enough. The basic cause of war is economic. Before enduring peace can be achieved, drastic adjustments in economic relationships among the nations must be brought about. Industrialism has made various countries highly dependent upon each other. Raw materials must be secured from outside and surplus goods must be exported. Foreign trade is essential to prosperity.

While industrialism is unifying, nationalism is divisive. Nations with a predominant control of raw materials and markets use these resources in ways that place other countries at a sharp disadvantage. If the handicapped powers are shut out from favorable access to the resources of the favored countries, they are subjected to extreme economic privation. And the greater their distress the more belligerant they become.

Germany, Italy and Japan Must Be Permitted to Live

These three countries are highly industrialized. Yet they are tragically deficient in supplies of essential raw materials. The required resources are found in great abundance in the territories of Great Britain, France, Soviet Russia and the United States. But the favored nations have erected high walls to protect their advantages.

To the extent that the handicapped countries are unable to break down or climb over these partitions, they are subjected to economic strangulation. In this soil jingoism flourishes. Explosive emotions are released. Preparations for escape through armed action are accelerated.

The utmost emphasis should be placed upon the fact that Germany, Italy and Japan cannot themselves by peaceable means bring about the required changes. Only the favored nations have power through pacific processes to provide release from economic strangulation.

Lowering of tariff barriers by Great Britain, France, Soviet Russia and the United States would afford substantial economic release to

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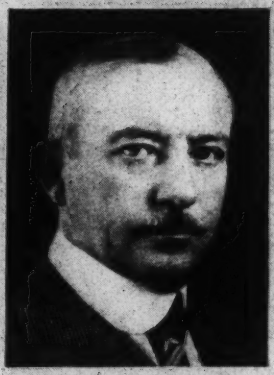

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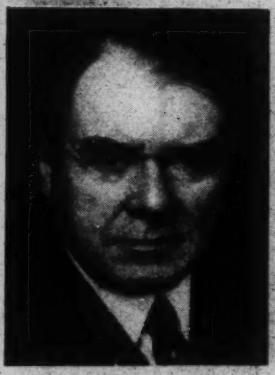

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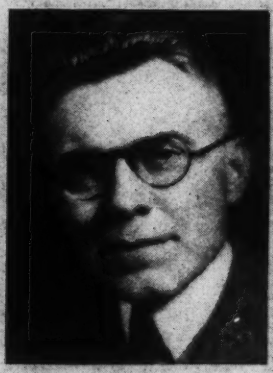

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[Enclosure 7]

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List of recent references of the Negro, with special reference to economic and industrial conditions.

Issued in manuscript, September 30, 1935

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Authors are profoundly worried people these days.

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Compete with Mickey, who sells 15,000,000 copies of his books in a single year? That's tough. Even the divine Will Shakespeare is far outdistanced, selling only one million copies! What chance does a mere mortal writer have?

Meanwhile, more and more publishers tell even well-known writers that their books are "not commercial;" that they "just won't sell;" or, of course, that they are "too controversial." Is there no way out of this dilemma?

Here is one group of authors that says emphatically: There is! Determined that honest, courageous, nonconformist books can and must continue to appear, we have joined together in a publishing venture of our own. And now we are calling on you, the reader, to work cooperatively with us toward this end.

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS is, to our knowledge, the first mutual self-help effort of authors and book-lovers in our country. Manuscripts were solicited and carefully read over a period of several months. The three most exceptional ones have now been selected for publication.

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS offers these three books to you with confidence and pride. Each is an important and exciting work. Each would have found a publisher long ago but for the prevailing atmosphere of conformity and fear. Two of the books have already appeared in foreign translation and have been read by thousands. Isn't it a shame that they should not yet be available in our own language?

We need your help to publish these books and others like them in the future. We need your help to strike this blow in behalf of decent, humanist writing. We need your help to encourage honest writers to continue in the creative traditions of Whitman, Thoreau, Dreiser and Du Bois.

Will you subscribe to a pre-publication copy — at LESS than the eventual retail price — of one or more of these books? Will you get one of your friends to do the same? Without your effort, three courageous and eloquent voices will be denied a hearing.

YOU AND WE TOGETHER CAN BRING THESE BOOKS TO LIFE!

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS • P.O. Box 274, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.

NO FAREWELL *by Gerda Lerner*

(320 pages; retail price: $3.50; pre-publication price: $2.50)

NO FAREWELL is the story of a love, of a family, of an epoch. It opens in Vienna with the 1934 bombardment of the Marx Hof — the workers' model housing project and symbol of Austria's New Deal — and ends with the fateful days of March 1938. The intervening four years form the vivid backdrop for a moving story of love and human growth.

Gustl Bergschmidt, son of a corrupt "labor politician," takes part in the fighting on the side of the workers against his father's wishes. He is jailed and later, on his release, leaves his father's house because it no longer is a home for him. Gustl's childhood girl friend Leni, shy and confused and who has suffered deeply through her parents' unhappy marriage, at first has only a slight understanding of the way of life Gustl has chosen. But her sincerity and his love help her to mature into a conscious and courageous woman.

The other characters are drawn with similar insight and sensitivity: the father, Dr. Bergschmidt, a self-centered climber, no longer adequate to the challenges before him; Gustl's sister, Aggie, a shallow egotist who ruins her own life; Mrs. Martha Bergschmidt, who after a life devoted to her husband and home finds new courage for a decision when her deepest convictions are at stake. And the uncompromising fighters — Sepp, Lise, Marie — blacklisted, persecuted yet undefeated.

Such is the raw material of this novel: at times harsh; at others fragile with the dreams and loves of youth. It is a work of rare beauty, written with deep conviction and sympathy.

"Each period in past history reveals to the present what the present is capable of seeing. There is profound meaning in Gerda Lerner's novel, NO FAREWELL, meaning which only now, in the period of McCarthyism, reveals its full significance for Americans. But her novel is more than that. It is a moving and vivid human document, an exciting tale, in which a rich variety of men and women are dramatically portrayed, at a moment when human dignity and freedom are at stake."

— Angus Cameron, of Cameron & Kahn, Publishers; formerly Editor-in-Chief, Little, Brown & Co.

"NO FAREWELL is a significant novel, tracing with dramatic vigor and revealing insights, the growth and change of a group of real, living people under the impact of social conflict. Gerda Lerner gives an authentic picture of a crucial period of recent history — the struggle against fascism in Austria in the nineteen thirties. This is a first novel from the pen of a promising young talent. Sensitive, deeply moving, it is a tragic story, but also a story of courage and hope."

— John Howard Lawson, Historian, Dramatist, Screen Writer: "The Hidden Heritage;" "Processional;" "Sahara;" etc.

GERDA LERNER

Gerda Lerner was born and raised in the Vienna she writes about. She came to this country after the occupation of Austria and has lived in California and New York, where she has worked as a domestic, waitress, sales clerk, office worker, X-Ray technician and medical assistant. Her short stories and articles have been published both here and abroad and she is now working on a novel dealing with contemporary America. Gerda Lerner is 34, married and the mother of two children.

THE PIECARD *by Estolv Ward*

(320 pages; retail price: $3.50; pre-publication price: $2.50)

THE PIECARD is one of the rarest of books, a novel about a union; written by that equally rare combination, a professional writer and union organizer.

The book's chief character is the president of a big machinists' local in San Francisco. Steve Littleman is a shrewd and personable young worker, with a strain of moral weakness in his character. The book opens just as he is taking office, after a successful campaign by the members to rid themselves of their do-nothing, racketeering leaders.

Thereafter, the weaknesses of the new president begin to assert themselves with dramatic impact. Temptations are thrown into his path. He resists at first; later he begins to waver. His downward trend thereafter is swift.

The book examines with pitiless objectivity the course of Steve Littleman's corruption and how it carries him to a point where he can abandon beliefs, friends, everything — to find himself at last completely on the other side.

To the reader with a union interest, this book is must reading. But to the general reader as well it is indispensable. For it will help him to understand much of what is taking place today in one of the most important segments of American life.

THE PIECARD is as authentic as the inside of a factory. Written about a part of reality about which many of us are woefully ignorant, and by an authority in the field, it is dramatic, exciting — a human document of depth and power.

"Probably no labor movement in history has been so cursed with the disease of corruption of leadership as has the American. What are the reasons for this disease?

"In telling the story of Steve Littleman, Estolv Ward has shown how through the apparently insignificant events of everyday life, the immense forces of corruption whittle away at the integrity of a labor leader. Having once made a small breach, they immediately press on to make a larger and a larger, until finally the 'piecard' has been bought, paid for and bound hand and foot.

"With his new novel, THE PIECARD, Estolv Ward has made an impressive and authentic contribution to the growing literature of the American labor movement. Here is a book well worth reading for its own sake because it is an exciting story, skillfully told. It is deeply moving, optimistic and above all, true."

— Alexander Saxton, Novelist: "The Grand Crossing;" "The Great Midland"

"A fascinating story of the conflicting pressures on today's union leaders. Written by one who knows the labor movement, it brings to life the turncoat and shows what makes him turn."

— Len De Caux, formerly Editor, "The CIO News"

ESTOLV WARD

Estolv Ethan Ward worked for a number of years for the metropolitan press of San Francisco as reporter and editor. For even longer, he was organizer, publicist and legislative representative for various unions. In these capacities, he wrote many leaflets, pamphlets and radio scripts which reflected the exciting developments of the West Coast's union drama. The same background has gone into two books, Mr. Ward's first having been "Harry Bridges on Trial." He has been working in a factory for the past few years.

LABOR: FREE & SLAVE *by Bernard Mandel*

(256 pages; retail price: $3.00; pre-publication price: $2.50)

Bernard Mandel's LABOR: FREE & SLAVE is a lively, well-written — though closely documented and scholarly — story of free labor in competition with chattel slavery in our country.

It describes the emergence of a society represented mainly by "scattered small-scale farm units unconnected except by long, arduous and expensive routes on rivers, seas and primitive roads," into one with "a national market and an integrated economic life."

LABOR: FREE & SLAVE is, in other words, the story of our people's beginnings as a nation and of the laying of our society's foundations upon which "free enterprise" was erected; and it is all told in terms of slavery and of southern free labor, of slavery and northern labor, of the slave-power conspiracy, and of the effects of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the Civil War upon the United States and its people.

This bringing together into one beautifully-integrated book of material which previously was scattered through hundreds of volumes results in a scientific and literary job of a very high quality. There is probably nowhere else a more nearly complete bibliography on the subject of the free worker's relation to the slave system.

More important for the general reader, nowhere can as clear a picture be obtained of the free worker's slow enlightenment to the devastating effects of slavery on his own welfare and to the importance of his active participation in the eradication of this human scourge.

"Here is an honest presentation of attitudes and events relating to the effects of slavery upon the fortunes of the white worker. The author presents the evidence from the writings of national leaders, notices in the press, and from the annals of the nation and of the states.

"This book is a departure from the long-accepted pattern which fits together selected materials to justify the institution of slavery and the subsequent programs of racial segregation. It explains how the chattel slavery of Negroes influenced the wage slavery of the white workers. It boldly identifies those who perpetuated the system of caste and class by the process of divide and conquer.

"This book is a factual description of the human element in the economic history of the United States."

— Albert N. D. Brooks, Editor, "Negro History Bulletin"

"Dr. Mandel's study is a serious piece of scholarly investigation and throws additional light on labor problems, both free and slave, in the middle period of American history."

— Carl Wittke, Dean, Western Reserve University, Graduate School

BERNARD MANDEL

Bernard Mandel was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1920 and has lived and worked there ever since, except for the four and a half years he served as Captain in the U.S. Army. A teacher in the Cleveland public schools and at Fenn College, he holds a Ph.D. degree from Western Reserve University. He has written numerous articles and reviews for scholarly journals. Dr. Mandel is now writing a definitive biography of Samuel Gompers. He is a member of the American Federation of Teachers.

undated

I believe that all so-called "laws against intermarriage" are simply wicked devices to make the seduction of women easy and without penalty, and should be forthwith repealed. Instead of such legislation each group should be trained to self-respect and not forced, ridiculed or ostracized into loss of individuality and into a dead level of absolute uniformity, on penalty of ecomomic slavery and spiritual death. "Jim-Crow" legislation is an open bribe to amalgamation. For this reason arbitrary and humiliating segregation and subordination should be abandoned and it should be made possible and desirable to be at once an American and a Negro. In this way and in this way only will race integrity be maintained through race pride, as long as there is the slightest reason for or advantage in maintaining such integrity. After all most people even of the same race and nation and neighborhood do not marry each other; but despite this, they may live together like national civilized beings in mutual help and progress.

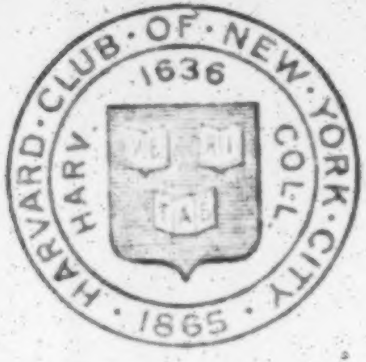
I believe that practically there is little cause to regard the intermingling of the major groups of the earth's people as a serious present problem, and that in so far as it is a present or future problem, it cannot be met by inhumanity, barbarism and the methods of the jungle. It is precisely this sort of treatment of black men in slavery and since that has produce two or three million mulattoes in the United States.

38-12-9

SSENGER BOND

I came again to a sort of mental balance, when after the armistice, I landed in France, in December, 1918, charged with two duties: to investigate the stories of cruelty and mistreatment of Negro soldiers by the American army; and to sound some faint rallying cry to unite the wx colored world, and more

31-46-14



Wm. Du Bois

NOT BURN

(COMMUNICATED)

Editor of The Morning
Bridgeport.
Dear Sir:—

It appears to me that the autho
a prize essay delivered at the gra
ing exercises of the High school
Monday evening, although presen
the subject in a unique and extre
interesting manner, does not a
sufficient credit to the good wo
ready done among, for and by
negroes since their emancip
from slavery.

As a slave, the black man was
efitted by coming into contact w
and being under the influence of t
white man. He learned his custom
religion, and the character, all o
which were in complete contrast to
his habits and thinking. And yet as
a slave, he knew nothing of freedom,
nothing of the outside world; owned
in body and in soul, he developed but
little either morally or mentally. He
believed himself worthy of no respect
and cultivated only the lowest as-
pirations.

After peace had been declared in
1865, many noble minded and gener-
ous Northern teachers went South
to teach in the Negro schools. But
however worthy their purpose, they
followed the wrong plan. These ig-
norant children had no real use for
the dead languages or the higher ma-
thematics. Their teachers should
have been intelligent, educated trades-
men; men who could have taught
them carpentry, farming and those
crafts which would have been of an
immediate value in upbuilding a re-
gion that had suffered from the rav-
ages of war. It took many years for
the North and the South to realize
that education and vocation must be
inseperable.

With this realization came the
founding of the Hampton institution
by Gen. Armstrong, and the establish-
ment of the Tuskegee institute later
by Booker T. Washington, the well
known and intelligent graduate of
Hampton. In these schools the negro
took his first step in advancement.
Here his education was accompanied
by work in the shop and in the field.
Here he was taught to love his peo-
ple and to keep their welfare con-
stantly in mind. Not only have these
things been done, but are still being,
and will be done in the future.

The salvation of the negro lies in
his proper education. The graduates
of Tuskegee and Hampton are found
throughout this country as successful
men, living righteous lives, and in the
South they have altered the charac-
er of whole communities.

Some have said that the negro can
t be educated but this is not true.
illiam Pickins is one of the bright-
and most eloquent orators that

graduated from Yale in recent
rs; Matthews was one of Har-
d's greatest and most respected
hletes; every time that you use a
ell telephone, you use a transmitter
nvented and patented by Granville
Woods; the Manhattan railroad uses
the electrical controller system inven-
ted by him; Edward H. Morris, was
one of the brightest and most influen-
tial members of the Illinois legisla-
ture; Daniel H. Williams is one of the
foremost surgeons in this country; as
an artist, Henry Tanner is a man of
national repute; Professor Miller of
Howard university is a great mathe-
matician, and has written articles for
the Outlook, the Forum and the Dial;
Dunbar's beautiful poems are well
known to all of us; the work of
Booker T. Washington is likewise
well known; as an orator he has held
antagonistic audiences spell-bound for
hours; politically, he is a powerful and
influential man; lastly comes W. E.
Burghardt DuBois, of Atlanta univer-
sity. A graduate of Harvard univer-
sity and with a post-graduate course
in a German university, he stands to-
day as one of the foremost citizens
of the United States, with his influence
rivalling that of Booker T. Washing-
ton. His articles on the negro ques-
tion stand unparalled and they com-
mand the deepest respect of the most
hostile to the negro race; slowly but
surely he is bringing this important
question before this country, and the
negro now owes a debt to him which
he can never fully repay..

And yet all these fore-going men
are negroes, then why is there a ques-
tion whether the negro can be educa-
ted as well as can the white man?

Consider what little opportunity
has been offered to the negro for ad-
vancement; that only a few years ago
he was brought from total darkness
and ignorance into civilization; con-
sider that as a slave he was kept
wholly under the will of his master,
and that only of late years has he had
the opportunities for progress. Whe
you consider the centuries the whi
man has had the door of opportun
opened to him, and then in comp
son consider the short time the n
has enjoyed these privileges, do
not marvel at the rapid advanc
the progress the latter has m

We should devote more of
tention to the education of the
and by so doing, create many fin
intelligent citizens, increasing t
finement, the intelligence, an
strength of our country.

Newtown for seve
and sister of Ne
were recent guests of Mr.
Charles S. Williams.
Lyman P. Frisbie of Bridgeport
spent Sunday with his family here.
Theron Dixon has been enjoying a
week's vacation with his parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Peter H. Dixon.
Miss Miriam Smith passed Saturday
in Newtown.
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard H. Elsenboss
entertained as Sunday guests Mr. and
Mrs. Chester Wilson and children,
Mr. and Mrs. Knapp and children of
Danbury.
Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Vincent of
Bridgeport, have been recent guests
of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard H. Elsen-
boss.
Miss Harriet Smith of Danbury,
has been a guest of her aunt, Miss
Irene Worden.
Rev. Leslie W. Sprague and family
have opened their summer home in
the centre.

SOUTHPORT

Prayer meeting will be held in the Congregational church parlors at 8 o'clock to-night.
The Epworth league devotional meeting will be held in the Methodist church parlors to-night.
Mrs. W. F. Northrop is entertaining her aunts, Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Crane, of Danbury, at her home on Spruce street.
Henry Schlesser is entertaining friends from Scraton.
Mrs. Edward S. Combes and daughter Ruth, of New York, are visiting at William Taylor's. They are here to attend the Wheeler and Howell wedding, which will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon.
The boys of St. Paul's Grammar school in Greens Farms will hold their closing exercises Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock in the Trinity church chapel.
John Walsh and Miss Mary Walsh, of Washington, D. C., are visiting J. Robinson at Verna Farm, Green-Hill.
F. Disbrow has returned to his in New Jersey after a brief with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Disbrow.
H. Perry is entertaining his brother, at his home on Centre
Crofutt has removed his to Portchester.

LONG HILL.

...of Frank Frel... ...formerly of Stratford, will ...ted to learn of his approach... ...which takes place July ... Frederickson resides now in ... where he is employed and ...ide there after he and his ...eturn from their wedding tour ... will be passed in the west. The ...ic-be is Miss Mulda Erickson ...ady of the Telephone Co. The ...ding will take place in church at ...lison at the home of the bride.

At the strawberry festival which ...h Epworth League of the M. E. ...urch are to hold in the church par... ...rs Friday evening. Every one ...ould be able to enjoy a treat.

St. Andrew Brotherhood.

The local chapter of St. Andrew ...otherhood will hold a meeting this ...ening in Christ church chapel. The ...otherhood of St. Luke's and the ...en's club of St. George's church of ...idgeport, will be guests. Follow... ...g the meeting lunch will be served ... the rectory

Street Sprinkler Busy.

The sprinkler made a very favor... ...le impression yesterday on the prin... ...al streets and those who have not ...t contributed toward its support ...ould walk down Main street and ...e the difference from the old dusty ...oroughfare to the nicely sprinkled ...es.

Personals.

William Eurle of Broadbridge road ... entertaining Albert Bambury of ...w Haven.

Richard Lyman of Colombia, was ...recent guest in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown of New Jersey, ...e guests of friends in town.

BROOKFIELD

Miss Mary Murphy of Bridgeport, ... a guest of her uncle, Daniel Mur... ...y.

Among those from here who as... ...nded the commencement exercises ...f the Newtown High school were Mr. ...nd Mrs. Charles S. Williams, Miss ...inda Williams, Mrs. John S. Thorn... ...ill, Miss Charlotte C. Thornhill, Sam... ...el and William Thornhill, Mr. and ...rs. Daniel Murphy, Misses Margaret ...nd Mary Murphy, Master Thomas ...urphy, Mrs. F. P. Elsenboss, Misses ...ertrude and Ursula Elsenboss, ...tephen Mudry, Annie Mudry.

Miss Chloe Curtis has returned ... a trip to Europe, where she ... the latter part of February.

Miss Charlotte Thornhill has be... ...

[CFMO 1550-2]

THIS PASSPORT IS NOT GOOD FOR TRAVEL TO CHINA

FOR TRAVEL IN CHINA

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS TRAVELLING IN CHINA

WE HAVE NEVER USED OR TRIED TO USE OUR PASSPORTS FOR TRAVEL IN CHINA

THEUNITED STATES CANNOT PROTECT ME DURING TRAVEL IN MISSISSIPPI, BUT HAS IT THE RIGHT TO FORBID ME TO TRAVEL THERE

IS NOT DEMANDING THE SURRENDER OF MY PASSPORT A PENALTY FOR A CRIME? IF SO WHAT IS THE CRIME? WHEN WAS I TRIED FOR IT?

SUPPOSE I DO NOT GIVE UP THE PASSPORT, WHAT IS THE PENALTY?

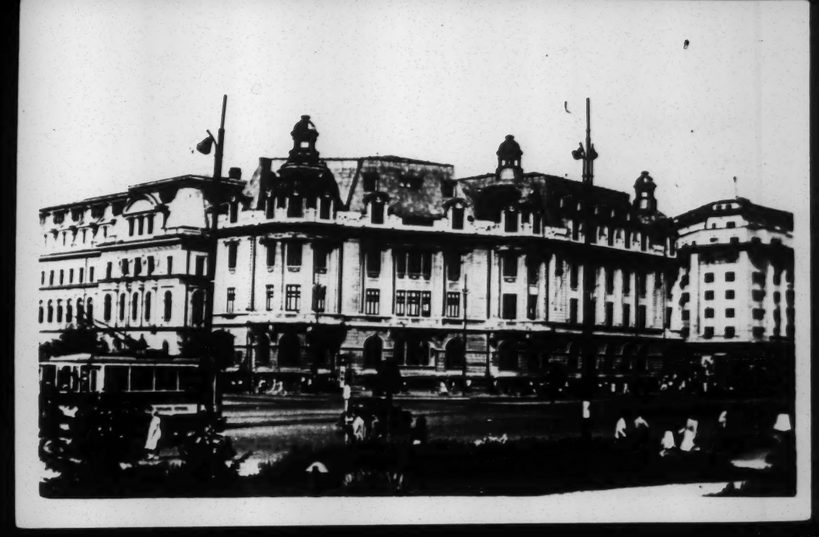
WOULD IT NOT BE BETTER FOR US TO TAKE OUR PASSPORTS INTO OUR OWN POSSESSION AND RELIEVE YOU OF FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY?

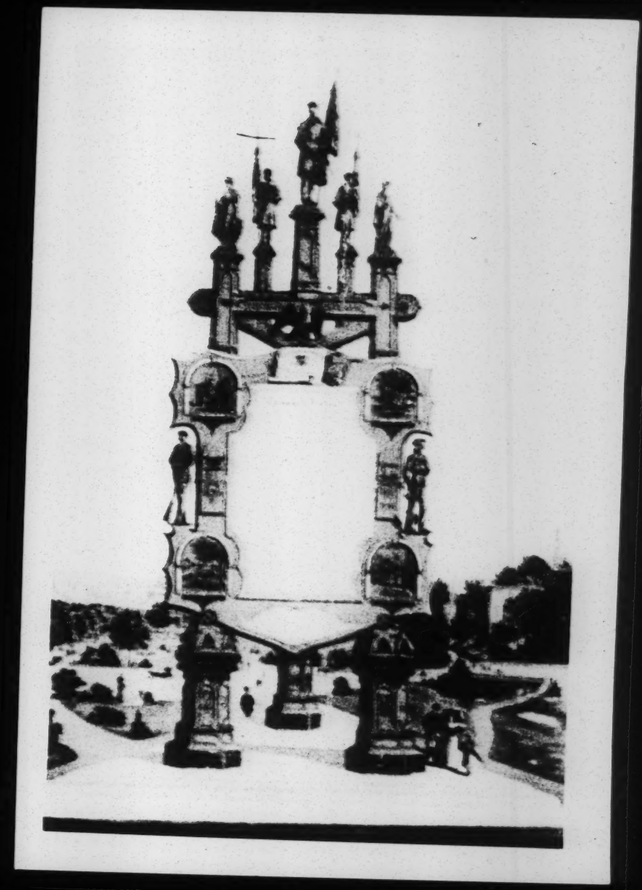
ARE WE ACCUSED UNDER TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

IS THE USA AT WAR WITH CHINA?

41-101-14

The Ridge Farm Tourist Camp Trevose, Pa.





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BUCHAREST - Central House of the Army

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T 12

The wedding of Yolande to Cullen in 1928 was held at the Salem Baptist Church in New York City, of which the groom's father was minister. Seated are, *left to right*: The Rev. Cullen, Mrs. Cullen, the Rev. George Frazier Miller, Mrs. Du Bois and Dr. Du Bois. Countee Cullen is directly behind the Rev. Miller. Directly behind Cullen is Arna Bontemps, the distinguished author and scholar, to the left of Bontemps is Langston Hughes; the tall man, *standing, second from right,* is Alphaeus Hunton.

#432

lers of the Niagara Move-
nd from right, Dr. Du Bois;
Dr. Carter G. Woodson,
historian.

Dr. Du Bois (*arrow*) leads an NAACP parade in 1919 protesting lynching and mob violence in the United States.

Dct 32-33 86

A negro cannot be a successful business man, workman, or property owner, under modern competitive methods, unless he can defend his rights with the right of suffrage. He does not ask that the ignorant white man be debarred or that any reasonable restrictions should not be applied, but he does not want the negro degraded just on account of color predjudice, which is more often the cause.

Professor DuBois lays great emphasis on higher education since he is convinced that every school system looks to the college and university for its teachers and that without these higher schools of learning, the lower schools would exist at a great disadvantage. This is shown very clearly by the fact that the industrial and common schools were necessarily slow in starting because of the lack of black teachers trained by higher institutions.

Now Mr. Washington has practical and material theories, standing for policy and expediency. He lays great emphasis on industrial training, claiming that what the negro needs is some trade, in order that he may successfully earn his living and that this will raise the race as a whole to a higher standard.

On account of encouraging this theory Mr. Washington, to a great extent, has brought about the steady withdrawal of aid from the higher schools of learning for the negro. Again he asks that, for the present, the negro give up his higher demands as a man and American citizen, such demands as political power and civil rights. Thus he practically accepts the alleged inferiority of the negro race.

Is this what history teaches us? No. We find that the doctrine advanced at such crises has been that self respect is more valuable and stronger than lands and houses and that a race, which willingly surrendered such respect, amounted to very little since they were not worthy to be civilized. And does not this apply in the case of the black man? If they, themselves, will not help themselves, who will aid them? In short, Mr. Washington argues that the only way the negro race can survive and be raised to a higher level is by manual training and thorough submission, that is by pushing him up into civilization.

On the other hand, Mr. DuBois' theory is that the race needs great leaders, well educated and broad minded and that these leaders will draw the masses up to them, into a higher civilization. His own words are "The negro must strive and strive mightily to help himself, but it is equally true that unless his striving be not simply seconded but rather aroused by the initiative of the richer and wiser group, he cannot hope for great success."

This is the end for which Professor DuBois is working. In higher schools, he would educate and develop the black man, mentally, to a higher

degree than in the industrial school. By civil and political rights, he would have him have self respect.

This question is one for us all, your problem and my problem, not the black man's alone, and if we follow Mr. Washington's doctrine, we will push the whole burden on the negro's shoulders when a part belongs on our own. We should bear our share as citizens of our country.

Can the United States prosper and live in peace, if there is, within its borders, a race of millions of people that is being wronged? Will the black race always remain as quiet as it is at present? Let every person answer to himself. The Roman Empire fell through corruptness in its citizens and government. And in wronging the negro, we are letting one form of corruption into our country. So let us strive to make our nation free from all forms of injustice. And if we would have justice and right conquer, some true solution of the race problem must be found and there must be some union of feeling between the black and white races.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CLASS POEM, "KNOW THYSELF."

* * * *

The granite hills are northward stretched
Our valley to protect from harm.
An inspiration in the west,
Ascutney, strong, majestic, calm,
Rears its head to meet the sun,
Which, wrapped in clouds of saffron light,
And bending near when day is done,
Gives glorious promise to our sight.

* * * *

From different homes, from various scenes,
Another class has gathered here
To shape its course, fulfil the dreams,
Which to each one have been so dear.
What shall it be? What is our choice?
There comes a whisper from the heart,—
Echo of Nature's quiet voice—
"Know thyself," and what thou art.

* * * *

Once more a change comes o'er the scene
The winter storms with darkness lowering
Have fled away as if a dream.
Each twig on bush and tree is flowering,
No longer now in sadness bare.
Awake! awake from slumber long,
Put on thy garments bright and fair,
For gladness now pours forth in song
From warbling birds 'mong rustling trees.

* * * *

ALABAMA.

William Pickens,
Talladega College,
Talladega, Ala.

ARKANSAS.

*W. A. Byrd,
Cotton Plant, Ark.

F. B. Coffin,
9th and Gaines Sts.,
Little Rock, Ark.

J. C. Corbin,
Pine Bluff, Ark.

CALIFORNIA.

*P. M. Nash,
Rooms 628-9, Bryson Bldg,
Los Angeles, Cal.

COLORADO.

*C. A. Franklin,
1026 19th St.,
Denver, Cal.

Dr. J. H. P. Westbrook,
913 21st St.,
Denver, Cal.

CONNECTICUT.

*J. A. Hagan,
83 Whalley Ave.,
New Haven, Con.

Rev. R. M. Bolden,
12 Gregory St.,
Bridgeport, Con.

Geo. Crawford,
1320 Chapel St.,
New Haven, Con.

Rev. E. F. Goin,
1320 Chapel St.,
New Haven, Con.

Fitzgerald Jones,
56 Foote St.,
New Haven, Con.

Rev. Wm. St. A. Lynch,
99 Dixwell Ave.,
New Haven, Con.

Dr. I. N. Porter,
196 Dix Ave.,
New Haven, Con.

Rev. A. C. Powell,
56 Foote St.,
New Haven, Con.

DELAWARE.

*Rev. C. L. Jefferson,
1020 Walnut St.,
Wilmington, Del.

John W. Bird,
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Bot 32-33.11

Letters from Grandpa & Grandma.

Call Reprints Resolution.

In order that the stand of the Socialist party in the matter of the Negro question might be stated once and for all, The Call herewith reprints the resolution passed May 23 at the Socialist national convention.

The resolution was adopted unanimously and with considerable enthusiasm, but it represents no new principles. Resolutions similar to this have been passed by the party constantly since its organization. In addition, the Socialist party has done more than pass resolutions on the question of racial equality; it has practised it and lived it in spite of persecution and loss of opportunities as a result.

The resolution, which is the Socialist party's position on the Negro question, is as follows:

"The national convention of the Socialist party records its hearty appreciation of the Negro Socialists, who are doing so much to awaken the Negro workers to a knowledge of Socialism. The convention commends to the earnest consideration of all white wage workers the necessity of co-operation with the Negro workers, encouraging their organization in labor unions and breaking down the prejudices that still survive.

Demands War on K. K. K.

"Not until the white worker recognizes that the Negro worker is a part of the wage-working class and has problems similar to his will the Socialist movement and the trade unions acquire the power and influence that should be theirs. Every tendency that promotes sympathy and mutual understanding between the Negro and white workers must be encouraged for the purpose of strengthening the labor movement itself.

"Above all, the white wage workers should wage an unrelenting warfare of education against such bigoted and reactionary movements as the Ku Klux Klan, which aim to make of the Negro people a race of serfs, to be perpetually exploited by a white ruling class. Our Negro brothers are the special victims of Klanism. Their fathers had a terrible experience with this brutal and ignorant organized prejudice against color. This reactionary movement against the Negro workers is equally dangerous to the white workers, and both have a common cause against it.

"The convention especially commends the organ of the Negro Socialists, the Messenger, as a scholarly publication of great value in educating Negro workers and fitting them to cope with the problems that bear with peculiar harshness on all Negro workers. The convention urges the white Comrades to aid our Negro Comrades in extending the circulation and influence of the Messenger so that its service to the cause of emancipation may be increased manyfold."

carbon thro[illegible] nose or ears)
irs continuou[illegible]cept for their two
r day. All through the night they
in the deep dark holds, lighted by
lamps.
little wizened old man, standing like
my curiosity; he was in truth a liv-
his loin cloth seemed to make his
conspicuous.
him, and found he could speak good
I knew fairly well. He was 90 years
been outside Zanzibar. He told me
ons when the Dutch ruled there, and
rs on his shrivelled back. In those
was fed by his Dutch boss in return
fed; one feed of boiled rice at mid-
his kraal at midnight, to be kicked
rise to chop the coconuts from the

had altered. He had a good white
ly fed him, but paid him. Yes, he
ne anna per day, and his rice ration
d 16 annas meant 1s. 4d. in English
d he was to be under the Union Jack,
m from his former tyrants!
one point which the old fellow couldn't
it that, when there were no ships
ss would not give him his rice? His
as if a passenger ship called in the
ld dive for pennies.
enty fish" in the sea, but he was not
them; if he could he would be all

y Sahib ashore, when I asked for the
h! They aren't human; anything's
hose swine."
th is revealed, as we are taught in
reat Colonial Empire is so loyal, be-
good and kind to the natives and are
heir welfare.

---

ngratulations

when the Brotherhood of Locomotive
ginemen commenced an organization
onths ago. Now the firemen are smil-
tics are frowning, for the campaign
gly successful.
0 new members have been taken into
nginemen since January 1 as a result
ematic and efficient campaign.
d of Locomotive Firemen and Engine-
e trade union. It had nothing new or
prospective members. It had the old
nd benefits achieved through organiza-

work by the firemen and enginemen
nspiration to every organization. It
awaken us all to the fact that where
membership can be increased.
they exist today are not the perfec-
ion. There is drastic need for closer
very object becomes easier of attain-
the membership of the present organ-
t have vision of more effective organ-
ould not become so hypnotized with
e forget that there are millions of
ed in this country. To organize them
ortant and worthwhile.
plete the work of organization while
f the necessity for closer affiliation
valuable to the labor movement.
Firemen and Enginemen are to be
n their splendid accomplishment.—
Review

Fig. 1.

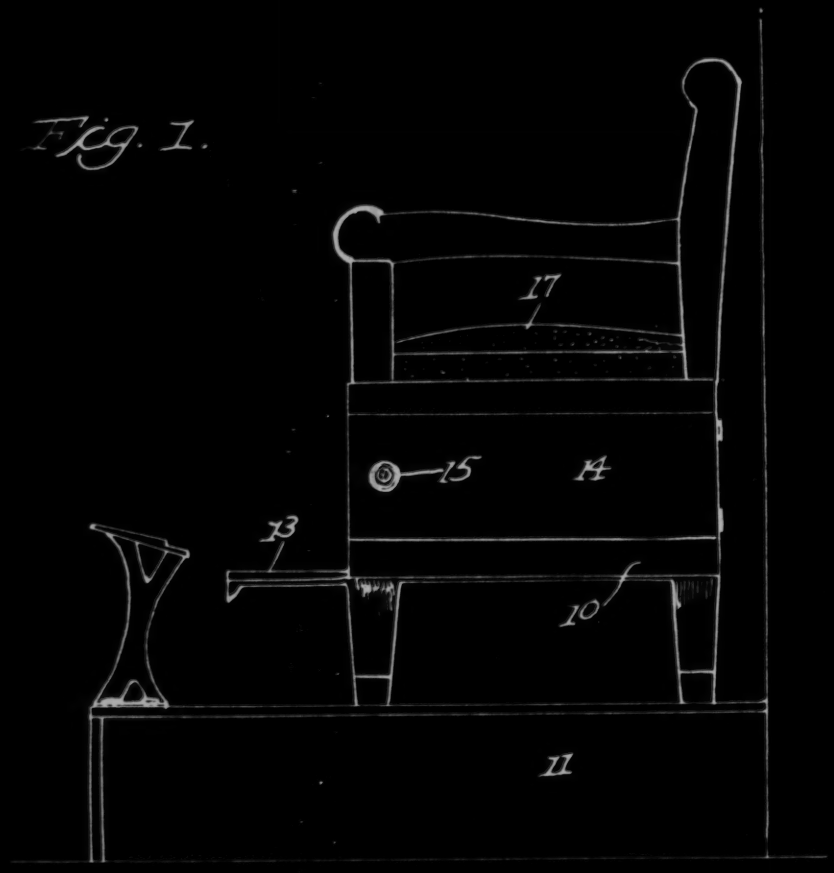


Fig. 5.

A. Bethea
INVENTOR

BY Victor J. Evans
ATTORNEY

G. V. Baker.
WITNESS

Fig. 3.

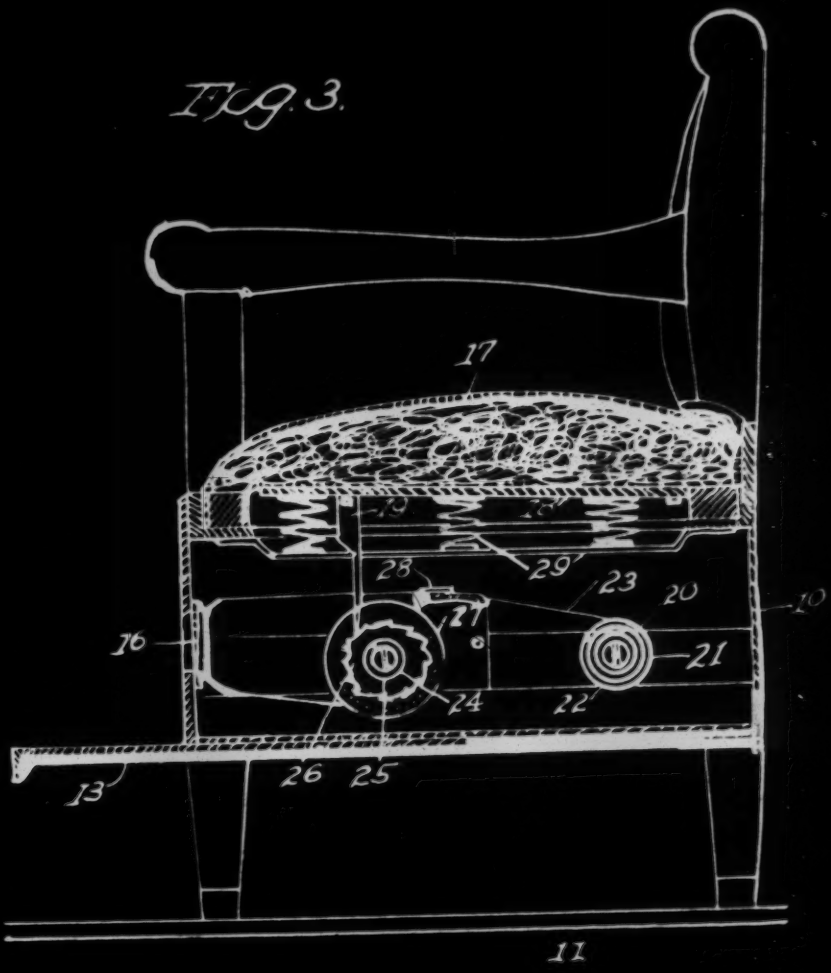
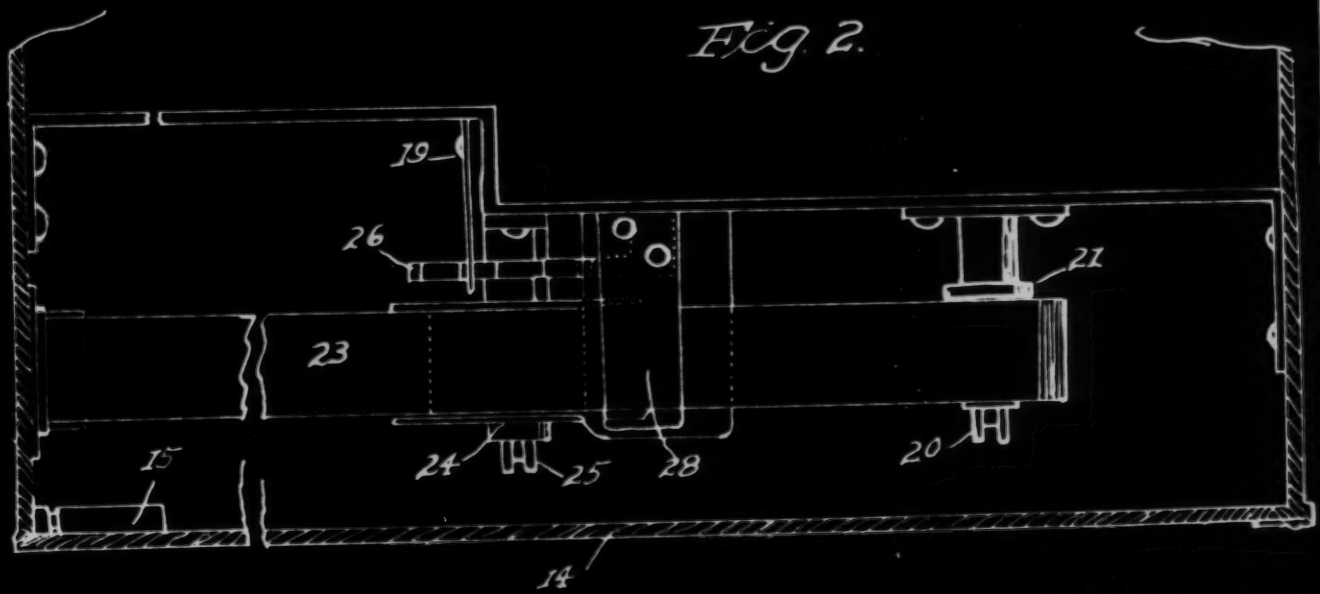


Fig. 2.



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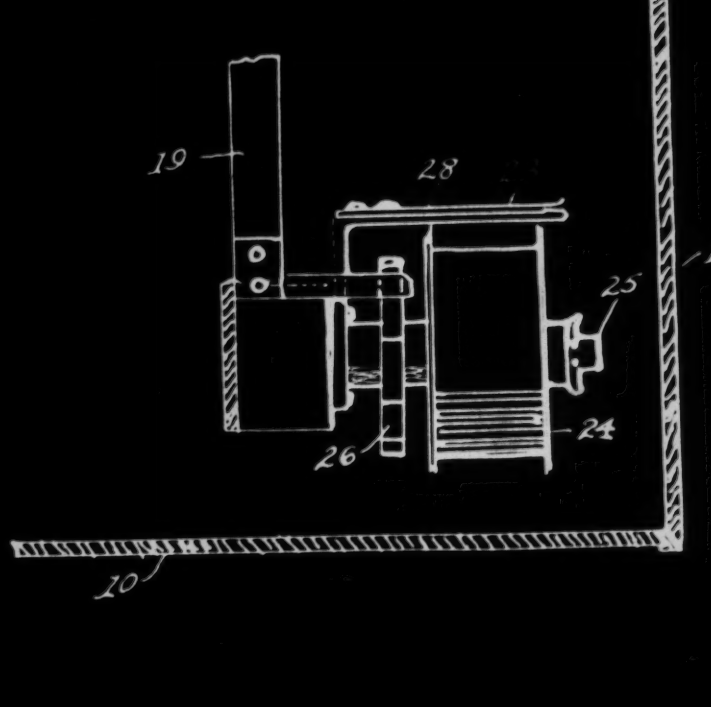

Fig. 4.

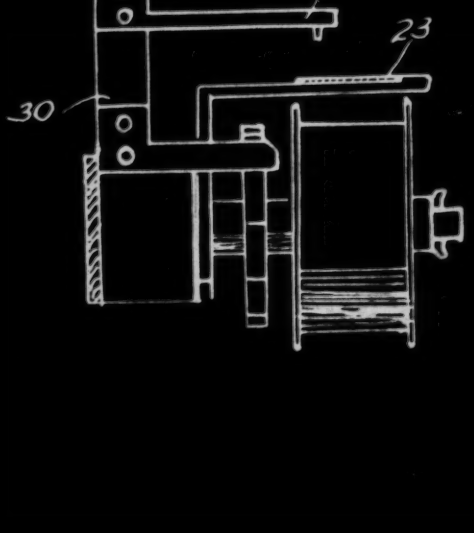

Fig. 6.

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2 OCTOBRE, les Peup

HALTE AUX PREPA

DE GUERRE

I.C.C. 6 LONDON, Imprimerie, 38, rue de la Réorganisation, Paris

les diront :

RATIFS

!

I realized that this was unlike any dance I had as yet seen, for it was neither the crude self-expression of the Dinkas nor the wanton gayety of the Azande, but the rendering of an emotion—the emotion of overwhelming sorrow. The dancers made no use of obvious appeals to sentiment—there was no wailing, no beating of breasts, and there were no tears. The music was unlike any funeral dirge; in fact, the long wooden trumpets and shaken rattles insisted on a gay jig. The dance itself was a jerky, shuffling Charleston. But—as with the Chinese torture, in which water is allowed to drip continually onto the victim's head—a feeling of misery, almost of insanity, was conveyed. This was achieved by unending repetition.

The Azande country is dotted with statues eighteen feet tall carved of wood and with the hands clasped over the head. Mr. Wyndham says they are disinterested art and have no religious significance; his photographs of them make them impressive even in reproductions, and in their jungle setting they must be astonishingly effective.

✦ ✦ ✦

Travel Directions

I have not tried to touch on more than a few of the interesting details of a book I read with genuine enjoyment, both because it is well written and because it is intelligent. For the information of any readers of this column who may wish a look at the Sudan, it is possible to fly from London to Khartoum in four days. From Khartoum the next leg of the journey is made in the full luxury of the Sudan railways, which sound most remarkable in their comforts, and thence to Meshra 'er Req by river steamer.

Mr. Wyndham's book is, however, an excellent substitute for such a long and expensive journey. Its photographs, as I have said before, are exceptionally fine, some of the best I have ever seen out of Africa. The jacket is from one of Mr. Wyndham's paintings of a Dinka man, and is good, except that the name of the author is misspelled on it.

("The Gentle Savage," by Richard Wyndham. Morrow, $2.75.)

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(Métro : Monge, Cardinal-Lemoine et Jussieu)

sous la présidence de

Louis SAILLANT

Président du Conseil National de la Résistance

assisté de

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SURVEY OF AFRICAN TERRITORIES

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S RETURN

Sir Malcolm Hailey has returned to London from a 10-months' tour in Africa as Director of the African Research Survey. In the later stages of a tour which began at Capetown and covered more than 12,000 miles he and his assistant, Mr. Donald Malcolm, motored northward *via* Timbuctoo and the Sahara. The French ordinarily close the route at the end of May, owing to the great heat, but Sir Malcolm has returned fit and well. It was not expected last August that the tour would extend beyond eight or nine months.

The Africa Research Survey originated with a suggestion made by General Smuts, in his Rhodes Lectures at Oxford, in 1929, that it was time to consider how far the resources of modern knowledge were being applied to the problems of Africa, and the possibility of co-ordinating the experiences of the different territories. An independent committee under the chairmanship of Lord Lothian has organized the survey, which has its headquarters at Chatham House, St. James's Square. The scope is limited to countries lying south of the Sahara. A good deal of preparatory work had been done or was in progress when Sir Malcolm Hailey went out last summer.

The purpose of the survey is to state the main problems with which each territory is faced, whether in the administrative, economic, or scientific fields, or in what may be termed generally the field of human relations ; to mark the inter-relations of these problems ; to assess the material available for their study ; to note the directions in which more extended study or research might seem profitable ; and to make suggestions as to the lines which co-ordination or interchange of knowledge might usefully follow. It is hoped that the survey will be completed next year.

Detroit Hotel Vexes Y. M. & Y. W. Meet

Segregates Negro Delegates By Ruse and Serves Them Discourteously in "Coffee Pots"

Detroit, Mich.—What was planned to be one of the most forward-looking conferences of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. in their history turned out to be just another one of those things.

The entire difficulty grew out of the violation of their contract by the Cadillac Hotel proprietors. This contract seemingly called for equal accommodations for all delegates regardless of race. For the first few hours of the conference all was well and thereafter the storm began to brew.

The Negro delegates had been assigned to rooms in the hotel indiscriminately, but gradually room phones began to ring telling them of some mistake in assignments and asking them to accept another location. This plan at first bore little significance and many complied until it was found that all Negro delegates were being herded in one section of the building. Acting the part of men and women who were serious in their motive to carry on a great program, even this was contended with by the Negro delegates in hope that a fair settlement could be reached. But this was only a beginning, for then the matter of using the hotel dining room and "coffee pots" was questioned and simultaneously the help began to shed their veneer of courtesy and act insultingly. The situation became unbearable and the conference was torn asunder. As a protest to this procedure, after no satisfactory solution could be found, practically all of the Negro delegates and a host of their friends packed their belongings and left the city.

Thus one more fine effort of the intelligentsia of America hits a snag. Let it be understood that the attitude of the Y. and Y. W. workers of the other group for the most part was unalterably opposed to such a practise on the part of the hotel proprietors. And in no way could this correspondent see the policy or officials of the Y. or Y. W. responsible for this unfortunate incident. Just one more indication of the ill will of a public opinion that must be faced and worked upon constantly.

MAJOR DUGGER TO LEAD 3RD BN.

Ranking Officer, World War Veteran Passes Physical Examination

Captain, now Major Edward S. Dugger has been formally promoted to command the 3rd Battalion of the 372nd Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard. Owing to injuries received in the World War, it was feared that he would not be able to pass the physical examination. On December 24, however, the Major proved his fitness and was O. K'd by the board.

Major Dugger is a former athlete at the English High School in Boston. He has been in command of Co. K., one of the best companies in the battalion, and senior captain in the outfit.

The major is married and resides on Jerome street, West Medford, with his family. His wife, the former Madeline Kountze, is a student at Portia Law. She also studied Physical Training at Sargents.

WELDON JOHNSON N.A.A.C.P., RETIRE

Former Secretary, Now ... President, Will E... in Literary Pursuit...

New York—James Wel... poet, author, former ... Consul in Nicaragua ... editor of the Books ... uals, has resigned ... the N. A. A. C. P. ... was presented at ... Board of Directo... ciation's Nation... Avenue. The ... ed with regre... thereupon el... and membe... tors.

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HOUSE BILL CARRIE... $500.000 FOR PROPO... NEW ...

...es. He it was who ...ew these cases. He ... time find no flaws in them. ...later he or some other did find one flaw in one case. The last man tried testified in his own behalf that his own captain, who was killed in the runaway, had given him orders to run! There was no other living witness to this captain's order; the captain himself was dead. So the case against the accused was completely disapproved and he was set free on the ground of uncontroverted evidence of having received an order to run!

I forwarded these five cases for final consideration by the president

CONTINUED ON PAGE SIXTEEN

Sir Esme Howard, Doctor of Laws.

SCHNECTADY, N. Y., June 8.—Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador to the United States, Monday was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by Union college. As honorary chancellor, he addressed the graduating class in the memorial chapel, discussing the problems of democracy and the Swiss solution.

Prince Arrives in Durban.

DURBAN, Africa, June 8.—The prince of Wales was resting Monday following his arrival here, due to a car of his special train overturning. Tuesday he will play golf.

'THE RAIN OF LAW'

The second of a series of articles by William P. Helm, jr., dealing with a subject of the deepest interest to every taxpayer, will be found on page 3 under the heading:

FREAKISH LAWS AND TAX LOADS

30B-6a-4

The second Sunday evening King Solomon's temple will be displayed. Sermon by Rev. Dixon A. Brown of New Bedford, Mass.

Beginning the third Sunday in January in the evening, the pastor will preach a series of sermons from the subjects of Negro spirituals. The choir will sing the Negro Spirituals suitable for that special occasion.

Two important contests will be given at the Winter Street church in the month of January. The first is the Baby Contest by Mrs. Ida Holland; the next is the Diamond Ring contest in interest of the Conference Assesments.

CONGDON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. Robert B. Lawson, Pastor
10:45—Morning Service.
12:30—Sunday School.
6:30—B. Y. P. U.
7:45—Evening Service.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR

Rev. P. G. Moore-Browne, Rector

Sunday Services
8:30 A. M.—Mass.
9:30 A. M.—Church School.
11:00 A. M. High Mass.

EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. James Parrish, Pastor
Sunday Services:
10.45 a. m. Preaching
12.30 p. m. Sunday School
6.30 p. m. B. Y. P. U.
7.45 p. m. Evening Service

The pastor preached in the morning on the subject, "Christmas and Nicodemus." At the evening hour the choir rendered their Christmas cantata entitled, "Star of Bethlehem." Clarence Snead, former organist, present and rendered services.

...D A. M. E. ZION CHURCH

...Wadsworth Street
...rnold Gordon, Pastor
...ervices:
...M.—Junior Church.
...—Morning Service.
...—Sunday School.
...V. C. E. Society.
...Evening Service.

...good Sunday not...clement weather. ...Gordon, preached ...he morning his ...the New Year ...: Heb. 9:13. ...ning service ..."God Sent

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7:30 p. m. Evening Worship

THE MACEDONIA U. A. M. E. CHURCH

Rev. J. S. Smith, Pastor
11 A. M.—Preaching.
1 P. M.—Sunday School.
B. Y. P. U., 6:30 P. M.
7 P. M.—Christian Endeavor.
7:45 P. M.—Preaching.

ALLEN A. M. E. CHURCH

110 Codding Street
Rev. R. H. Gross, B. D., A. B, Pastor

10.30 A. M. Morning Service
12.15 P. M. Sunday School
7.45 P. M. Evening Service

Pastor Gross displayed great eloquence last Sunday morning. The audience was electrified and many spoke words of praise.

At the evening hour Rev. Brantley preached from the subject: "The Spirit to Go Forward." A large crowd was on hand to hear this well prepared and eloquent discourse. A musicale was rendered after the sermon. Solos were rendered by Mrs. J. Carrington, Mrs. M. Griffin, Mrs. V. Gross, Mr. Robert Williams. Mrs. Griffin and Mrs. M. Smith rendered a duet Mr. L. C. Applegate was master of ceremonies.

The Sunday School held its Xmas Tree exercises on Wednesday, December 24. The program was very interesting. The duet by the Misses Dorothy and Lucille Greenwood was the high spot of the program. These two highly intelligent young ladies composed their Christmas rendition. L. C. Applegate was master of ceremonies.

Rev. Thompson and his good people will visit us on Sunday, January 4, 1931.

Happy New Year to All.!

PAWTUCKET news on Page Three

TO LET

Furnished rooms, 123 Wadsworth Street, near Cranston Street. Modern improvements. Suitable for two young women or man and wife. Telephone BRoad 7854-W.

Lippitt Street, 160—First floor, 5 rooms, bath, electricity, gas, hot water and other improvements. Rent reasonable. Apply on premises.

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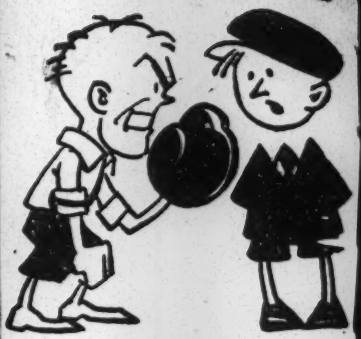

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Religious Books Recently Published

The following books of a religious or inspirational nature recently have been published:

THE RACE QUESTION AND THE NEGRO, by John La Farge. 314 pages. Longmans Green. $2.50—A brilliantly lucid book applying Catholic fundamentals to a situation still to be liquidated. Inspired by the missionary zeal of his order, Father La Farge, a Jesuit, is uncompromising in his declaration of the human rights of all who kneel at the altar. Ecclesiastical pronouncements are documented by apt quotation.

THE PROBLEM OF PAIN, by C. S. Lewis. 148 pages. Macmillan. $1.50—Really a defense of Christian living, and more compelling even than this lay crusader's more ingenious "Screwtape Letters." For his courage is refreshing. Talking in modern terms, he makes disputed things seem to be inevitable, including the stoutly challenged dogmas of sin, salvation, heaven and hell. This tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford, a layman, is giving the theologians something to think about.

A PORTRAIT OF JESUS, by Sherwood Eddy. 251 pages. Harper. $2 — Anyone who has, like Sherwood Eddy, spent an active life in company with the four gospels, absorbing them and explaining them to others, writes with a fullness of intimacy. This is a teaching book, arising out of the critical period before the war, the witness of a believing humanist.

HOUSE OF BREAD, by C. J. Eustace. 159 pages. Longmans, Green. $2.25—As a convert, Mr. Eustace — a literary person — describes his book as a "Catholic journey." There is a very interesting description of a Catholic "retreat," and a chapter on Catholicism and Protestantism which might well be the text for a round-table discussion.

THE SACRED WRITINGS OF THE WORLD'S GREAT RELIGIONS, Selected and Edited by S. E. Frost. 410 pages. New Home Library. 69 cents — Thirteen faiths are here represented by passages from their authoritative scriptures, including the Bible. The book, an excellent buy for the money, is thus an introduction to what is really in the Koran, the Upanishads, the Zoroastrian Yasna and so on.

HER GLIMMERING TAPERS, by Louis J. Stancourt. 180 pages. Macmillan. $2 — Another convert to the Roman Catholic Church pours forth his rapture as he enters into the mysteries of sacramental worship. He is a layman serving in the United States Army.

THE SECOND CHRISTMAS, by John Haynes Holmes. 65 pages. Macmillan. $1.25—Three charmingly conceived improvisations on the Christmas record so tenderly written by Dr. Holmes that they seem to be part of the original story.

CHINA'S RELIGIOUS HERITAGE, by Y. C. Yang. 196 pages. Abingdon-Cokesbury. $1.50 — President Yang of Soochow University writes with abundant understanding of China's traditional religions — Confucianism, "the art of living," Buddhism, "the path of escape," and Taoism "the law of nature," summing up this great heritage in Christianity as fulfillment, "the way of life." For those who see China only at a distance and as an ally the book is to be described as "must" reading. It presents the background to political nationhood.

EXILED PILGRIM, by William Hubben. 261 pages. Macmillan. $2 —Born a Catholic in Germany, Mr. Hubben joined the Society of Friends, then feeding children after the first World War. When Hitler arose there was no place for him in the fatherland and he came to the United States. Here we have a vivacious narrative of the twofold migration, quite charming in parts; for instance, the glimpse of the grandmother who insisted that the children at her knee should read her Bible upside down—of the grandfather who "might" have captured Napoleon!

CHRISTIAN ADULT EDUCATION IN RURAL ASIA AND AFRICA, by T. H. P. Sailor. 213 pages. Friendship Press. Cloth: $1.25. Paper Cover: 75 cents—This is a book for people who mean business. It does not tell merely what on paper it would be nice to have done in Africa and Asia. It gives the facts about what practical workers amid the talk are actually doing, and the summary is clear, very much to the point.

HARRIET TUBMAN, by Earl Conrad. 248 pages. Washington: Associated Publishers. $3.25—A biography of the intrepid slave woman who freed herself and then helped to conduct the "underground railroad" in which, as she said, she never ran a train off the line or lost a passenger. Her religion was expressed in Negro spirituals, and assuredly it was militant.

IN SEARCH OF MATURITY, by Fritz Kunkel. 290 pages. Scribner's. $2.75—One who has practiced psychotherapeutics for twenty years presents the correspondence between this healing science and religion. By "maturity" he means, very broadly, the transformation of "I" into "We," of self into social consciousness. "We-psychology" is defined as "theocentric," with the character of Jesus as its central point of orientation. The book thus suggests one aspect of the prevailing return to belief.

FROM THE MORNING WATCH, by Lucille Papin Borden. 213 pages. Macmillan. $2.50 — An impressionist rhapsody-literature reveling in ecstatic familiarity with the Christian theme.

LIFE TOGETHER, by Wingfield Hope. 199 pages. Sheed & Ward. $2.50 — President Gannon of Fordham University commends this sensibly written survey of the matrimonial problem from the Roman Catholic point of view. The discussion is limited more or less to the situation within the home, and the spiritual sanctions involved. What is well said, therefore, might well be associated with economic factors, especially in wartime, which affects responsibility for children's nourishment and upbringing.

SPLENDOR OF SORROW, by Eddie Doherty. 79 pages. Sheed & Ward. $1.50—Look at an Italian primitive with its translucent color, surrender to mystical and dramatic adoration; you will then understand this little rhapsody by an editor of The Chicago Sun on the closing scenes of Christ's life. The pages revea the mentality that shines through those paintings — the glorying in the incredible that faith accepts, absorption in sacrificial love, the luxury of worship.

DAILY LIFE IN BIBLE TIMES, by Albert E. Bailey. 360 pages. With 116 Illustrations. Scribner's. $3—A book that should have a wide circulation. In word and picture it tells of the life actually lived by the men and women who bequeathed to us the unique record of their innermost experiences. The fact that so great a spiritual drama should have developed within such simple conditions is in its way a rebuke to materialism as a solution of being. The volume is based on the results of recent archaeology.

A FORTUNE TO SHARE, by Vash Young. 158 pages. World Publishing Company. 49 cents—This inexpensive volume contains a salesman's account of his fight for happiness even amid adversity. Here is the philosophy of the pioneer whose existence is subject to economic and social uncertainty—whose piety is how to take it. Vash Young has made a go of life, and he tells of others who have "salvaged fortunes."

Books—Authors

The Book of the Month Club announces a dual selection for January. "The Signpost," a novel of modern Ireland by E. Arnott Robertson, to be published by Macmillan, and George Santayana's autobiography, "Persons and Places," to be brought out by Scribners, are the books chosen.

The Marchbanks Press, 114 East Thirteenth Street, announces plans for the publication of a limited edition of "The Terrible Gustave Dore," a life of the great French illustrator of the nineteenth century, to be written by Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt of Columbia University.

Viking Press announces that arrangements have been completed for the publication of "Behind the Steel Wall," the first inside report on Germany, written by Arvid Fredborg, a working Swedish journalist who left his post in Berlin last summer.

The Book and Magazine Union, Local 18, United Office and Professional Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, will sponsor a three-day book fair, starting today, at union headquarters, 31 East Twenty-seventh Street.

Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, announced yesterday that Religious Book Week would be observed in 1944, May 7 to 14. Committees are now being formed to select lists of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish and good-will books in the fields of fiction, biography, history and philosophy.

Robeson and DuBois Listed in 'Who's Who'

The names of only two American Negroes appear in Who's Who, biographical encyclopedia of the English-speaking world.

Paul Robeson's name has been included in the encyclopedia for several years, and the name of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois appears for the first time in the present edition. Robeson is chairman and DuBois vice chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

ROBESON DuBOIS

Books Published Today

AMBULANCE IN AFRICA, by Evan Thomas (Appleton - Century, $2). The personal story of an American college boy who served in Africa with the American Field Service.

BROWN AMERICANS: THE STORY OF A TENTH OF THE NATION, by Edwin R. Embree (Viking Press, $2.75). A new version of the author's previous book "Brown America," published in 1931.

COMMAND AT SEA: A GUIDE FOR THE NAVAL OFFICER, by Capt. Harley F. Cope, U. S. N. (Norton, $2.75).

CONNECTICUT YANKEE: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY, by Wilbur L. Cross (Yale University Press, $5). *Reviewed today.*

CORNER OF HEAVEN, by Kathleen Norris (Doubleday, Doran, $2). A romance.

JAN SMUTS: A BIOGRAPHY, by F. S. Crafford (Doubleday, Doran, $3.50).

SIMPLIFIED MATHEMATICS FOR DAILY USE AND HOW TO USE THE SLIDE RULE, by Frank A. Rappolt (Doubleday, Doran, Doran, $2.95).

THE HOME POULTRY FLOCK: A COMPLETE MANUAL, by Willard C. Thompson and John Bird (Norton, $2).

THE SUN SHINES WEST, by Nathan Schachner (Appleton-Century, $3). Historical novel laid in Kansas in the stormy days before her admission to the Union.

THE TRIUMPH OF LIFE, edited by Horace Gregory (Viking Press, $2.50). "Poems of consolation for the English-speaking world." Third volume of the Viking Portable Library.

THE WALSH GIRLS, by Elizabeth Janeway (Doubleday, Doran, $2.50). A novel.

THE WAVES: THE STORY OF THE GIRLS IN BLUE, by Nancy Wilson Ross (Holt, $2.50).

THE WEEPING WOOD, by Vicki Baum (Doubleday, Doran, $3). A novel about Brazilian rubber.

THIS IS MY SON, by Elizabeth Alexander (Doubleday, Doran, $2.50). A novel.

THROUGH JAPANESE BARBED WIRE, by Gwen Priestwood (Appleton-Century, $2). The story of the escape of an Englishwoman from a Japanese prison camp at Hong Kong.

Books—Authors

The Foreign Policy Association publishes today an anniversary number of Foreign Policy Reports, a symposium on twenty-five years of United States Foreign Policy, written by various directors of the organization. Tomorrow the association will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary with an all-day forum at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

"Czechoslovakia Fights Back" is a document of the Czechoslovak Government to be released by the American Council on Public Affairs on Oct. 28, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic. Based on official information, the book contains new material on underground resistance to the Nazis.

...practice in ... desire. But ...ely pos...e and in such ...he demand of an individual ...n an overwhelming majority. ...to discriminate at the cost of inconvenience, disease and suffering on the part of the minority is unfair, unjust and undemocratic.

Sore and Bitter Points

In matters connected with these groups of social activity, the usage in the United States, and especially in the South, constitutes the sorest and bitterest points of controversy in the racial situation: especially in the life of those individuals and classes among Negroes whose social progress is at once the proof and measure of the capabilities of the race.

That the denial of the right to exclude Negroes from residential areas and public accommodations may involve counter-costs on the part of the majority, by unpleasant contacts and even dangerous experiences is often true. That fact has been the basis of wide opposition to the democratization of modern society and of deep-seated fear that democracy necessarily involves social leveling and degeneration.

On the whole however, modern thought and experience has tended to convince mankind that the evils of caste discrimination against the depressed elements of the mass, are greater and more dangerous to progress than the affront to natural tastes and the recoil from unpleasant contacts involved in the just sharing of public conveniences with all citizens. This conviction is the meaning of America, and it has had wide and increasing success in incorporating Irish and German peasants, Slavic laborers and even Negro slaves, into a new virile and progressive American Culture.

and the United States to a point of understanding where they will make a joint Declaration of Intention as a preliminary to forming a common Council of the United Nations and other friendly nations and eventually of all the nations." If this is a tentative and experimental formula, it is, in our judgment, wisely so. The time has not yet arrived when it is possible or profitable to claim in behalf of any single "peace plan" a monopoly of virtue. We are living in a period of great and rapid change. No man can clearly see the end of the road. The great present need is for a broad unanimity of purpose among all the advocates of international action rather than small divisive quarrels over the merits of too concrete proposals.

What matters most at this time is the authority and the integrity with which the broad point of view is advocated. We have not always agreed with specific opinions of Mr. Willkie on questions of foreign policy, but it seems to us certain that he speaks as the one man above all other members of his party now in public life who has consistently advocated a broad policy of international action. He did not need either the fall of France or the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor to convince him that there is an unbridgeable difference between democracy and dictatorship. He saw from the start that it was impossible for the United States to isolate itself from the consequences of the one great conflict of our times, and from the start he urged prompt and generous support for those countries which were in fact fighting

Government" has any independent powers of its own, any resources other than those provided by the labor of the people who support it, or any real ability to take the place of the spirit of free enterprise which has turned this country from a sprawling wilderness into a miracle of industrial production.

In these two missions there is a great opportunity for public service for any man, whether or not his effort leads him to his party's nomination for the Presidency. But certainly it can and should be said that at this time, on the record he has made, on the merit of the causes he has led and so long as he goes straight ahead on the path which he has chosen, Wendell Willkie is head and shoulders above any other man in his right and title to that nomination.

CAMPAIGN FOR BURMA

It is no secret that the Allies are aiming a blow at Burma. The monsoon rains are ceasing and both sides have reported patrol clashes along the Burmese border. But it will be many weeks before the waterlogged river valleys dry out, and even limited operations can hardly begin until Admiral Mountbatten, Allied commander in southeast Asia, returns to India from his conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The map is a poor guide to the coming campaign. The contiguity of northern India and Burma is deceptive. On paper it may look like an easy matter to march a strong army from Assam into Burma, drive the Japanese invaders back in one grand wheeling movement and open China's supply routes again. But this approach is one of the most difficult in the world. It leads through a roadless tangle of 8,000-foot mountains into country which would do us very little good to regain. The strategic approach to Burma is by sea, through Rangoon and up the river valleys which slice the land into north-and-south straps. This was the path of Japanese conquests.

It is because the invasion of Burma must be chiefly an amphibious enterprise that the British have hitherto

moments when it is ever seriously attacked. But free speech on one side of a question justifies free speech on the other side. Thus it is appropriate to say, as the President did say, that we can't be certain we would gain anything if Russia diverted strength to fight Japan. It is appropriate to say that those who try to create dissension between this country and Britain are making the war harder to fight and very likely more costly in American blood. It is appropriate to say that if other wars are to be avoided this country and Britain must stand firm together and that the politics of this country will be important to the British and theirs to us. It is appropriate to say that full discussion of this situation is useful and that acrimonious controversy is also useful—but to Hitler, not to us.

A concluding thought: this debate, such as it is, is taking place in the press and on the radio. It is not taking place in a curtained railway car at the top of the Brenner or any other pass. If poison gas is used it will quickly dissipate in the democratic atmosphere.

COOPER UNION

Once more the series of free public lectures has begun at the Cooper Union, and will continue through the fall and winter on Sunday, Tuesday and Friday evenings in the same Great Hall where Abraham Lincoln made a famous address. Thus Cooper Union continues to contribute its share to keeping alive the American tradition of free public discussion in this crucial period. The Sunday evening series seems especially useful at this time because of its concern with the great present issue of alliances, leagues and federations to keep the peace of the world when it has once been established. Among the lecturers are Bertrand Russell, Clifton Fadiman, Beardsley Ruml, Pearl Buck, Bruce Bliven and numerous scholars in special fields.

DUTCH TREAT

The most complete Van Gogh exhibition since 1935 is on show at the Wallenstein galleries, where about eighty of the artist's oils and drawings are being shown to raise funds for Dutch refugees. Even though the canvases are not chronologically arranged, Van Gogh's enthusiasts can follow sympathetically the compelling records of his whole life. His sordid days in Holland are revealed in his *clair-obscur* paintings after the Dutch masters, as in "The Weaver" and the "Three Pairs of Old Shoes." That the transition period under the sheltered roof of his

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nd a reason for war.

to any change in the popular will that might follow the ending of the war after the 1944 election. It could be obliquely registered in the Congressional polls of 1946, but not until 1948 would it have an opportunity to be directly aimed at executive controls.

In Great Britain, on the contrary, both custom and procedure combine to assure the people that they will be given a chance to change the Commons majority, and thus the Government, after the war has ended, a change which, if they desire it, will take effect at once. And if the Ministry were obdurate against offering that chance, a lost vote of confidence in Commons would force a general election.

This fundamental difference in the political systems of the two nations is well known to Mr. Churchill. But, if he meant his remarks for the United d not take the difference . Yet he and other in- quickly find out through ponents and critics of the overnment of the United many would suspend much ism in which they now in- were not for the fact that of 1944 will make another ecision that cannot be

ics, in consideration of the

chief, Tito, made strenuous efforts to get together with Mikhailovitch. The latter refused and has since then—since October, 1941—devoted himself almost exclusively to fighting the Partisans.

All the fighting against the Axis in Yugoslavia since October, 1941, has been done, allow me to emphasize, not by Mikhailovitch, but by the Partisans and the Liberation Army under Tito, which now includes thousands of officers of the former Yugoslav army. These Liberation forces have held in Yugoslavia—and thus away from the African, Sicilian and Russian fronts—a large number of Axis divisions. I believe this entitles the Partisans to something more than reprimands on the ground that they are revolutionary. What else could they be in the face of the activity of the Yugoslav Government in exile and its minister of war, Mikhailovitch?

LOUIS ADAMIC.

New York, Oct. 13, 1943.

War Bonds for Latin Americans

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Publication has recently been made to the effect that the Government of Guatemala is going to invest $2,000,- 000 in American war bonds. No doubt this is very welcome news to all Latin

In Harlem, there is no red-baiting. Instead I've been asked, "How is the trial going?" "Will they put Ben in jail?"—and, very often, "Where can I learn more about your party?"

These are honest questions, sincerely asked—and what a relief it is to know that your answers are judged by what they mean and not by how closely they parrot the Clark-Truman line.—E. W.

THE VOTERS are seriously concerned with the fight of Ben Davis and the Communist Party for bettter housing, sanitary gar-

Guinier, ALP candidate for Borough President, announced this week. Among the speakers will be Guinier, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, ALP candidate for Mayor, Paul Ross, ALP candidate for Controller; Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., ALP and Communist Party candidate for City Council and Paul Robeson.

Jannette Workers Win 5-Cent Boost

CHICAGO.—Jannette Manufacturing workers won a five-cent

Washington

HISTORIC SITE SOUGHT

Booker T. Washington Home Bid In by Daughter

ROCKY MOUNT, Va., Feb. 26 (AP)—Booker T. Washington's daughter today paid $16,000 at auction for the 207-acre birthplace of the famous Negro educator on which a memorial had been planned.

Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman of Washington said the money had been contributed by friends of Dr. S. J. Phillips, memorial founder.

Two more tracts adjacent to the birthplace tract were up for auction today in an attempt to satisfy the defunct memorial's indebtedness of $140,000. The Rev. Posey Plybon, the original owner of one tract, bid in his west side tract for $6,500. There was a $20,000 deed of trust on the remaining 297 acres across the highway but it was not sold.

Corporation Expense – 7½ mos.

Interest	year	$32.50
Taxes	year	818
Fuel	7½ mo	169.27
		442 (clerk hire + tools)
Light	"	90
Insurance		
Repairs		(Sett, repairs?)
Depreciation		
Janitor		240
Superintendence		?
Legal expenses		

31-4-10

2357
3
3168
3
2280
2092
2596
1916
1916
3 4 3
16927

30-24-3

Union of Soviet Writers

~~Voroshilovo~~ VOROSKAYA

ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA

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OSAGEFO DR. KWAME NKRUMAH, PRESIDENT

W. E. B. DU BOIS, PH.D., LL.D., HIST. SCI.D.

DIRECTOR PRELIMINARY PLANNING

31 GRACE COURT, BROOKLYN 1, N. Y., U.S.A.

42-8E-13

40-8/4-20

J.W. Crawford	$10 00
C.E. Dewlley	$10.00
A.T. Stevens	10 00
M.A Hawkins	5 00
H.M Minton	10.00
J.C. Asbury	10 00
J R Sanders	2.00
W.R Valentine	10.00
	$67.00

Lewis T. Johnson 18 July 21

42-4A-36

Houston Informer

Carter Woodson

Fisk U. Alumni

Fisk Bulletin

Ferris Bailey Mitchell Macbeth Wing

Claude Barnett
Wolseley

Negro - Retired
Libraries

2000 Brochures

12-449-37

~~Wed~~.

Campaign on leaves from stores

Chas Sellers

Goldsmith Bros

77 Nassau

Names from Sec AME

Ransom
Read — Bishop
Wright — by W. E. B. D

Thoms
Forty Years
Back

AME Zion
Walls

D. Jernigan GM
Mrs Vera Burroughs

Negro College Presidents

Library Cards

Lewis Garnett

Africa

500 Books to Research ~~T~~ Dept — Howard.
Brawley, Mr Vernon K. Williams & Mrs Miles
Fanlen Young — work & Research.

People in Key Cities

42-44-34

Black Deadwater

Near N. Lake Head

P Co

Inspectors - Transportation
Floorwalkers, foremen, and overseers - Trade
Firemen - Fire department
Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc.
Policemen
Foremen and overseers - Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops
Foremen and overseers - Laundries

5 Semiskilled Workers

5-a Semiskilled workers in manufacturing
Apprentices to building and hand trades
Apprentices (except to building and hand trades) Manufacturing
Bakers
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)
Dyers
Filers, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal)
Milliners and millinery dealers
Oilers of machinery
Enamelers, lacquerers and japanners
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory)
Operatives - Manufacturing

5-b Other Semiskilled workers
Boatmen, canal men, and lock keepers
Sailors and deck hands
Chauffeurs and truck and tractor drivers
Boiler washers and engine hostlers
Brakemen - Steam railroad
Motorman - Steam and street railroads
Switchmen, flagmen, and hardmen - Steam and street railroads
Telegraph and telephone linemen
Apprentices - Transportation
Other occupations - Transportation
Apprentices - Wholesale and retail trade
Deliverymen - Bakeries and stores
Other pursuits in trade
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers
Soldiers, sailors, and marines
Other public service pursuits
Other occupations - Professional service
Attendants - Pool rooms, bowling alleys, golf clubs, etc.
Helpers - Motion picture production
Theater ushers
Other attendants and helpers - Professional service
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists
Boarding and lodging house keepers
Other operatives - Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops

Housekeepers and stewards
Deliverymen - Laundries
Other operatives - Laundries
Midwives and nurses (not trained)
Other pursuits - Domestic and personal service

6 Unskilled Workers
6-a Farm laborers

6-b Factory and building construction laborers
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department)
Furnace men, smelter men, and pourers
Heaters (metal)
Laborers - Manufacturing

6-c Other laborers
Fishermen and oystermen
Teamsters and haulers - Log and timber camps
Other lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers
Coal mine operatives
Other operatives in extraction of minerals
Longshoremen and stevedores
Draymen, teamsters, and carriage drivers
Garage laborers
Hostlers and stable hands
Laborers - Truck, transfer, and cab companies
" -Road and street including construction laborers - Steam and street railroads
" -Transportation in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc. porters, and helpers in stores
" -Public service
" -Professional service
" -Recreation and amusement
" -Stage hands and circus helpers
" -Cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops
" -Domestic and personal service
" -Laundries

6-d Servant classes
Bootblacks
Charwomen and cleaners
Elevator tenders
Janitors and sextons
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry)
Porters (except in stores)
Servants
Waiters

Not otherwise specified

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30-14-9

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30-III-8

Prince Rev. J. E. Blayechettai, D. D.

of Abyssinia, East Africa, a graduate of Oxford University, of London, on his third tour around the World, and on a lecture tour in this Country.

Let us send it to you

30-21-13

704 26th St

Insufficient data

Lester
Associate au Laboratoire
d'Anthropologie.
61 Buffon, J. des Plantes

2-5

30-23-16

Ser 7 Arrem Sve.

M. Allegret
Mission Evangelique
102 Bd Arago

M. La Roncière
Natural History
(Rome + Sahara)

Enckeleit

Grundlagen der Abstammungslehre 1936

Lebenskunde v. Rassenkunde, Enke 26 – 1937

Zeitschrift für Rassenkunde von Enckeleit Stuttgart

30-43-15

On hand RM 50
15
2.75
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RM 67 92
31

7 5
Cob 4
D 2
Brot 20

L. Homburger
98 - Rue de la Tour XVI
Monday. 9-12 - (Languages)

Boyer
administrateur - Ecole Nat. des
Langues O. vivant
2 Rue de Lille
monday @ 4.

30-33-18

a negro
poet in Mexico
in 16th ? century

(Dr Woelpel)

Ruben D'ario
(Negro blood)
19th c.
~~Sp~~ Span American

Committee

Braithewaite
Cheswell
J. Jamie W. Johnson
Am. W Overington

30-16a-8

DUMMY BALLOT

Make a cross mark (X) before the name of the candidate of your choice and before the word "Yes" or "No" under the Constitutional Amendment herein submitted to the voters.

For Presidential Electors
Vote for six—
GEO. W. ALLEN
X JAMES W. ARCHIBALD
W. R. BRYANT
X E. M. BRELSFORD
CHARLOTTE R. COFFIN
P. W. CORR
H. L. CLOUGH
X LELAND M. CHUBB
FRED COLE
MARTIN CARABALLO
J. H. DRUMOND
MRS. A. E. HENRY
MRS. L. L. HAYS
CHARLES E. JONES
A. N. JACKSON
W. V. KNOTT
J. W. LOCKE
R. A. M'AULEY
J. B. MOFFETT
W. N. NANNEY
L. M. O'KELLEY
X F. F. H. POPE
HERMAN W. PILLSBURY
WESLEY C. RICHARDS
ERNEST M. SMITH
J. G. SHARON
X B. G. SMITH
G. B. WELLS
X GEORGE P. WENTWORTH

For United States Senator
Vote for one—
X JOHN M. CHENEY
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER
G. A. KLOCK
M. J. MARTIN

For Representative in Congres, Fourth Congressional District
Vote for one—
X CRATE D. BOWEN
EARL HUNT
W. J. SEARS

For Governor
Vote for one—
X GEORGE E. GAY
CARY A. HARDEE
W. L. VAN DUZER
DR. F. C. WHITAKER

For Secretary of State
Vote for one—
H. CLAY CRAWFORD
X B. E. DYSON

For Attorney-General
Vote for one—
RIVERS H. BUFORD
WM. M. GOBER

For Comptroller
Vote for one—
ERNEST AMOS
JAMES T. McCARTHY
X W. H. NORTHRUP

For State Treasurer
Vote for one—
X H. L. EWING
F. E. HUNT
J. C. LUNING

For State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Vote for one—
X J. E. JUNKIN
W. N. SHEATS

For Commissioner of Agriculture
Vote for one—
X NEWELL B. HULL
W. A. M'RAE
M. N. PORTER

For Justice of Supreme Court
Vote for Two—
E. P. AXTELL
W. H. ELLIS
X F. W. MARSH
X N. B. K. PETTINGILL
THOMAS F. WEST

For Railroad Commissioner
Vote for one—
S. C. BAIRD
X GEO. C. CROM
GEO. C. M'DOUGAL
A. S. WELLS

For Members of House of Representatives
Vote for two—
X CHARLES H. ANDERSON
FRANK E. JENNINGS
X CHARLES W. KINNE
FRANK O. MILLER

For County Judge
Vote for one—
JOHN W. DUBOSE
X EUGENE O. LOCKE

For Sheriff
Vote for one—
X E. C. Broward
W. H. DOWLING
VAN NESS WILLIAMS

For Clerk of Circuit Court
Vote for one—
FRANK BROWN

For Clerk of Criminal Court
Vote for one—
R. C. INGRAM

For County Tax Assessor
Vote for one—
OSCAR H. NOLAN

For County Tax Collector
Vote for one—
R. FLEMING BOWDEN
X HIRAM L. CHURCH

For County Tax Collector Term Ending January 4th, 1921
Vote for one—
R. FLEMING BOWDEN

For County Superintendent of Public Instruction
Vote for one—
F. A. HATHAWAY
X MINNIE E. NEAL

For County Commissioner, District No. 1
Vote for one—
R. H. CARSWELL

For County Comissioner, District No. 2
Vote for one—
X R. E. MERRITT
RAY E. REED

For County Commissioner, District No. 3
Vote for one—
JOE F. HAMMOND
X J. W. LAWTON

For County Commissioner, District No. 4
Vote for one—
CHARLES A. CLARK
X WM. T. SIMMONS

For County Commissioner, District No. 5
Vote for one—
D. C. BROWN
WM. G. BENNETT

For Member Board of Public Instruction, District No. 1
Vote for one—
FRED B. NOBLE
X ARTHUR D. STEVENS

For Member Board of Public Instruction, District No. 2
Vote for one—
X STEPEN E. FOSTER
M. B. HERLONG

For Member Board of Public Instruction, District No. 3
Vote for one—
DON REGISTER

For Justice of the Peace, District No. ——
Vote for one—

For Constable, District No. —
Vote for one—

PROPOSED Constitutional Amendment
Amendment of Section 6, of Article IX, Relating to Taxation of Finance.
YES.

PROPOSED Constitutional Amendment
Amendment of Section 6, of Article IX, Relating to Taxation of Finance.
NO.

30-16a-17

Crepis

Book Club

2 @ 10
4 mos

30-23-14

Die Rassen der Erde

by Von Eickstedt

1-16 000 000

Justus Perthes - Gotha

30-30a-2

Harriet Allen Alexander.
Washington D.C.

Luginia Burns Hope.
St. Louis, Mo.

Lula Tompkins Penn.
St. Mary's Ga.

Mary Louisa Gaines.
Macon, Ga.

Ophelia Beoile Mathews
Atlanta Ga.

Madeline Harrison White.
La Grange Ga.

Selena Sloan Butler
Thomasville Ga.

India Clarke Pitts.
Atlanta Ga.

Emma Holmes Amos.
Atlanta Ga. 173 East Baker

Mamie Mosby Thomas
Nashville Tenn.
~~Atlanta Ga.~~

Annie Long Rucker
Macon Ga.

41-2-115

Sunday Mail 3

Gosbrech, Nkrumah

Filing

Letters

Copy: Hungary

Library

6 - Teachers Union

6-7-8 Baltimore

Mass:
Negro govern

PEOPLE PRESENT AT CONVENTION

Miss Nadine Wright,
233 West 137 St.,
New York City.

Miss R. A. Fisher,
127 West 136 St.,
New York City.

Mr. B. M. Roddy,
390 Beale Avenue,
Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Charles E. Lane,
502 T St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. T. H. Hayes,
680 Lauderdale St.,
Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Virgil M. Boutte,
58 West 134 St.,
New York City.

Mrs. L. A. Turner,
21 West 137 Street,
New York City.

Mr. R. P. Sims,
Bluefield Colored Inst.,
Bluefield, W. Va.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
650 Greene Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. A. G. Dill,
236 West 64 St.,
New York City.

Dr. J. P. Warbassee,
384 Washington Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Jessie Fauset,
2225 Reed Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Board of Directors

Vacancies

Sachs — John Brown
Powell — L. M. Kershaw
Adams — C. W. Chesnutt.

30-69-61

Josh Element of St Paul
E. C. Williams, D.C.
G. W. Mitchell P.M.C.
S. C. Fuller, Trades.

Net paid Circulation of the
Dec. number of the Cosmos

Dec - 1910 —	2 500
11 —	16,000
12 —	24,000
13 —	32,000
14 —	27,500
15 —	32,500.
16 —	37,800
17 —	53,000

30-29-65

40-84-8

Shields $22.50+

...nation of All

...er race, and you are all loyal ...er today. The constitution of this government guarantees to every man, woman and child an equal opportunity in life, and those things which tend to and create prejudices and hatreds and bigotry must be eliminated, not by force, but by law. Through your committee I will keep in touch with the situation."

Events of 1775 Referred to.

Gov. Walsh said at the close of the hearing:

"The calm and sincere way in which you have presented to me your just grievances is another proof of the fact, if proof be needed, that your people have a right to enjoy the same privileges and rights of any class of people in the community. Perhaps your present misfortune and sufferings, for you evidently are suffering, will do more for the community than you realize. Sometimes even greater prejudices than those which are raised by a situation like this are eliminated and removed for the benefit of other races and classes of people outside of your own, and this agitation may result in a better understanding between all in the community.

"I don't suppose there was ever before a day like this witnessed in the State House in all its history. Men and women coming here with tears in their eyes, asking the governor to protect them from race hatred. I hope to God it will never happen again.

"I want you to know that I intend to assert every influence and power that I possess to keep Massachusetts free from race or religious prejudices. If our government has become great and has given to the world evidence of its God-given mission to mankind, it is due chiefly to the fact that here all men and all races are guaranteed equality of opportunity for the enjoyment of the blessings which the framers of our government guaranteed to all our citizens, and for which, 140 years ago today, the farmers of Massachusetts struck the first

Deputy George Neal of the sta... police was sent for by the governo... and was understood to have state... in response to the executive's quer... that he considered the production o... the film to be in violation of the law... This is most signincant, because th... state police have authority to sto... the production if ordered by the gov... ernor, according to those at th... State House who have the duty o... interpreting the law.

4 Colored Men Confer with Governor. These went into private hearing ahead of people's delegation, not part of movement.

William H. Lewis, Butler Wilson, Rev. Samuel Brown and Henry C. Robbins came to the governor's office and went into conference with him. Meanwhile an opinion had been asked from the attorney-general's department on the general question of what to do and what was possible.

Outside the crowd had now taken to making speeches to itself, and punctuating them with cheers and hisses. A good many white people had joined the ranks—indeed, a good many white people had come with the Negroes in the first place, and took an active part in the formation of the committee. Several of them were women.

At 10.25 an automobile containing Commissioner O'Meara and Supt. Crowley drove up, and the men entered the executive offices.

Gov. Walsh Asks Legal Advice.

Gov. Walsh called the newspapermen into his office just before 11 a. m. He said he had sent for Atty.-Gen. Atwill and Police Commissioner O'Meara. Mr. Atwill, by the way, is said to be in New Hampshire.

The governor said he has been interested in the production of the complained-of film for more than a week and that he has come to understand that the objection to it is not slight but widespread and deep-seated among the members of the Negro race. When this became apparent last week he had a conference with Mr. O'Meara and said that he

blow at Concord Bridge.

"I sympathize with you tremendously. If there is anything tending more to destroy and undermine American institutions and American liberty, it is race or religious prejudice. I don't propose while I am governor of this state to allow any movement arousing antagonism to any race of People in Massachusetts. If any such movements are to be carried on in Massachusetts they have got to be carried on underground, where the sunlight does not shine.

"So I want to ask you now to be patient, and let us in our own way work out this problem, and if there is not any law, WE WILL TRY TO HAVE SOME LAW ENACTED. I hope you will be patient and quiet and try to preserve peace and order."

Trotter Addresses the Crowd for Governor.

After cheering the governor, the larger committee proceeded to the front steps. The governor had previously said he did not feel that he could speak to the crowd outside, and asked William Monroe Trotter to do it for him. Trotter was cheered and in addressing the waiting crowd said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—Your delegation has waited upon the governor and he has assured us that the management of the Tremont Theatre will be prosecuted tomorrow morning in the criminal courts.

"The law under which this prosecution will take place will be one framed against shows which are lewd or immoral. He assured me that this afternoon or tonight another censor will be sent to see the performance at the Tremont Theatre, and that this censor will not be the censor previously sent by Mayor Curley or Commissioner O'Meara.

"If after this censor has viewed the show and reports that it is not of a fit character to be presented to the public, the governor stated that he has no doubt that a warrant will be issued for the management of the theatre."

—G—

...OF NATION CAUSES MOB ... IN BOSTON.

(Continued from Page 1)

...s...ood that the police commissioner is taking legal advice about the extent of his authority.

Gov. Walsh added that he doubted his own authority to act at this stage, but, he added, "If the production of this film continues to be the cause of riots I will act as commander-in-chief of the militia."

Two Colored women fainted during the speechmaking outside the State House. They were carried to another part of the balcony and there were revived.

Asst.-Atty.-Gen. Nelson P. Brown went into conference with the governor about 12.30 a. m.

Among those who addressed the crowd were Josiah A. Crawford, Rev. Benjamin W. Swain of the Columbus Ave. A. M. E. church, Rev. D. O. Walker and Prof. Allen A. Whaley of New York.

When the crowd was singing "We'll hang Tom Dixon to a sour apple tree," Mr. Crawford suggested "that if Mayor Curley didn't behave himself, they'd sing it about him."

The speakers counselled order, but advised their hearers to insist upon their rights as citizens, including their rights to purchase tickets to the performances of the motion picture play.

O'Meara To Appeal to Court

...was no bloodshed, to be sure, and little actual violence, but without the presence of 60 policemen in the theatre and 200 outside it is hard to tell what might have happened.

The theatre management asserts that there was an organized plot to fill the house with Negroes, destroy the films and stop the play, and that only by the help of the large force of police was this prevented.

This charge is denied by the Negro leaders arrested. That the demonstration was a prearranged thing, however, is suggested by William D. Brigham of Dorchester, one of the leading Boston white champions of the Colored race.

As early at 6 o'clock, too, a Col-

(Continued on Page 4)

—G—

COLORED AND WHITE CLASH, ON WAY FROM THEATRE

FOUR OF THE LATTER ARE SLASHED—ROW ON SHAWMUT AV. FOLLOWS THE THEATRE DEMONSTRATION.—THREE COLORED MEN ARE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

(Boston Globe, April 18, 1915.)

Three Colored men, bound to their Roxbury homes after the Tremont Theatre disturbance of last evening, fell in with a group of white men in front of 167 Shawmut avenue, early this morning.

The Negroes are now under arrest, and the white men were sent to the City Hospital.

The Negroes, all charged with assault with knives, gave their names as William Frye, 47, of 11 Fairweather street, Roxbury; James E. Stewart, 32, single, of 64 Ruggles street, Roxbury, a... Malcom 26, of ...Ruggles ...xbury. When

Several speakers pointed out the fact that Mayor Curley found no difficulty in halting such shows as "Maternity," by simply notifying the theatre that he was opposed to such performances and his request was heeded promptly. The claim was made that the mayor had been called upon repeatedly to take a similar stand on "The Birth of a Nation," but had dodged the issue.

Governor Walsh was praised for his strong condemnation of the play.

The name of President Wilson, who was quoted as endorsing the play, was hissed repeatedly. The bitterest feeling was shown at the mention of the name of Mayor Curley, jeers and hisses mingling.

Audience One-Third White.

The audience, about a third of which was composed of white people, sympathetic with the grievance of the Colored race over the photo play, almost worked itself into a frenzy of excitement and enthusiasm as the show and those whom they regard as responsible for its production and the privilege of being presented in Boston were impaled on the oratorical shafts of the several speakers.

Michael J. Jordan, national secretary of the United Irish league, was given a mighty reception as he was introduced. The big audience jumped to its feet tnd cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs.

Mr. Jordan denounced the play as a "disgusting and brutal exhibition, and a libel upon the Colored population of the country."

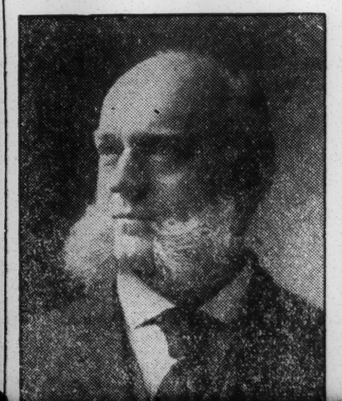
"It's a sad thing to think that it is necessary to gather in protest against such a spectacle as is now being witnessed in Boston," he said.

"This play is vilifying a large body of American citizens nightly. If you didn't gather in protest at such things the great cause of emancipation would be simply written in a book and forgotten.

...a yo..., Wendell Phillips wrote in my autograph album this sentence: "Peace if possible; justice at any rate. Wendell Phillips." Then he said: "Young man, let me add to that a sentiment which De Tocqueville wrote to my friend Charles Sumner: 'Remember life is neither pain nor pleasure: it is serious business, to be entered upon with courage in the spirit of self-sacrifice.'" We are met together here this afternoon for SERIOUS BUSINESS.

It Advocates Agitation.

It has been said that the opposition to this play, "The Birth of a Nation," now running at one of the theatres in this city, is the result of agitation. Well, there are worse things in the world than agitation. The ocean, ever restless and lashing itself into fury, represents agitation. So does the Niagara river, pouring in torrents over Niagara Falls. On the other hand, there is the rest and quiet of the stagnant pool covered with green



I witnessed this play of "The Birth of a Nation," and am impressed with the amount of vilification given the Colored race. For at least two hours out of the three, everything the Negro did was put in the most unfavorable light and the play, which abounds in such scenes as attempted rape, murder, ignorant and domineering officials of government and assassins of the Ku-Klux-Klan, can only tend toward immorality. As Mr. Storey has so well pointed out. Sex immorality is not the ONLY kind of immorality. Stealing, inciting to race riot, defamation, are all equally immoral. There could not be a worse place in the world than Boston to bring a play like this; in fact, it is not fit to be produced in any part of the world. The only world in which the surroundings would seem to fit it would be one of the two worlds which exist after death. I will leave you to judge which one.

Play Very Immoral.

In view of the many hold-ups here in Boston, by night and by day, officers shot, highwaymen, etc., we do not need any additional scenes of the Ku-Klux murderers exhibited before us. The advertisement of this play says, "No sane man could see any immorality suggested by the films." I should think no sane man could see anything else but immorality suggested in some of the scenes. Of course, it all depends upon what the standard of immorality is. Attempted rape is shown in the case of Gus the Negro, the penalty for which in this state is imprisonment for life, but perhaps the critic took the ground that this act was not immorality.

Someone asks if we are afraid of the truth of history. I should say yes, if it was uncalled for to state the truth. It isn't enough that a thing should be true in order to justify its presentation. ...is true

32-36-1/2-

GIFT OF CA...

MADE OF WOOD FR... COURT HOUSE WHERE ... OF FUGITIVE SLAVES W... TEMPTED IN THE 50'S—BR... HAM MAKES PRESENTATION.

Mass Meeting By Wendell Phillips Memorial Association Against Birth Of A Nation Sunday at 3—Play Condemned. 32-36-13

Some 50 or more friends of Frank B. Sanborn, the "Sage of Concord," met at the 20th Century Club Tuesday at 1 p. m. and presented him a valuable gold-headed cane made from a railing in the old Court House on Court street, recently demolished and in which the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns was imprisoned. Among those present were Moorfield Storey, former attorney-general A. E. Pillsbury, President Bumstead of Atlanta University.

Mr. William D. Brigham, secretary of the Wendell Phillips Memorial association, made the presentation speech. He said:

Mr. Brigham's Address.

My dear Mr. Sanborn:

A few of your friends and only a few, have met here this noon to ask you to accept a little remembrance to show their affection for you and their appreciation of your work. One of your friends, a member of the Colored race, for which you suffered so much in early youth and for which you have done so much all your life, has had made from the railing of the old Court House on Court street, now demolished, a gold-headed cane which he has desired me to present to you. I do not think those who gather here care so much for wealth, influence, education, oratory or authority as some do, but I think we all believe in hero worship. I remember that this is the 84th year of your age and that you graduated from Harvard University in 1855, just sixty years ago this June.

I know of no one who needs less any outward support of a cane. You have always had an inward strength

...is honor and his

...closes all: but something ere the end,
Some work of noble note may yet be done
Not unbecoming men that strove with gods.
The lights begin to twinkle from the rocks.
The long day wanes: the slow moon climbs: the deep
Moans round with many voices. Come, my friends,
'Tis not too late to seek a newer world.
Push off, and sitting well in order smite
The sounding furrows; for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars, until I die.
It may be that the gulfs will wash us down:
It may be we shall touch the happy isles,
And see the great Achilles whom we knew.
Though much is taken, much abides; and though
We are not now that strength which in old days
Moved earth and heaven; that which we are, we are;
One equal temper of heroic hearts
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will,
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield. 32-36-9a

As this cane is made from a railing ...h the old Court House, it will no doubt often bring to your memory ...he scenes enacted when Anthony ...urns, the fugitive slave, was incar...erated there at the time of the Abo...tion riots sixty years ago.

May I in closing quote to you the ...es written by your friend, Oliver ...ndell Holmes, which he calls ...ring the Snow Line"? I do not ... that you in your eighty-fifth ...feel that you are nearing the ...line. Perhaps ten years from ...hen you are ninety-four, the ...night be more fitting. Far dis... the day when you shall reach ... the snow line! Mr. Holme...

...you would repeat to us today the four lines which are given in your book, "Recollections of Seventy Years":

"I will not doubt the love untold
Which not my worth nor want hath bought,
Which wooed me young and woos me old,
And to this evening hath me brought."

The hand which will grasp this cane is the same one which has grasped the hand of Phillips and Garrison and Sumner and Andrew and old John Brown of Osawatomie, and all the other great Abolition heroes. I do not know that we are far enough removed from your life work to properly estimate it, as we cannot rightly judge the height and beauty of a mountain when we are too near its base. The words of Tennyson's "Ulysses" occur to me at this time.

I will drink
Life to the lees: all times I have enjoyed
Greatly, have suffered greatly, both with those
That loved me, and alone; on shore, and when
Through scudding drifts the rainy Hyades
Vext the dim sea: I am become a name;
For always roaming with a hungry heart
Much have I seen and known; cities of men
And manners, climates, councils, governments,
Myself not least, but honored of them all;
And drunk delight of battle with my peers
Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy.
I am a part of all that I have met
Yet all experience is an arch wher... through
Gleams that untravelled world who... margin fades
Forever and forever as I move.
... My marine...
Souls that have toiled and wro... and fought with me—
That ever with a frolic ...
The thunder and ...
opposed

32-36-7

says:

Nearing the Snow Line.

Slow toiling upward from the misty vale,
I leave the bright enamelled zones below;
No more for me their beauteous bloom shall glow,
Their lingering sweetness load the morning gale;
Few are the slender flowerets, scentless, pale,
That on their ice-clad stems all trembling blow
Along the margin of unmelting snow;
... with unsaddened voice thy verge I hail, 32-36-9a
White realm of peace above the flowering line;
Welcome thy frozen domes, thy rocky spires!
O'er thee undimmed the moon-girt planets shine,
On thy majestic altars fade the fires.
That filled the air with smoke of vain desires,
And all the unclouded blue of heaven is thine!

The Inscription on Cane.

Frank B. Sanborn—Hero of Abolition—Reformer—Lover of Freedom. Made from old Court House rail April 1915."

gle he is entirely to blame.

Wide Representation in Speakers.

We are met this afternoon, as I take it, for two purposes. First, to oppose with all the moral force of which we are capable the further production of this obnoxious play. We have represented on the platform this afternoon about the only living New England Abolitionist, who lived in the times of Phillips and Garrison and Sumner and Andrew, in the person of **Frank B. Sanborn** of Concord. We have the Irish-American race represented by **Michael J. Jordan** of the United Irish League. We have the native Bostonians and those on whom the spirit and mantle of the early abolitionists has fallen, represented by the speaker who is now addressing you, and the Colored American citizens by **William Monroe Trotter, and Rolfe Cobleigh**, one of the editors of "The Congregationalist," and the white Southerners by **Hon. J. C. Manning.** We have also ministers of the Gospel and those prominent in other walks of life, and best of all we are met in Faneuil Hall, whose walls speak to us of the great memories of the past.

Attack On Wilson—The Trotter Incident.

The production of this play, "The Birth of a Nation," has been opposed in other cities and has made trouble wherever it has been suggested. We are told in one of the advertisements that it was given before the President (hisses) of the United States and that he approved of the film. (Hisses and hooting.) Well, why shouldn't he? (More hissing.) The fact that he approved it ought to condemn it for us (Applause, hooting, cheers, the audience rising in a body and yelling)—a man recreant to the trust reposed in him by the Colored people in whose administration segregation was put into effect. (Hi...s.) Two things about Mr. T... in-

thrown upon the canvas. It seems to me both sacrilegious and blasphemous that the face of our Blessed Lord and His most Holy Cross should be connected with scenes of murder and lust.

This play is in no sense, in its extreme exaggeration, "historical" and has but slight relation to the period of Reconstruction, as you will be told by others in this meeting.

Father Vaughn, who died recently in London, reminds us of the fact that God gave us eyelids as well as eyes, from which we are to learn that we are to use our eyes to see some things and to close them to others. I hope the eyes of Boston will be effectually closed to this awful play.

Additions Will Not Wipe Out Effect.

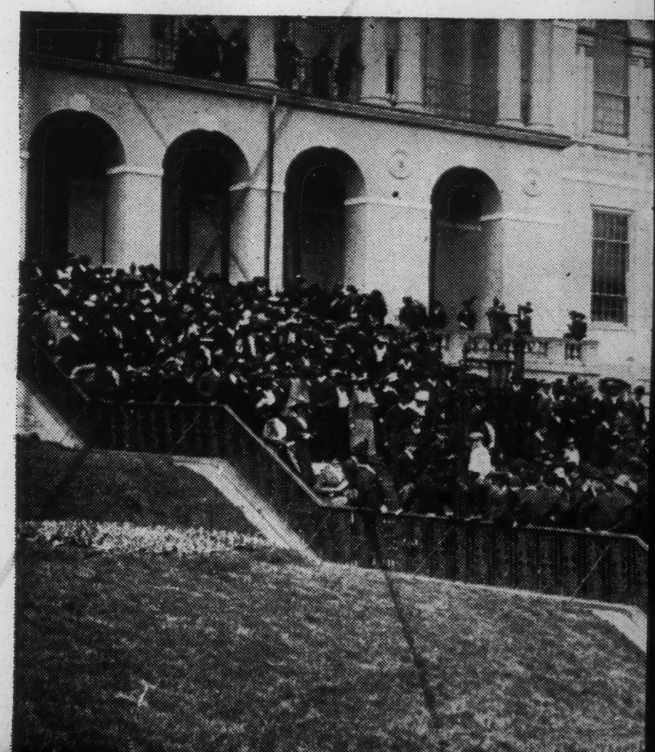
The proposition has been made to add another film showing the progress of the Colored race, but putting on the picture of buildings and institutions and colleges will not wipe out the terrible effect of what has preceded in the other films for the additions are simply of material things and not characteristic of a race. It is a disgrace that we should have these films exhibited in this city, whose streets are forever hallowed by the footsteps of Phillips and Garrison and Sumner and Andrew, and where there marched forth to victory the two Colored regiments, the gallant 54th under the command of Col. Robert G. Shaw, and the gallant 55th, commanded by Col. N. P. Hallowell, and in the Doric Hall of whose State House are the battle flags of these regiments, once saturated and stained by the life blood of the Negro color-bearers who carried them, and a city where are the Shaw Memorial and the statues of the great heroes of the Abolition period.

Accepts the Gauntlet.

We accept the gauntlet thrown down. We simply ... stand the continued exhibit... play...

32-36-11a

Meeting in Faneuil Hall, Sunday, by Wendell ...ips A
One Scene Cut—Not All Cut—Bill to Stop Play Intro
Churches Oppose Play—Two Black Traitors Nailed—I
pose is to Drive Colored from United States—Colored



pens .25
ink .50
erasers .19
ruler .20
brushes 1.80
glue .44
3.38

1.62
5.00

40-84-11

Tracing paper	.20
Maps	.60
Ink	.25
Pens	.05
	1.10

10-84-04

30-296-5M

Gen'l —

Light, ~~heat~~
Rent
Phone
Tel.
Cartage
water & ice
towels
ad (W & G.

Postage
1st class
2nd "
3rd "

Sal. Del $100
Allison 45
Branch 40
Simon 40
Dabney 45
Varley 35

Sta Envelopes (#26)
Writing paper
Pen & ink
Typewriter ink.

Pub —

soil, the suitability of the climate, the existence and accessibility of forestal wealth, the presence and probable extent of mineral veins, and on transportation methods by road, river, or by rail. Equally valuable are their data on the social habits, tribal characteristics, centralizing conditions, and governmental methods of the millions of natives, on whose activities and stimulated wants must eventually depend the commercial development of Africa.

The French army has contributed largely to these valuable researches, and the views of its trained and selected officers are well expressed by General Lebon, who said of Africa: "Geography becomes a fairy godmother whose mission is to reveal to man for his highest good infinite and hitherto unutilized riches." The struggle of the army to insure safe travel across the Sahara was most bitter, as well as its work in Morocco, and there were in 1908-1909 in North Africa more than a hundred fights, with a French loss of several hundred in killed and wounded. Peace and order now prevail; the occupancy of the desert palm groves controls the nomads. Today at no point in the vast French Sudan is there seen more than a single company for police duty.

It should be known that the regions in Africa controlled by France exceed in extent by more than 50 per cent the area of the United States, and it is obvious that only the more important of its many recent explorations can be even mentioned in this brief summary.

THE SAHARA REGION

Though comparatively unfertile, the great Saharan Desert vastly influences the surrounding regions. France controls it by oasis guards, selected scouts of experience, called *méharistes,* well mounted on camels. This service, at an expense of $600,000 a year, is true economy. Under earlier conditions the Bilma trans-Saharan route was plundered to the amount of a million and a half dollars yearly, besides the enslavement of the natives there captured.

Great portions of the desert (the Saharan-Sudan region) have been charted through the geodetical work of French officers. Captain Cortier, the chief, states that a vast region 9 degrees in longitude and 12 degrees in latitude is sufficiently watered to produce grain (mil) from grass wherever the soil is not sand-invaded. He relates that the Touaregs habitually open the anthills and take therefrom the reserves of grain accumulated by the ants.

His description of Kauouer modifies our ideas of a Saharan oasis. Its 100,000 palm trees furnish subsistence for a dozen straggling villages, with their small flocks and scant crops of grain and vegetables. Adjacent desert routes are filled with long trains of slow-paced, heavily laden camels carrying the annual exports of the oasis—25,000 loads of salt and 5,000 of dates.

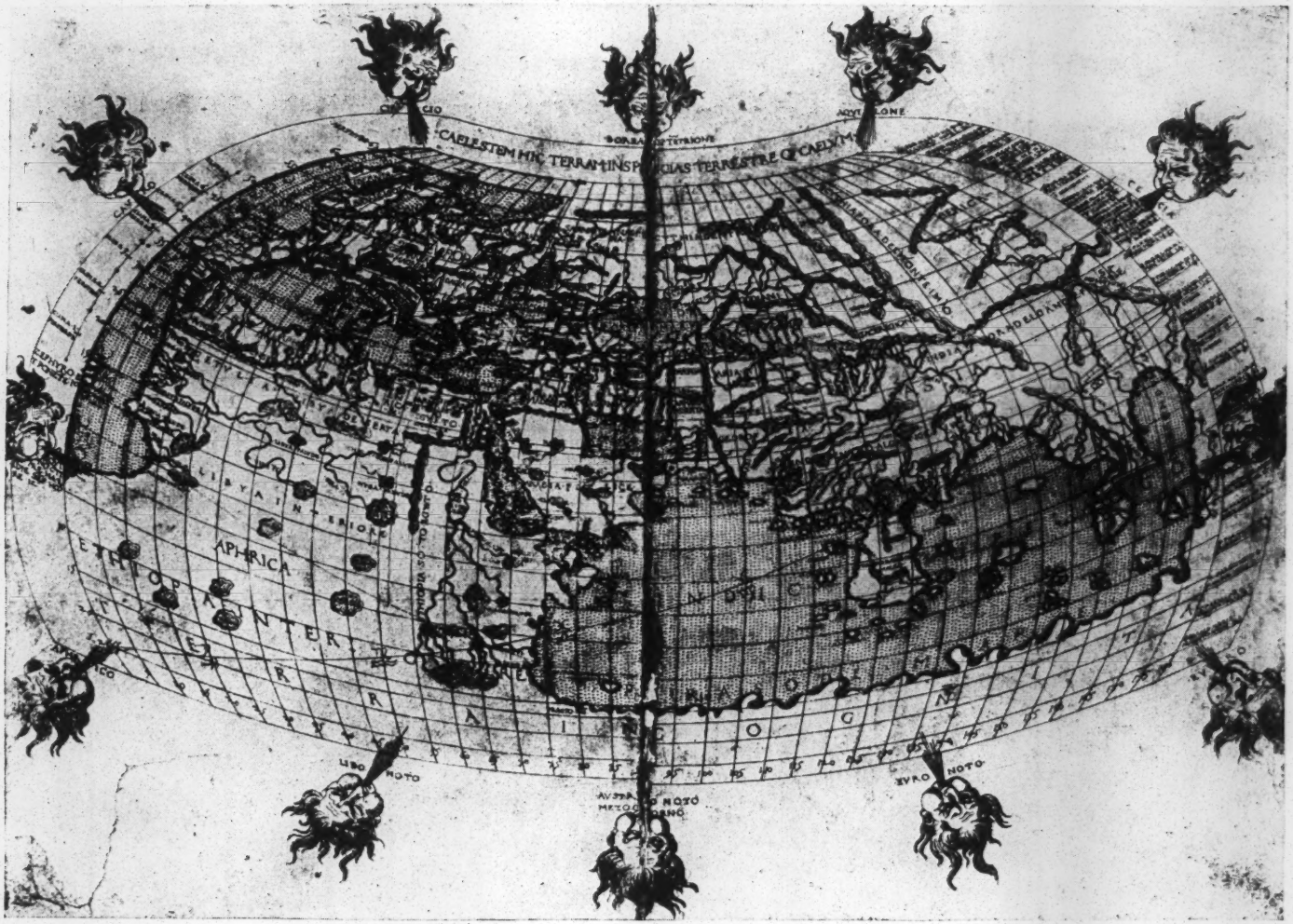
FRENCH KONGO

In connection with the Kongo-Kamerum boundary, Captain Périquet explored 500 miles of unknown routes, of which 300 were through dense woods. Railway surveys now progressing from Libreville to the Sanga River are through great forests, which are being actively exploited, the natives being tractable instead of hostile, as before reported. These surveys disclosed a high, rolling plateau, the lofty Crystal Mountains of that region being mythical.

MOROCCO

Nominally independent and practically unknown, this country is gradually developing under the activity and influence of France, to whose sphere of influence it naturally trends by association and propinquity. Since 1904 M. Louis Gentil has annually investigated unknown areas of Morocco, studying its hydrology, locating its mineral wealth, and examining its forestal and agricultural zones. His maps are the first to adequately represent the physical conditions of the country. While mineral belts of prospective value are found, yet M. Gentil looks to the extremely fertile soil belts as insuring the prosperity of Morocco, fitted as they

32·27·28

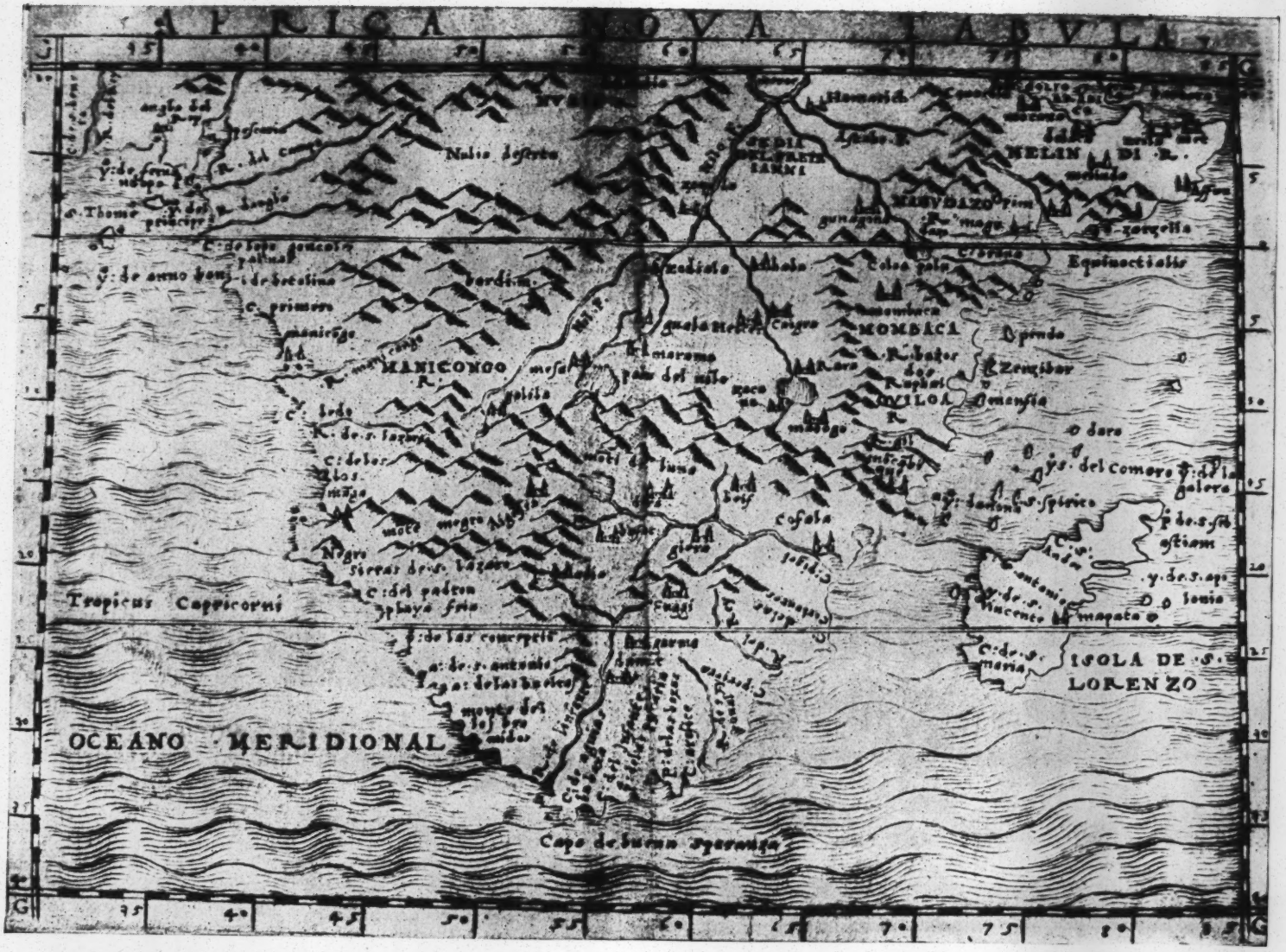


THE SECOND OLDEST MAP OF THE WORLD: BY BERLINGHIERI, BEFORE COLUMBUS (SEE PAGE 383)

Probably this is the map which set Columbus to work. It was printed in Florence, near enough for him to see it

1478

32.27.29



FROM THE NEW MAP OF AFRICA, WITH DA GAMMA'S DISCOVERIES, 1498: BY MATTIOLO, 1548 (SEE PAGE 384)

are for forestal and agricultural products.

COLONIES OF THE WEST COAST

The watershed of the Niger and the adjoining Atlantic areas have largely engaged attention through their fertility and trade possibilities. The railway from Guinea to Conakry, owned by the West French African government, has been built, thus connecting the upper Niger with the ocean. Its average cost per mile was $32,000, and 5 million dollars were paid the natives for construction work. The availability of local labor is shown by the 12,000 natives working on the road in 1909. Its economic value to the country is evidenced by the steadily increasing freight, which has raised the net income per mile from $200 in 1906 to $1,240 in 1909.

M. Hubert explored geologically the Siguiri and adjacent regions through 60 square degrees, and maps now cover geologically 400,000 square kilometers. M. Aug. Chevalier, 1908-1910, investigated the Atlantic coast colonies, the flora, agricultural factors, and forestal resources of Guinea receiving close attention. The Ivory Coast proves especially rich in rubber along the Liberian boundary. In Dahomey a region mapped as a marsh proves to be a dry, well-wooded plain. The explorations of Captain Gross disclose the existence on the Ivory Coast of valuable forests of an area of about 8 million hectares and the existence therein of 58 kinds of useful woods. There is no tribal organization, but the government is by family. Labor is available under just and humane conditions, so that the forests can be economically exploited. The dreaded local climate proves susceptible to hygienic improvement. Fourn's surveys in Dahomey, Ringenbach's investigation of the sleeping sickness, Gironcourt's explorations of the bend of the Niger, and Zeltner's work in the Sudan are worthy of note, but space lacks.

THE CHAD REGION

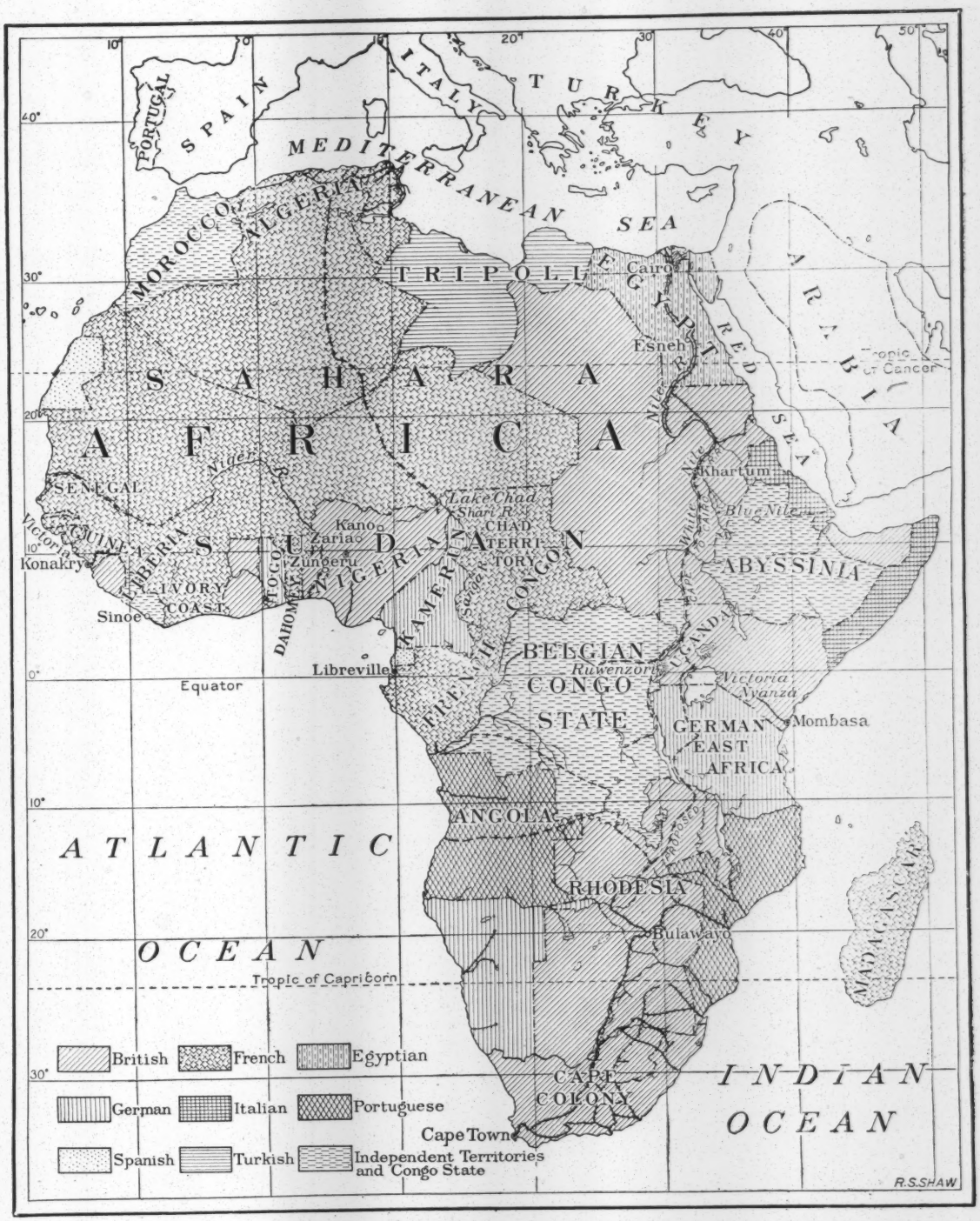
Of all narratives of missions, that of Capt. Jean Tilho, 1907-'09, in surveying the Niger-Chad boundary most appeals to the imagination through the vast and strange country it concerns. The region was opened by France in 1901, when her troops defeated the cruel negro tyrant, Rabah, the pest of the terror-stricken tribes. The country is an interior drainage basin, like our own Salt Lake Valley, of enormous extent—about three times the area of France. French methods have brought about order and prosperity, 50 *méharistes* today keeping peace among the various tribes along a border of several hundred miles.

Scientific explorations disclosing its resources, the Chad basin was amicably divided between England, France, and Germany. Tilho's boundary work was supplemented by extended researches between 12° to 17° north, and from 0° to 15° east (Paris). His survey included 400 astronomical positions and involved 25,000 miles travel. Valuable collections and observations were made in ethnology, magnetism, geology, and natural history.

WOOD WHICH IS LIGHTER THAN CORK

Especially interesting are the strange a m b a c h (*Herminiera elaphioxylon*) forests, growing in the waters of Lake Chad to 25 feet in height and 12 inches in diameter. This curious tropical tree grows only in water of moderate depth and so rapidly that it attains its full height in two years. The wood when dried is the lightest in the world, its density being only 40 per cent that of cork.

The most interesting feature is Lake Chad, in the center of this vast country, 2,000 miles distant from the ocean at Senegal and 1,200 miles from the Nile. While its maximum area of 10,000 square miles slightly exceeds that of Lake Erie, Chad is noted as being the shallowest lake of the world, its average depth being less than six feet. Fed by local rainfall and by three contributing streams (practically all water coming from Shari River), it loses about four feet annually by evaporation. In 1908 it was but one-fourth its maximum size, owing to suc-



OUTLINE MAP OF AFRICA, SHOWING POSSESSIONS OF EACH EUROPEAN POWER

OULED NAIL DANCING GIRLS

Photo by Bougault, Biskra. From "The Desert Gateway," by S. H. Leeder. Cassell & Co. Mr. Leeder's book is a fascinating and very sympathetic account of the Arab denizens of the great desert.

cessive years of drought. With rapid shrinking, fish perish by millions, cattle die, large game migrate, and tribes abandon the resultant salt marshes. Much of interest was gained relative to the natives, the Boudaman tribes to the south being agricultural and peaceful, while those to the north were pastoral and warlike.

BRITISH ACTIVITIES

Much the greater proportion of civilized peoples in Africa being under English control, British activities have naturally turned towards vital problems of finance, administration, and government. These questions assume extreme importance from their practical bearing on trade, commerce, and transportation, on which factors the future prosperity of Africa depends.

Though subordinated to these special activities, British explorations have, nevertheless, been fruitful, especially in connection with the eight boundary commissions, which have penetrated many unexplored regions, thus adding wealth of knowledge as to various tribes and their environment. Major Whitlock traced the Nigerian frontier 300 miles, surveying large areas under adverse conditions of hostility, which entailed severe losses in killed and wounded. Commander Whitehouse distinguished himself by an admirable survey of Victoria Nyanza and Ommanney through his astronomical work in Nigeria. In addition to the Uganda-Kongo surveys, Major Bright explored the Ruwenzori Mountains and measured through that

states as well. The number of male citizens having the right to vote has been further reduced by educational qualifications not only in the South, to disqualify the negroes, but also in many Northern states, to operate as disfranchising what we are pleased to call foreigners. Under these provisions the Constitution declared that such States as abridged the right to vote should have their representation in Congress reduced in proportion to those deprived of the right to vote. Some futile efforts have been made by individual congressman to enforce this provision of the Constitution by a suitable enactment. Likewise threats have been made by Northern Congressmen and Senators to reduce the representation of the South. Still no action has been taken by Congress on this subject. By common consent neither Massachusetts and many other Northern States, which have denied the franchise on account of educational qualifications, nor the Southern states which have barred the negro vote on account of both property and educational qualifications to say nothing of other means, have ever had their representation reduced. The enforcement of this provision would have a grave effect upon the representation in Congress of many Northern States and most Southern States, and yet no real effort has been made to carry out this plain provision of the Fourteenth Amendment. What is the Constitution amongst friends unless it concerns the Eighteenth Amendment?

The hypocrisy of those who loudly clamor that the absurdities and travesties of the Volstead Act must continue to be the law of the land until the Eighteenth Amendment is changed, is still more plainly shown by reference to Section 2, Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States. This section provides that representatives in Congress shall be apportioned among the several states according to their voting population and that a reapportionment shall be made every ten years among the various states upon the same basis. The last apportionment of Congressmen was made in 1911. In spite of the plain provisions of the Constitution, Congress has steadfastly refused to obey this Constitutional provision ever since. The reasons for its disobedience is that some states have decreased in population while others have rapidly grown. The large cities have increased out of all proportion to the country districts. The fact that the large cities are universally against prohibition has thrown the entire force of the Anti-Saloon League and similar organizations against every attempt to re-apportion members of Congress among the several states according to population. This stubborn refusal coming from the dry section has deprived the large cities of representation, and left legislation in the hands of the sparsely settled dry districts in direct conflict with the constitutional provision and the right of the majority to rule. This constant violation is not condemned by the forces of prohibition, by the Anti-Saloon League or either one of the National Conventions. Their righteous regard for obedience to the Constitution concerns nothing except the desire of the average citizen to take a drink and the determination of the fanatical drys that the wets shall only drink in violation of the law.

But what about the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act? The Amendment, like all others, follows the undisputed law and provides that "Congress and the several states shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." It is utterly absurd to think that it could be enforced in any other way. The Amendment itself applies to the "manufacture, sale and transportation of *intoxicating liquors*." What are intoxicating liquors? This is naturally a question of fact to be decided in every case, or a question to be defined by law. The Volstead Act, passed under the whip of the Anti-Saloon League in the hands of the late Wayne B. Wheeler, declared that any beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume should be classed as intoxicating liquor, and its sale, transportation and manufacture should be contrary to the law. Every person knows that one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume is not intoxicating, but the prohibitionists insisted on violating the Constitution by inserting this provision in the Volstead Act. If the law can arbitrarily make one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume intoxicating liquor it could likewise make it ten per cent, or any other per cent. Still, the friends of prohibition insist on violating the plain spirit and letter of the Eighteenth Amendment when it serves their purpose. And after their gross and open violations of the Constitution they brazenly proclaim that no matter what the people want they can get no relief except by changing the Constitution which they know can not be changed. This absurdity is urged for the reason that they know that if they can bludgeon the people with the idea that the Eighteenth Amendment is sacred or binding, the people can be defied. They know full well that two-thirds of the members of Congress and the Senate must ask for the change in the Constitution and three-fourths of the States must ratify this change. They know that fifteen million people living in the naturally dry states can forever keep the Eighteenth Amendment on the books. They likewise know that the sale, manufacture and transportation of a beverage of more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol or any per cent can be authorized by the repeal or modification of the Volstead Act, which result can be reached by a majority vote of Congress and the Senate.

If our Government is so archaic that ten per cent of the people can forever fasten their will upon the rest, then it is more despotic than any other nation in the world. This insolence on the part of the prohibitionists has resulted and always will result in violation of the law. By whose fault? Those who feel that their rights and liberties are invaded, or those who insist on forcing their views upon their fellow-men?

32,302

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Paul, Minn.

St. Rose, La.

Salem, Va.

Salt Lake City, Utah

San Antonio, Tex.

San Jose, Cal.

Savannah, Ga.

Seattle, Wash.

Shreveport. La.

Springfield, Ill.

Springfield, Mass.

Springfield, Mo.

Springfield, O.

Syracuse, N.Y.

Tampa, Fla.

Toledo, Ohio.

Toronto, Can.

Topeka, Kan.

Trenton, N. J.

Vallejo, Cal.

Venice, Cal.

Vicksburg, Miss.

Virginia Union University

Washington, Pa.

Waycross, Ga.

Western University, Kas.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Wilmington, Del.

Winston-Salem, N. C.

York, Pa.

Chinese "Election" Maneuvers Bare New U. S. Plan For Chiang

To the surprise of no one but the most naive, Chiang Kai-shek was "elected" President of the Kuomintang government April 19 by his hand-picked "National Assembly." Then a candidate not of Chiang's choice, Gen. Li Tsung-jen, got the vice-presidency. Behind the seemingly confusing maneuvers which preceded this, is a story of intrigue.

On April 3, Chiang had suddenly announced that he would not be a candidate. It is reliably learned that he acted under pressure from U.S. Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart. Stuart demanded that Chiang groom some "liberal" front man well known in the United States for the presidency, in order to overcome the American people's doubts about the application of the Truman Doctrine to China.

On the surface, Chiang bowed to Stuart. Privately he arranged through the notorious "CC Clique" that the Kuomintang "draft" him. Chiang was then "forced" to accede to "popular demand" and Dr. Stuart was doublecrossed.

Next, to preserve at least the appearance of a choice, Judicial Yuan chairman, Chu Cheng, a KMT flunkey of medium importance, was ordered to become candidate "against" Chiang. But even token opposition risked the wrath of the "CC" machine, so Chu Cheng timidly declared before the vote, "I am running for the presidency just to show that there is an election. Actually, I sincerely hope that President Chiang will continue in power."

What Li's Victory Means

Yet even the National Assembly farce exposed the rapid deterioration of Chiang's position. General Li Tsung-jen became vice-president despite the "CC," and despite Chiang's own efforts to get the job for the "weathervane" Dr. Sun Fo. Li has the support of Ambassador Stuart, and of "liberals" like Dr. Hu Shih, Chancellor of Peking National University and wartime Kuomintang envoy to the U.S., who currently enjoys Washington's favor. The motives of this support were revealed by the *New York Herald Tribune* in its April 20 editorial which said Dr. Hu "is just as anxious (as Chiang) to see the government win the civil war," but lamented that his "advice seems to be given less weight than that of the generals and politicians notable only for long records of disastrous failure."

State Department disgust with Chiang's failure is now so great that Washington actually contemplated "dumping" him if an equally anti-Communist but somehow more "liberal" substitute could be found. Gen. Li's main "value" if this alternative develops is that as leader of the Kwangsi provincial clique, he might head a new U.S.-backed anti-Communist alliance of provincial warlords. Unlike Dr. Hu Shih, these relics of the past have armies. The fight Chiang and the "CC" machine waged to keep Li out shows how hard they are trying to remain the sole recipients of U.S. aid. Super-warlord Chiang, who has been on top for so long, is now forced to defend his own job within the reactionary camp. This shows the nearness of victory for the People's Liberation Army which forces the right-wing to desperate shifts to avoid extinction.

On the War Fronts

On April 23 Chiang's troops announced their "withdrawal" from Yenan, former Communist capital. The *New York Times* declared that Kuomintang forces in the entire northwest faced defeat. Chiang did not give up Yenan until after a year's fighting during which he lost over 100,000 of his best troops under General Hu Tsung-nan. Along with Yenan, he lost Loyang and Paochi, main depot and terminus respectively of his only railway link to northwest China.

Chiang's headquarters also admitted that 6 divisions of Communist troops (60,000 to 100,000 men) are entering North China from Manchuria through the Great Wall. This foreshadows a Communist spring offensive, both in Manchuria and also in North China.

Meanwhile, Chiang's spokesman has pronounced Central China a major theater of war. Powerful Communist armies led by Liu Po-cheng, Chen Yi and Chen Keng, are destroying isolated KMT centers and preparing to cross the Yangtze into South China. At the same time, the victorious Communist armies in the northwest can now strike into Szechuan—Chiang's main source of recruits, and food. Three distinct summer campaigns by the main Liberation Army concentrations—into north China from Manchuria; south across the Yangtze; and down into Szechuan—may open simultaneously or in quick succession.

Washington Wire

Rep. George G. Sadowski (D. Mich.) protested on the floor of the House, March 24, against refusal of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to allow the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy to testify on the $570 million grant to Chiang Kai-shek. Before reading the Committee statement into the record, Rep. Sadowski said:

"It certainly is a bad precedent to bring legislation on the floor of the House which involves the expenditure of billions of dollars, and to deny to those in opposition an opportunity to be heard. I can understand the natural desire of the proponents to hide the shameful waste and military expenditures that have taken place . . .

"Some wonder why the Chinese and Greek guerilla forces are increasing . . . These guerillas are not Communists. They are opposing rotten, fraudulent, and corrupt governments in their countries, and every time you kill a guerilla all his brothers, cousins, nephews, and uncles take up arms to avenge the death of one of the family. I dread to think how many years it will take for us to regain the love and respect of the Greek and Chinese people.

"We are now hated, despised, and cursed more than the British ever were, and I shall have no part of this militaristic program, which is aimed at the subjugation of a people who are rebuilding their economy and striving to clean out putrid political governments.

"When the Colonists had their Revolution they bitterly resented and hated the hired and paid German Hessian legions that came to fight on the side of the British Tories. Cannot we understand that a political purge in Greece and China is long overdue? We have no business sticking our long nose into their affairs, or bringing our men and arms to take sides with the Tories in those countries."

Roxas Death Leaves Philippine Crisis

The sudden death of Manuel Acuna Roxas, first president of the U.S. puppet republic in the Philippines, brought to the fore once again the troubled state of the Islands. Even the *New York Times*, which has painted U.S. policy in the Philippines in the most glowing terms and consistently whitewashed the unsavory record of Roxas which included wartime collaboration with Japan, admitted after his death that the prospects of his re-election were growing slimmer and that a political crisis now grips the Philippines. The crisis, in a nutshell, is the result of the failure of U.S. policy and the failure of the Roxas administration to solve the fundamental problems of the Islands: agrarian reform, industrialization, and democratic growth as a free and independent nation.

Roxas

The background of the Roxas-grown crisis in the Philippines, to counter which the administration relies upon armed forces against the population as a whole, is clearly reflected in the latest economic news.

Abnormal Economy

Trade figures for 1947 reveal increasing dependence on the United States and the unstable character of Philippine economy. The promises of Paul V. McNutt and the late President Roxas that passage of the Trade Act with the parity provision would bring an investment of American capital in Philippine industrialization have not materialized.

More than 95% of the 1947 imports were consumer goods. Total imports amounted to over $511,000,000 and exports to only $266,000,000, leaving an adverse trade balance of $245,000,000. This deficit was offset mainly from U.S. armed forces expenditures on the construction of bases and maintenance of troops. According to the 1947 report of the Joint Philippine-American Finance Commission it was estimated that these military disbursements would amount to $202,000,000 that year which could be used to finance all but $22,000,000 of the Philippine governments' trade deficit. Needless to say American taxpayers are footing the bill for these expenditures.

About 86% of Philippine imports came from the U.S., making the islands the largest U.S. market in the Far East and among the largest in the world. The picture was even brighter from the U.S. business point of view as the Trade Act imposed free trade on the Philippines until 1954. As a result, unlike in other countries, American traders did not have to pay a cent of duty.

A single raw material, coconut and its products, accounted for almost 75% of Philippines exports. Dependence on a war-weakened one-crop economy puts the Philippines in a dangerous situation in case there is a depression in the United States. With over 33% of the budget going for military expenditures, and less than 5% for health and public welfare, the condition of the bulk of the population is already serious. Despite this, Roxas announced just before his death that the rice ration would be cut from 600 grams to 400 grams for the sake of "a balanced diet."

Red Herring Used

To conceal his bankrupt policies from the public and crush opposition, Roxas had enlisted aid from the Thomas Un-American Activities Committee in Washington to set up a Committee to Investigate Un-Filipino Activities in Manila. He prohibited as being subversive, membership in either the Hukbalahap or the National Peasant Union (PKM). This is a fitting counterpart to the general amnesty for all wartime Japanese collaborators and the announced candidacy in the 1949 elections of Jose Laurel, president of the puppet republic during the Japanese occupation. Filipinos are being told the "reds" are to blame for their difficulties and that they must close their ranks as World War III may break out at any time. To give weight to his propaganda, Roxas cancelled plans to demobilize some 8,000 men of the Philippine Army. Army strength will be kept at 25,000 men. Despite these precautions, events in the Philippines throw the spotlight on the U.S. policy makers and American big business interests who now dominate the country's affairs.

Student Action

Our Student Division

The Student and Youth Division of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy presented the first of a series of lectures on China in New York on April 9. Chu Tong, editor of the *China Daily News* gave an up-to-date analysis of the civil war in China. There was also an exhibition of posters carried by Chinese students in Shanghai demonstrations; and of photographs of farming, industry, education, and cultural activities in north China.

* * *

The Nat'l Student Federation of China has written the Student & Youth Committee urging increased efforts to stop aid to Nanking. "Suppression of democratic freedoms is increasing daily, and any American aid will be utilized against the Chinese people," the message says.

China Week Meetings

The "Christian General," Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang was heard by 500 students on April 7, at a meeting sponsored by the Columbia University chapters of Students for Wallace, Progressive Citizens of America, and American Students for Democracy. The meeting was the students' response to a lecture series miscalled "The Real China," foisted on them by the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences, cooperating with the China Institute, at which only Kuomintang diplomats and apologists spoke.

* * *

During April, in response to the "China Week" appeal, student meetings were held at Oberlin, the University of Michigan, Wayne University, and Sarah Lawrence College.

Europe Plans "China Weeks"

The World Federation of Democratic Youth in Prague has asked the Student and Youth Division for material to be used in "China Weeks" in European countries.

An Oberlin View

The *Oberlin Review*, published by the students of that college, carried a letter from Don Willmott April 2, urging opposition to the China Aid Bill. Willmott said there were only two alternatives, to resign one's self to sending "a large American military force into China, or to give up our plan of forcing an oppressive, unpopular regime on the Chinese people."

Indian Govts. Turn From Freedom; Arrest Workers, Fail Peasants

When the foremost parties of India (Indian National Congress) and Pakistan (Moslem League) formed governments in their respective dominions last year, it was hoped that both would make speedy internal reforms to wipe out the legacy of British exploitation, and speak out internationally for peace and the freedom of Asia's peoples. Actually neither has done this and the political and economic crisis inherited from the British has worsened.

Moslem League Reaction

Nehru

The Moslem League never had any basic, economic and social program. So no promises are being repudiated today when its Pakistan government, composed mainly of landowners headed by a dictator, tries to solve its problems by:

1. Allocating more than one third of the expenditures in its first budget for military services; 2. Jailing without trial the president of the Pakistan Trade Union Federation; 3. Throwing the country open to foreign exploitation (foreign investors can own up to 49% of the shares in important industries and up to 70% in lesser ones); 4. Allocating more than one third of the expenditures in its first budget for military services; 5. Retaining British officials (3 out of 5 provincial governors, 5 out of 7 departmental secretaries, all the high officers in the armed forces, as well as the officials "in most departments and in all services, in public utility companies and in advisory posts") London *Times*, February 26; 6. Announcing, as Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the Governor General, did on December 19, that "personally I have no doubt that Pakistan will be ready to stay in the British Commonwealth as a willing member for the mutual benefit."

Nehru's Broken Promises

The Indian National Congress which controls the government of India has for the last 17 years been propounding a progressive economic and social program. Its 1931 resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy advocated nationalization of key industries, agrarian reform, and guarantees of labor and civil rights. Today the provisions of "this very mild and prosaic resolution," as Premier Nehru called it in his *Autobiography*, have been repudiated, forgotten or watered down.

Nationalization: On February 17, Nehru, who is coming to Washington for a dollar loan and must therefore forget his "socialism," opposed a resolution in the Indian Parliament urging an economy based on nationalization of key industries. He said that there will be no nationalization of existing plant.

Agrarian Reform: Popular pressure has forced projects on paper, but the Bihar province report on abolition of landlordism, for example, asks that landlords receive $300,000,000 for land they give up, and retain considerable estates as well. Such plans mock real land reform, which is "land to the tillers." Peasant unions have been raided, their leaders killed.

Civil Rights: On March 26, West Bengal province outlawed the Communist Party. On March 31, the *New York Times* reported 400 arrests in Calcutta. The conservative British-owned Calcutta *Statesman* commented the same day that "arrests of Communist members expunged the main opposition in the provincial Legislature." It accused the provincial government of infringing unwisely upon civil liberties. On April 2 the Bombay provincial government rounded up at least 189 Communists and suspects, including S.A. Dange, member of the legislature, president of the All-India Trade Union Congress and a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions executive. Arrests quickly mounted to 2,000 showing that suppression is directed at those daring to call for the implementation of the 1931 resolution.

(*Continued on page 6*)

NEHRU'S GIFT TO CHIANG

The Government of India, headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has authorized shipment of 50,000 tons of coal for the war economy of Kuomintang China, despite a serious shortage in India.

Chiang Kai-shek lost most of his main remaining coal producing centers on March 25 when Fusin, Tzuchuan, and mines near Tatung, North China, fell to the Liberation Armies.

Guest Column

KEEP CHINA'S FRIENDSHIP

By

Alexander Hu

The author, a student delegate who recently arrived in this country from China, is a graduate of Shanghai Baptist College.

On behalf of the two organizations which I represent—the National Student Federation of China and the League for Protection of Human Rights—I would like to express gratitude to the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, for it is sealing true bonds of friendship between the peoples of the U.S. and the Far East.

This traditional friendship was apparent during the war against Japan. But today, the U.S. government helps our corrupt, greedy, dictatorial "National Government" (Chiang Kai-shek's regime), which only represents a tiny minority of bureaucrats, landlords, and compradores.

It arouses the resentment of the great majority of Chinese—peasants, workers, students, merchants, professors, and industrialists, who fight that regime for democracy, freedom, and the independence of our country.

During 20 years of Kuomintang rule, we have never had a free election. Fascist terror hangs over anyone who tries to criticise or press for peaceful reform. Under the so-called "mobilization law," the Chiang government treats the people worse than slaves. Due to unlimited inflation, starvation threatens. We have no freedom of speech, press, or association. Habeas Corpus is on paper only.

Students charged with "Communist activities" or "liberal-mindedness," are tortured in so-called "Thought Training Camps" by beating the ankles, gradual tightening of wires round the head, forcing of gallons of water through the nose, electric shocks, and the breaking of bones with heavy hammers.

Yes, the lust for power and complete domination has made our rulers insane. But we Chinese, who withstood the Japanese invaders, are sure we can set up a democratic government by eliminating Chiang's clique. We realize that today U.S. imperialists are the backbone of the dictatorship.

It is time for the American people to make a collective effort to stop their government's criminal policy of backing Chiang, which creates hatred in the hearts of 450 million Chinese.

Korea: "Elections" Nobody Wants

American occupation authorities in South Korea have set May 9 as the date on which they intend to legalize the right-wing terror that has reigned south of the 38th Parallel for two years. Plans are being completed for "elections" that will subject 20,000,000 Koreans in the American zone to a government of quislings, black-marketeers, and stooges of the large landholding families.

The adoption of a date for elections was marked by bitter debate within the 8-nation U.N. Commission. Only China, the Philippines, India and El Salvador voted affirmatively. Australia and Canada, consistent in their opposition, voted against, while France and Syria abstained. At a previous meeting the Canadian delegate, George Patterson, had stormed out of the room in protest.

Will Not Participate

Two important South Korean rightists, Kim Koo, leader of the Independence Party and former chief of the Korean exile government, and Kimm Kiusic, Chairman of the AMG-sponsored South Korea Interim Legislative Assembly, declared they would not participate in the elections.

This left the United States authorities with only the support of the arch-reactionary, Dr. Syngman Rhee. They have been further embarrassed by developments in North Korea.

Invitations from the North Korean People's Committee to hold a Joint Conference in Pyongyang, capital of the Soviet occupation zone, to lay the basis for a united Korean government, met with immediate response from democratic parties in the South. Even the conservatives, Kim Koo and Kimm Kiusic, agreed to attend.

Mounting Protest

Meanwhile mounting popular protests against election plans have resulted in spreading violence, with Koreans vigorously defending themselves against the activities of the Japanese-trained Korean police, which will "supervise" the balloting.

Prospects are that the May 9 elections, held in an atmosphere of terror and coercion, will result in a rightist dictatorship in the South, at the very moment that a popular movement for a democratic, independent, unified Korea is launched in the North.

Committee in Action

Our New Directors

The first quarterly meeting of the new 65-member Board of Directors of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy was held in New York April 15. Directives for program planning were given the Executive after a thorough discussion of the current situation in the U.S. and China.

Among the newly elected members are:

John T. Bernard, T. A. Bisson, Charlotta Bass, Hugh Bryson, Abraham Chapman, Eugene Connolly, Elizabeth Boies Cotton, Rev. John Darr, Jr., Morris Davis, Hugh DeLacy, Muriel Draper, James Durkin, Talitha Gerlach, Ewart Guinier, Donald Henderson, Eugenia Baker Hyde, Mark Hyde, C. E. Johansen, Rita Judd, Philip O. Keeney, Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Dr. Catherine Lealtad, Mollie Lieber. Raymond McCarty, Lee Pressman, Paul Robeson, Mill Roseman, Rose Russell, Arthur Schutzer, Kenneth Sherbell, Ralph Shikes, Edgar Snow, Rev. William B. Spofford, Jr., Harry Steinmetz, Frank Taylor, Jeannette Turner, Jeff Van Klieff, Mary Van Kleeck, Susan Warren, Maurice Wechler, Donald Willmott, and Richard Yaffe.

The names of elected officers and the full list of Board members will be published in the first issue of *Far East Spotlight* in June.

The next Board meeting will be held in July.

China Week Exhibits

Attractive photograph, poster and literature exhibits were prepared during China Week. They were used by bookstores, student groups, in union headquarters, and at meetings. It is planned to keep these assembled. Any organization wishing to loan them should write the Committee at 111 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N.Y.

Foreign Messages

Messages of appreciation and encouragement were received in China Week from:

The Hongkong Resident Committee of the China Human Rights League, through Marshal Li Chi-shen (dissident Kuomintang leader), Kuo Mo-jo (famous writer), and Mrs. Herman Liu (League Chairman); the Chee Kung Tang (Freemason's Party), Peasant's Party, and China Digest Association, (all in Hongkong) and the International Union of Students, Prague.

The messages all protested the reactionary policy of the U.S. government and hailed "China Week" as an indication of the friendship between the Chinese and American people.

Mme Feng on Missions

Harmful effects of the present American intervention on mission and church work in China, were discussed under Committee auspices, April 14. Among the speakers was Madame Feng Yu-hsiang, wife of the famous Chinese "Christian General."

Committee Delegations

The Committee sent representatives to the Chinese Students Christian Association spring conference, Garden City, Long Island, March 27; and to the N.Y. State PCA Conference, April 3, which set up the State Wallace-For-President Committee.

Speaker Service

The Committee will furnish speakers to any candidate of any party who opposes our current intervention in China, favors withdrawal of American military personnel, and wants "aid" withheld until a popular, democratic government is established.

JAMES YEN MIRAGEE

A grant of $40,000,000 for Dr. James Y. C. Yen's moribund "Mass Education" movement is being considered under the new China Aid Bill passed by Congress. The movement has recently been put forward, particularly in the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE and WASHINGTON POST as the great hope destined to regain peasant support for Chiang Kai-shek's Nanking government in its fight against the Chinese Communists.

Randall Gould, editor of the SHANGHAI EVENING POST and MERCURY, thinks this a pure waste of taxpayers' money. In a published letter to Herbert Elliston, editor of the WASHINGTON POST, Gould says:

"Jimmy Yen . . . is a super-salesman who, like Lin Yutang and some others less famous, seems to have fallen hard for the fleshpots of America. Nobody can resist his talk on behalf of mass education but the movement is not alive today in a true sense and I do not favor encouraging Americans to contribute to even a fine idea when its execution has reached a stage of decadance. . . . We should not waste strength in trying to prop up rotten trees any longer. . . ."

INDIAN GOV'TS.

(*Continued from page* 5)

Asia's Peoples Betrayed

Internationally, neither the Indian nor the Pakistan government has done anything to aid other Asiatics. Not a word has been said against Chiang Kai-shek's war on the Chinese people, or the French war on Viet Nam. The Indian government has approved truce conditions forced on the Indonesian Republic with U.S. connivance. It voted against withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea in the United Nations.

Both governments are moving away from independence instead of toward it. They have forsaken the people and rely on British and U.S. help to solve their crisis. The suppression of unions and popular organizations is designed to tempt foreign investors with guaranteed cheap labor. To stabilize clique rule, both governments acquiesce in the continued colonial exploitation of their countries.

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European itch for profits at any price dies away and a broader, better ideal of human relations succeeds. I hope this change will come, but its coming will not be automatic; it will be in great part because men like Dr. Schweitzer aid and openly and clearly advocate it. It will be because Dr. Schweitzer would not only treat disease but train Negroes as assistants and helpers, surround himself with a growing African staff of scientifically educated natives who can in time carry on and spread his work and see that it is supported by the new African states and does not continue to be dependent on European charity. That would be fundamental and lasting missionary work and not mere almsgiving and paternalistic feeding of children from a silver spoon.

I have just returned from six weeks in West Africa. I have lived in the land of black folk and under a culture which they created. I have seen a black man with ancient and beautiful ceremony installed as the head of an independent African state, and I have seen him send his black soldiers to save the struggling Congolese from being overwhelmed by Belgian and American capitalists. I am thrilled and hopeful from all this which I have seen.

at ninety-three to realize the situation; and he was good enough to make a few changes. I have made two or three further deletions and polished a word here and there, but even if the critique of capitalism, the church, and the whites, especially the British, should be regarded as a dissonance, we might consider it as one which has its place in a fine concert.

For that matter, Dr. Schweitzer himself has had some hard, if not harsh, words to say in connection with modern civilization, words which might have come out of the mouth of some Biblical prophet. The difference between the two indictments lies in the mode of approach, and particularly in the solutions suggested. None of us contributors see eye to eye with Dr. Du Bois in that regard.

Dr. Du Bois feels deeply the injustice which his race had to endure, but it must be recognized that his is a *parti pris* stand, and his advice to the leaders of the new African states is fraught with great danger. We cannot allow Dr. Du Bois's interpretations to pass without correction.

Let it be pointed out that (1) the whites, too, have been greatly exploited, that it is not a matter of one race against another, so much as a rapacious minority against a majority, which, when organized, can be just as rapacious. My father, in Montreal, worked from 7 in the morning to 6 in the evening, and sometimes later, six days a week, with an hour for lunch; and overtime was scarcely paid for. He had no vacations except when he was laid off or lost his job altogether. Those who worked in sweatshops were not colored, and their wages

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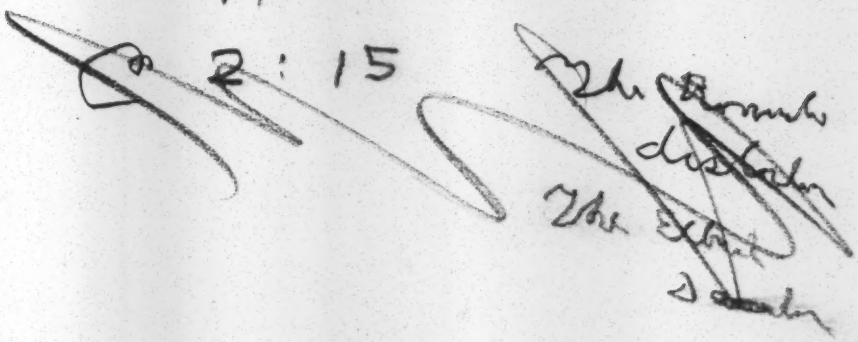

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Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 23—Sidney Gilder de Kay, vice president, a director and general counsel of Olin Industries, Inc., manufacturers of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, skeet equipment, and car and plane heaters, died last night in his country home here on Vista Drive, Indian Harbor Point, after a six-month illness at the age of 68. He had an office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, and a city home at 2 East Eighty-eighth Street.

Descended from early Seventeenth Century Dutch settlers of New York, Mr. de Kay was born on Staten Island, a son of the late Col. Sidney B de Kay and the late Mrs. Minna Craven de Kay. He was graduated from the Pomfret School and in 1902 from Columbia University. Admitted to the New York State Bar in 1906, he became associated with the legal department in New York of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, serving until 1937.

Mr. de Kay married Miss Helen McMurray in 1917. Her father, the late Clarence F. McMurray, was the co-founder with Franklin W. Olin of the Western Cartridge Company at East Alton, Ill. After Mr. McMurray's death in December, 1932, Mr. de Kay succeeded him as a director of the Western Cartridge Company.

With his resignation from the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's legal staff, Mr. de Kay was elected a vice president of Western and took charge of the company's New York office. He had assisted in the negotiations for the purchase of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company by Western in 1931. Winchester became a subsidiary of Western and, on Dec. 31, 1944, both companies became divisions of Olin Industries, Inc.

Mr. de Kay also had served as a director of the United States Vitamin Corporation, United States Vitamin Export Company, East Utah Mining Company, General Conners Mining Company and Fidel Associates, and as first vice president and a director of the National Electrotype Company, Ad Plate and Mat Company, Inc., Atlas Wax Engraving Company and the R. & G. Trucking Company.

As a member of the Twelfth Infantry Regiment of the New York National Guard Mr. de Kay saw service as a major on the Mexican border in 1916. During the first World War, he was a major of the 106th United States Infantry of the Twenty-seventh Division and was wounded and gassed in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He received two citations for gallantry and the Purple Heart.

He was a member of the Union, New York Yacht and St. Nicholas Clubs and the Society of Colonial Wars, the St. Nicholas Society and the Holland Society.

Surviving, besides his widow, are a brother, Eckford C. de Kay, and a sister, Mrs. Janet de Kay Sloan, both of New York.

SIDNEY G. de KAY

JUDGE C. S. BURNELL, ON BENCH 28 YEARS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, June 23—Judge Charles S. Burnell, senior jurist on the Superior Court bench here, died today while on vacation in Sonoma County. He was 74 years old.

Death, believed to have been caused by a heart attack, occurred in a hospital at Sebastopol, where Judge Burnell was taken Wednesday night when stricken ill at a ranch where he and his wife were guests.

Judge Burnell had served continuously here since 1921. Born at Elko, Nev., he was the son of S. M. and Anna Smith, but was adopted when an infant by his step-father, Martin Burnell.

He was a member of the famous pioneer class at Stanford University when the university was opened in 1891, and received an A. B. degree four yeas later.

In 1896 he received an A. M. degree after a year of post-graduate study. Subsequently, an LL. D. was conferred at Loyola University, where he was a professor of constitutional law from 1924 to 1932.

Judge Burnell married Blanche Iola Emery in 1907. Their only child is now Mrs. Dorothy Evans of Memphis, Tenn. This marriage ended in divorce, and in 1936 the jurist wed Agnes Storey Smith.

JOHN S. MATTHEWS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 23—John Soverel (Sally) Matthews of Ocean Grove, N. J., beach superintendent for the Monmouth Hotel at Spring Lake, N. J., for the last seven years, died yesterday at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital here of a heart attack. His age was 47.

For the last twenty-five years Mr. Matthews had served as lifeguard or beach manager for various organizations along the South Jersey coast and in Florida. Before taking the Spring Lake hotel post he served as beach manager and lifeguard at the Spring Lake Tennis and Bathing Club.

Born in Newark, N. J., Mr. Matthews had been a star athlete at Asbury Park High School. He received athletic scholarships to the Pennington Preparatory School, N. J., and to Little Rock College, Ark.

Surviving are three brothers, Nelson R. and Harold B. of Ocean Grove and Clarence E. of Red Bank, N. J.

GEORGE LE MESSURIER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., June 23—George Le Messurier, retired accountant for the New York printing firm of H. R. Elliott & Co., died here yesterday in his home at 104 Anderson Avenue, at the age of 91.

Born in Newfoundland, Mr. Le Messurier was graduated from St. John's College, England, and came to this country sixty years ago. He was with the Elliott firm for forty-five years, retiring in 1941.

Mr. Le Messurier was a former lay reader and official of St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church of Brooklyn and a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew's and the Royal Arcanum.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Robert M. Hall of Scarsdale and Mrs. William R. Founer of Brooklyn, and two sons, Gordon S. of Richmond Hill, Queens, and Harrison H. Le Messurier of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

DR. HERMAN KOENIG

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTA MONICA, Calif., June 23—Dr. Herman Koenig, former New York physician, who was one of the oldest alumni of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, died here of a heart attack yesterday in the Georgian Hotel, where he had made his home for eight years. His age was 86.

A native of Constance, Germany, he came to the United States as a youth and was graduated from Columbia in 1887. After practicing in New York, he retired in 1912 and moved abroad. He returned to the United States in 1939.

Surviving are his widow, the former Louise Bopp, and a son, Brig. Gen. Egmont F. Koenig, USA, retired.

JOHN L. KEHOE

John L. Kehoe, an administrative official for H. A. Brassert & Co., Wall Street consulting engineers, died on Wednesday in his home at 115 East Eighty-second Street. His age was 45.

Born in New York, Mr. Kehoe attended Stevens Institute of Technology. He was a fourth-degree knight of the Knights of Columbus. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Muriel T. Kehoe; a son, John L. Jr., his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Kehoe, and a brother, William M. Kehoe.

JOHN R. FORBES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., June 23—John R. Forbes, head of the John R. Forbes Foundry and Iron Works of Jersey City and president of its subsidiary, the Grate Bar Company of New York, died unexpectedly last night at his home here, 505 Clark Street. His age was 75.

Born in England, Mr. Forbes established the Jersey City foundry in 1898.

Surviving are his son, George R. Forbes, and a grandson.

WILLIAM J. MILLS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 23 — William J. Mills, a plumbing and heating contractor here for many years in New York, died today at his home, 78 Briggs Avenue. His age was 80.

Born in Wales, he was at one time a member of the plumbing and heating firm of H. P. Mills and Brothers on West Forty-second Street, New York. When that firm dissolved in 1917 Mr. Mills carried on a similar business in Yonkers under the name of W. J. Mills. He belonged to the Masons. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Amy Battle Mills, and two daughters, Mrs. Kate D. Forman and Mrs. Marjorie M. Kane.

DR. RAYMOND J. SCHROPP

LEBANON, Pa., June 23 (AP)—Dr. Raymond J. Schropp, treasurer and general manager of the Lebanon News Publishing Company, died of a heart attack last night at the Lebanon Elks Club. His age was 69.

Dr. Schropp studied dentistry at the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Dental College, now a part of Temple University. He devoted his entire time to the publishing firm after the death in 1926 of his father, Adam B. Schropp, founder of the company.

Surviving are his widow and a sister, Mrs. Henry L. Wilder of Lebanon.

WILLIAM F. PFLUGBEIL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., June 23—William F. Pflugbeil, a retired Federal civil service employe, died at his home here Tuesday night, and a funeral service was held this morning. Mr. Pflugbeil, whose age was 86, was a life-long resident of this village. He belonged to the Bald Rock Hook & Ladder Company and the Knights of Columbus.

Surviving are eight daughters, two sons, two sisters, nineteen grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

HENRY HEARN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 23—Henry Hearn of 337 Vine Street, for twenty-two years an employe of the construction division of the Gulf Oil Corporation refinery at Gulfport, S. I., died yesterday in his home after an illness of several weeks. His age was 64.

Born in England, Mr. Hearn had resided here for forty-two years. He was a Mason. Surviving are two sons, Arthur M. Hearn of this city and W. Theodore Hearn of Somers Point, N. J., and five grandchildren.

EDWARD W. LADD

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23 (AP)—Edward W. Ladd, former president of the Albany Builders Supply Company, died today in Memorial Hospital of injuries suffered Saturday in an automobile-truck crash here. Mr. Ladd was driving the car. He was born in Benson, Vt., seventy-three years ago.

JOSE... OF ...

Leader... Dies in... in Ma...

Josef S... industrialis... Stockholm,... ceived here...

Mr. Sac... 1872, h... Nordiska ... department... Scandinavia... Swedish de... tional Cha... gress in ... consul ge... 1916 to 19...

A deleg... ployers A... dent of ... tries Ass... Swedish ... sociation... board o... Stockho...

He ha... Swedish... Commer... tion an... ish Indu... the boar... Exchang... vice pres... Chamber ... national ... and the I... Commerc...

During ... War he h... mittees, ... ment Tra... Finance, ... Councils. ... for certa... with Ger... sia from ...

In 1939 ... delegation ... World's F... on the ... Tourist ... Stockholm ... many hos... organizati...

MRS. HO...

Specia...

MANCH...

—Mrs. M... widow of H... of the fa... family, died ... day at the ...

Mrs. Che... daughter of ... son of Meri... Hannah Lati... Conn., was g... ford Public ... and afterward... at Miss Porte... ington.

She was a m... of Colonial Dr... had been active... in poetry resu... volume of ver... lished, which ... friends.

Surviving ar... Williams Che... Pierson Cheney ... two daughters, ... Crocker of West... Mrs. Byard Willia... dale section of ... grandchildren and ... George Dominick ... Conn.

HENRY ...

Special to THE NE...

RIDGEFIELD ... June 23—Henry ... tired recently after ... in the leaf tobacco b... York, died here yes... home at 311 Main St...

Born in New York, ... here for forty-nine y... for twenty-five year... of H. Duys & Co., ... firm, of 106 Wall Stree... He was a former secre... National Cigar Leaf T... sociation, and had serv... rector of the Ridgefield ... Company.

He leaves his wife, M... T. Fisher; a son, Harry ... of West Hartford, Conn.; ... Charles of Brooklyn; tw... Mrs. Anna Thiel of Ridge... and Mrs. Albert Coulter ... ford, Conn., and two gran...

JOHN D. NEVIN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIM...

EASTON, Pa., June 23 — ... Denison Nevin of New ... (Bucks County), Pa., who ... with the United States Mari... both World Wars, died yest... in United States Naval Hos... Philadelphia, after an illnes... several months. His age was ...

A native of Easton, Mr. N... was a son of late Mayor David ... Nevin.

Surviving are his widow, the fo... mer Florence M. MacDuffee ... New York; three children, John ... Nevin Jr. of New Hope, Pa., Loui... M. Nevin, Associated Press chie... at Madrid, Spain, and Alice M. ... Nevin of New York, and two ... brothers, Samuel W. Nevin and ... David B. Nevin, both of Easton.

GEORGE F. WARNOCK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 23—George F. Warnock, an expert in loom-making and repairing and a machinist who was with Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company twenty-three years, died Tuesday night in his home at 48 Maple Street, Yonkers. His age was 55. He was born and educated in Yonkers. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Brink Warnock; two sons, George J. and Henry Warnock, and a daughter, Miss Mary June Warnock.

WALTER C. PEARCE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 23—Walter C. Pearce, retired engineer and executive of the Central New York Power Corporation and a widely known figure in up-state utility circles for many years, died at his home here Tuesday at the age of 75. He had been in ill health for two years.

MRS. GEORGE T. MALLETT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WESTFIELD, N. J., June 23—Mrs. Ida M. Mallett of 556 Westfield Avenue, who founded and for many years directed the girls club of near by Cranford, died yesterday at Overlook Hospital, Summit, N. J., after a brief illness. Her age was 69. She was the wife of George T. Mallett.

Une gerbe avec
ruban et inscription
100 frs
Paye comptant
Signature

30-29-29

Campaign For

(Continued From Page One)

Mrs. Ingram. As a fraternal benefit society, the IWO in addition is developing this campaign among its own members for the welfare of the Ingram children. 3-30-16

11:40 Paul Mart
12.30

1.45 Emma Hulse
2-45

"I AM CONVINCED *myself that there is no more evil thing in this present world than Race Prejudice; none at all. I write deliberately—it is the worst single thing in life now. It justifies and holds together more baseness, cruelty and abomination than any other sort of error in the world.*"

H. G. WELLS.

Ca 17-63

1-2-22

"I AM CONVINCED *myself that there is no more evil thing in this present world than Race Prejudice; none at all. I write deliberately—it is the worst single thing in life now. It justifies and holds together more baseness, cruelty and abomination than any other sort of error in the world.*"

H. G. WELLS.

Ca 14-63

2-2-22

295
17-114

AFTER THE WAR

A NUMBER of labor and radical bodies are forecasting the situation after the war. Colored people ought to give careful attention to these programs. The American labor delegates to the London conference declare themselves in favor of no territorial changes after the war "except in the furtherance of the welfare of the people affected." The Social Democratic League of America has put forward a program of reconstruction with many excellent points. They stress democratic control over industry, the need of continuing the national employment service and social insurance, the fixing of prices on necessities, the taxing of high profits and the fact that "every child is entitled both to a broad cultural education and to a specialized occupational training."

Unfortunately, there is not a word in this whole program which indicates any intention on the part of the Social Democratic League to insist that no group shall on account of race or color be excluded from the democracy which it is advocating in future economic affairs. On the other hand, the congressional program of the Socialist Party frankly declares that "the Negroes are the most oppressed portion of the American population, of which they form one-ninth. They are the victims of lawlessness, including hanging and burning; widespread political disfranchisement, and loss of civil rights. They are especially discriminated against in economic opportunity."

It demands:

"1. That the Negroes be accorded full benefits of citizenship, political, educational and industrial.

"2. That Congress shall enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment by reducing the representation in Congress of such states as violate the letter or spirit of the amendment."

It is unfortunate that the attitude of the Socialist Party during the war goes far to nullify this rather late espousal of the Negroes' cause.

DIAGNE
VITELIAN

30-16-14

Cash	250
Bob S	100
Alan	416
Wells	100
Janet	416
Jenkins	1000
Book	500
Market	200
	2982

2600
900
1700
700

BB	1600	
	50	700
House	50	
		2282
		1000
		3282

Car

House		625
Moving	125	
Tools	500	1657
		500
		1157
Pace		500
Europe		2000
Mortgage		2000
Pins		1000
Savings		6657

Memphis

12 cath churches

Negro church.

Sanford, Mary Martha

5 Hospitals
Collins Chapel Home
+ Hospital
Assembly Court
+ Lane Ave

Bank
Park Commission (#70)
Circuit in Vicksburg
Parks + Zoo
~~the~~ Miss. Ave.
Sanford
12 grocery stores
368th
Le Moyne
Simons
Tarbe

9 mo.
(against "Mr. in Miss

Bank No._____ Book No._____

Solvent Savings Bank & Trust Co.

Deposited to the Credit of

.....

.....

MEMPHIS, TENN.....19.....

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

Currency		
Gold		
Silver		
Checks as follows:		
Total, $		

SEE THAT ALL CHECKS AND DRAFTS ARE ENDORSED

30-19-5

Wing
Dickerson
Logan
Springarn
White
Wright
Marshall
Wade
Perry
Church
M. Ernst

32-11-3

1160
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345
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4883
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68

40|88|19

Forest Hills

+

Dunbar Apartments

32-9-29

Augusta

Wrightsboro Rd

Highland ave

Walton Way

ST Johns Rd

Gardner

Nonna

22-11-12

25

~~Miss Sil~~

P.P.C.

32-9-16a

Reed
Archer
Wheelocker
Mrs Wade
H. B. Allen
Mrs Mabrit
Mr & Mrs Jean Worthington
Health
Mrs Kennedy
C. A. Dacota
W. S. Brailsford
W. H. Dean
B Geller
A Cook
Jenkins
Logan
Mr. A A Ball
Ray
Mrs Reid
Dangerfield
Dunlap
Howard
Beechem
Webster
Crocker
Holmes
Lemon
Mrs Branham
Mr. & Mrs Clay
Mrs Garrett

Local News

Mrs Templeton a v
" S. Yeomans Shelton
Mrs Henry a v
Mrs N Fagen a v
W. A. Robinson a v
N Tillman Moulton
Mrs A Ferguson a v
" H. E Johnson a v
Mr & Mrs Chandler a v

" Brush

Mrs L D Stewart
Mrs W O. Thomas
Parrish a v
Woodlawn Moulton
" Klein a v
" Rockefeller Athens
" Fowler "
Diggs "
Dunlap "
Elmer Perry-Corinth "

2

Letter

Paged Proof

Detroit

Lines —

6th — Write-free this

Quack Man

The Dial - 15 2 N. 15

Forum

American Mercury

The Wharton Street School

Harpers Magazine - May 15

The All Mother

Theatre Guild 65 N. 39 St.

May 15 -

49-5-1

M^r le Ministre des Colonies
Cabinet

M^r le Ministre de l'Instruction
Publique — Cabinet.

38-4-71

M^r le Directeur de l'Ecole Coloniale

M^r le Président de la Société
de Géographie
Boulevard St^t Germain

M^r le Directeur de l'Institut
Catholique Rue de Vaugirard

M^r le Directeur de l'Institut
Agronomique Rue Claude Bernard

M^r le Directeur du "Journal"
Rue Richelieu

M^r le Directeur du Journal des
Voyages - Rue Montmartre 146

M^r le Directeur du Journal "Le Temps"

M^r le directeur du "Matin"
Boulevard Poissonnière

M^r le Directeur de l'Illustration
Rue St Georges 13

M^r le Directeur des Annales
Rue St Georges 51.

M^r le Dr de la Depeche Coloniale
Rue St Georges 19

M^r le Président du Syndicat
de la Presse Parisienne
Rue de Chateaudun 37

M^r le Directeur du Petit Parisien
Rue Lafayette.

M^r le Directeur du Petit Journal
Rue d'Enghien 16.

M^r le Directeur de l'Office
Colonial - Palais Royal.

M^r le General Gouverneur
de Paris Hotel des Invalides

M^r le Ministre de la Justice -
Cabinet

M^r le Batonnier de l'Ordre
des Avocats -
Palais de Justice.

M^r le President du Sénat

M^r le Dr de la Revue des
Deux Mondes -
15 Rue de l'Université

M^r le Dr de la Revue
Internationale
Rue de Rivoli 182

M^r le Dr de la Revue de Paris
Rue Taubourg St Honoré 8

M^r le Dr des Sciences pour tous
de la Maison Hachette
79 Boulevard St Germain

M^r le Directeur de la Maison
Edition Laffite
Champs Elysées 90.

M^r le Directeur de Edition
Larousse 18 Boulevard
Montparnasse

M^r le Secretaire de la Faculté
de Medecine Rue de
Rue de l'Ecole de Medecine 12

M^r le Secretaire de la Faculté de Science
Rue de Cardinal Lemoine 21

Monseigneur le Cardinal Archevêque de Paris
Rue de Bourgogne 50

Shrubs	2250	Ch
Deciduous	11.60	Pd
"	17.50	Pd
"	180	Pd
	336	Pd
	110	Pd
Deciduous	36	Ch
Mixed	5	Ch
Needles	2750	Ch.
Holly	4153	Ch.
	14138	
Vines	1835	Ch
	15973	
	343	
	16356	
Needles	3415	Pd
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maps 18
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Stencils 22 50
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394.50

H ve draftsmen
" Printing
B ng maps

52
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La Brosseliere 169 av. de Rennes

Groteau Candaeu x 85 " " Courcelles

Guilbeaud x 104 "

King x Hotel Athenee - Plaza
25 Ave. Montaigne

38-4-72

Charles L Rice.

Univ of Ill —
Pub. Acct. — '23-'25

Entered Howard '26

Formerly Instructor in H S

Member Bar Attorney
Master in Chancery 32

Charles L. Rice
Mound City 402 - 7th Street

Dr R.N. Young
1408 Commercial Ave.,
Cairo, Ill

41 | 15F | 6

Charles R. Rice - 2nd Harvard (3)

Charles S. Rice, Lawyer.
Diamond City, Ill.

41/15F/7

...the Presidency Of Lincoln University

The Rev. Joseph Lyons Ewing of Rahway, Synodical Superintendent of the Committee of National Missions, Synod of New Jersey, has decided not to accept the invitation of the Board of Trustees to become President of Lincoln University, an institution of higher education for Negroes in Chester County, Pa.

The Rev. Dr. Ewing's selection as university head provoked a controversy which lasted nearly three months. While the majority of trustees sided with the alumni, members of the faculty and students called upon him to refuse the appointment.

The alumni, in making public their opposition to the Rev. Dr. Ewing, said it was based on his lack of experience in the administrative affairs of educational institutions and his unfamiliarity with conditions and larger problems dealing with the Negro.

Graduates of the university have been informed that the request recently made by the Alumni Association for the election of an alumnus on the Board of Trustees to interpret the Negro viewpoint has been denied.

Mr. Howard J. Irwin
65 University Place
Hotel Albert
Oregon 7-0100
Ext. 635
Dubro W

30-30-4

THE country was stunned by the execution of thirteen Negro soldiers at Fort Sam Houston, to expiate the Houston riot, where seventeen white persons were killed. The press of the country has been curiously silent, even in the South. The Fort Worth, Tex., *News* says:

32-24-15

THE country was stunned by the execution of thirteen Negro soldiers at Fort Sam Houston, to expiate the Houston riot, where seventeen white persons were killed. The press of the country has been curiously silent, even in the South. The Fort Worth, Tex., *News* says:

32-24-16

A few papers are even more outspoken. The New York *World* says that:

The Houston riot and the events growing out of it should be a warning to southern officials. At the start, the Houston police were to blame. By their attitude toward Negro soldiers, they created a feeling of bitter resentment that was finally responsible for the bloody outbreak that followed.

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Conference

Elmer Jones

Miss Alexander

Dr. Garvin

30-30-5

„Haus Rydigold“ auf dem Haigst, Stuttgart

Greiner & Pfeiffer, Stuttgart

3
32-21-53

What the author of this play expected in its presentation, I do not know; but you and I know full well and of a certainty what the first audiences expected—what any average American audience expects when Negro actors appear in a Negro play. They expected amusement; they expected slap-stick and broad farce; they expected filth. They licked dry lips, for "The Green Pastures" of their imagination would be gaudy with food and fun, and of the Still Waters beneath they recked nothing.

If Richard Harrison had learned to dance clog and make faces in his youth, he might have riches now. But his demand for sincere drama, for the sting of tragedy and the high humor of true comedy, had led him long years face to face with hunger and poverty, straight on toward careless neglect. He was not one to complain. He has the high and African gift of laughter. He too has looked at death and smiled.

AT last the closed gate opened, so casually, so carelessly, that Harrison himself was not sure of what he saw—not sure it was The Gate. Someone was needed to portray God as a "nigger" minstrel on Broadway. But it had to be delicately done. There were churches and censors to avoid, there were susceptibilities to be soothed and creeds to be mollified. The audience must surely be tickled and amused, but its mirth must be in bounds, subdued to something like decorum at least in spots.

This called for subtlety in interpretation and understanding—for a deep and human knowledge of mankind, especially of that manner of men

after, Broadway endured patronizingly Robeson and Rose McClendon for limited periods and with the clearly expressed proviso, that the author engage in the climax to kill the black hero, or destroy him or rend his soul from his body. Then the white audience could depart secure in the knowledge that all Negro aspiration and effort, by the very constitution of the universe, must ever end in annihilation and defeat, frustration and death.

But this climax would not suit "The Green Pastures". Even on the American stage, God must be reasonably successful; and Richard Harrison almost as a last resort was offered the opportunity to try this role.

WHAT he accomplished, the nation knows. By the breadth of a hair and half-turn of a phrase—by a gesture and a silence, he guided a genial comedy into a great and human drama. Small wonder that only those who see the miracle, can gauge the genius of its doing or realize the rare perfection of its detailed accomplishment. The south, the west, which have not seen the actor and the play are curious and skeptical concerning it. With puzzled frown they inquire into its impression and results and shake vague heads. One can clearly understand how England, reading the text alone, can not escape the feeling that its content must either be blasphemy or farce. And yet no human soul witnessing a performance can doubt the lure of its human kindliness and the mighty tragedy beneath the deep and reverent guidance of a great actor.

What you then as audience and two as authors have unleashed and unbound in this great soul—what you have freed and unfettered in a man and a race, is but earnest of what actors you may see and what drama you may evoke, if instead of hiding your heads in the sand and scurrying abroad to borrow for the American stage the second-hand situations of Paris and Vienna, you open purblind eyes and glance about you.

N. A. A.

Southern Trip

THE southern trip of Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches, made clear that there is a new awakening of interest in the Association in the South. Campaigns organized by him have just been concluded in Jacksonville, Fla., Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C. Other campaigns are now being carried on in Atlanta, Ga., Durham, N. C., and Raleigh, N. C. Charleston which had hitherto been dormant succeeded in securing two hundred fifty members in its drive. Savannah obtained more than four hundred members in its campaign.

A number of other points in the South have indicated their determination to build up large and active Branches at this time.

Branch Campaigns

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Regional Field Secretary, has just concluded a campaign in St. Louis. $1,450.00 was raised in the campaign. Five teams reached the goal of one hundred dollars each. These teams were headed by Mesdames T. J. Nevins, W. C. Bridges, James T. Bush, Minnie J. Acklin, and Miss Myrtle Mae McKinney.

The St. Louis campaign had the co-operation of the churches, Federated clubs, social clubs, Urban League, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., and the teachers in the schools. The President of the Branch is Dr. T. A. Curtis and the Secretary is Mr. A. L. Simpson.

Montclair, N. J., has just concluded a campaign organized by the Director of Branches and carried on under his direction, with Dr. J. H. Brooks as campaign manager. The campaign resulted in the raising of $685.50 and increased the membership of the Branch eight hundred per cent.

[redacted]

Director of Branches, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

High praise is to be given for the splendid co-operation of the workers in the campaign and the excellent work of Dr. Brooks. Mrs. Mary H. Allen is the President of the Montclair Branch.

Branches Sponsor Negro Achievement Week

Negro Achievement Week, with the idea of bringing the accomplishments of the Negro to the attention of white people, was sponsored by two Branches of the Association, Portland, Oregon, and Omaha, Nebraska. Speakers appeared in the prominent white churches, mass meetings were held, and in Omaha, there was an exhibit of Negro art shown at the Art Institute, and radio talks on the accomplishments of the race.

New Jersey State Conference Meets

The Second Annual Meeting of the New Jersey State Conference was held at Atlantic City, March 6th and 7th, at which time twelve Branches were represented. Interesting discussions were held on the problems in the state and a resolution was passed that the Branches in New Jersey should organize to oppose the candidacy of ex-Senator Baird for the Governorship of the state, because of his vote for the confirmation of Judge Parker. A large mass meeting was a feature of the Conference. Dr. Vernon Bunce is President, Mrs. Octavia W. Catlett, Secretary, Mr. James W. Curry, Treasurer, and Dr. George L. Johnson, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the Conference.

who live behind the veil of color, [illegible] are men. Human beings, whether dark and singing slaves or white and bored seekers of Broadway pleasure, must on this stage, see God and live. Who could do this miracle of acting?

When manager and playwright turned to find such a man they faced a wall. They knew few Negro actors. To Broadway the Negro was not an actor, he was a vaudeville turn. True it was that Charles Gilpin, by the tragedy of his own damnation had, with dying flair of genius and clairvoyance of O'Neill, forced the Negro defeatist psychology partially across the footlights. Half willingly there-

St. Louis Workers for the N. A. A. C. P.

Bush *Miss M. M. McKinney* *Mrs. W*

30-10-1

Book sales July & August

/ D. Appleton & Co.

/ Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis

/ A. and C. Boni

~~Berlos Penfv Paper Books~~

Brentano's

~~Putnam~~

/ Grover ~~and~~ Farren and Putnam

/ Geo and Smith Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith
139 East 46 Street

Carrier, Louis

/ Century Company ✓

Columbia Univ. Press

/ Cosmopolitan Bk. Corp. ✓

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E. P. Dutton & Co.

Farrar & Rinehart

Greenberg

Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Harper & Bros.

Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge Mass

Hugo D. Wenble Co.

/ Henry Holt & Co. ✓

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42/1E/16

40/3/1

Unfinished Works on Africa

1. Revised ms. of The World and Afri
2. A path for Nigeria

ERRATUM

The name of Duke Ellington is incorrectly included in the footnote on page 8 of this pamphlet. Mr. Ellington was not among the signers of the Appeal.

A.E.K.

42/1E/1

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AD/6/119

appropriation of millions of dollars by the impoverished British for educational and social services, and the ending of the hostile attitude towards agitation for extension of self-government—anything to keep the inhabitants quiet and loyal.

19/26/24

NIGERIAN DELEGATION IN ENGLAND.

In the August issue of the News Letter a brief reference was made to the Pan-Nigerian Delegation at the present time in this country under the leadership of Dr.

Some American press reports have erroneously called this project a "socialist" program. Neither the British nor African people were consulted or participated in planning this venture. It was in fact conceived and planned by the managing director of United Africa Co., Ltd. (branch of the giant Lever Brothers monopoly), which has dominated the trade and stifled the economic development of West Africa since 1879. The scheme was announced to the British parliament as an accomplished fact. It is to be financed and sponsored by the British Government, not by the colonial governments or colonial peoples.

Whose Project Is It? 42 9C '214

On the other hand, I think that there is a very great danger in having the increasing call for higher education in the Colonies—a call which must increase as we improve their political, social, and economic status—met solely from the universities of this country. The figure of 1,500 is in some ways an appalling figure, because I cannot believe that there is healthy development in Colonial territory—or, rather, a group of Colonial territories—so long as they are forced to seek their higher education outside their regions. It would be as if everybody in this country had to find his higher education at the Sorbonne or Harvard, where he would not have excellent home direction, where he would miss the whole feeling of home environment—the feeling that it was part of his own. That one can get only in a university in one's own country or region. Nor do I believe that the age at which many of these people go, not only to a new climate, a new country, a new education, but a wholly

...rried the 250,000 acres
... in "perpetual lease."
... cultivate the land for
... oil palms, rubber and
...dities.
...poration, capitalized at
...te on normal commer-
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... East African project,
...king is supposed to
...hat territory and they

...to take royal train pass by. The reporter evidently did not know that African children stand by the tracks to watch *any* train go by —*to beg for food.*

•

"This is the mineral age. Agriculture is less important, for food nowadays can be produced in superabundance," said General Smuts in a recent interview. . . . And about the same time a government commission in Johannsburg, investigating bus services for non-Europeans stated, "The natives are living on a hunger diet."

briefly with the three main items in which the Annual Report on the Colonies has been divided. Incidentally, may I say that we on this side of the Committee postponed this discussion until that report was published. Now that it is published, I am not sure that I feel it was worth while postponing the discussion. It is something to have any report published after the lapse of the war years, but I hope that this report is not going to be the model for future years, because, quite frankly, it is not particularly informative, and anyone who has taken an interest in colonial affairs would find that he had already received all the information contained in it from speeches which have been made, from questions that have been answered, or from papers that have already been circulated. If the right hon. Gentleman would just compare the Annual Report on the Colonies with the paper issued at the same time by the West Indian Commission—the John Macpherson Commission—I think he will realise the

disputes, for whether we are missionaries or administrators we are travelling the same road, using the same methods, striving for the same ends. Our labour is one of guidance and control. Our aim is not simply to perfect the character of individuals, but to raise up native society in all its ramifications; to develop it and lead it toward prosperity and happiness, but not to endanger its equilibrium in the process.

42/9c/29

EDUCATION - ITS AIMS AND METHODS.

Even to-day education is far too little considered in French Equatorial Africa. As a result the lower grades of the various services are very much under strength. We have no native doctors or veterinary inspectors, and we are extremely short of skilled artisans and foremen. To form a new cadre of skilled natives will take at least ten years, which is perhaps why it has never been attempted. It is certainly a reason for us to begin at once. I have approached the French religious missions with this object in view and I have found them fully alive to the situation and more than willing to help me put it right.

Our educational object is twofold, to ensure a suitable education for as many children as possible,and thereafter to specialize. Our choice of subjects must be based on French standards. However short of men we are in the technical grades we must aim at quality rather than quantity to fill them. This policy means that a large proportion of the children will be left to continue their education in the villages - continue for as long as possible, chiefly with training in agriculture and small trades built up on the foundation of their own traditional crafts. The remainder will be brought up to the standard of the school certificate, subject of course to a constant selective inspection to weed out the incompetent at an early age before they can hold back the rest of the class or produce a generation of failed B.A's. At this stage begins the specialization in subjects selected with a view to subsequent employment. Both we and our pupils and their parents must make it clear that there is no professional aristocracy.

The good ironworker or mechanic or mason must feel that his profession is no less honourable than that of the good clerk or secretary. This professional pride can be created only by us. It is not that we have intellectuals and lack craftsmen. We lack both, but because of this lack of all we must make equal provision for all.

A Higher School for each territory will include a special class for the sons of chiefs, who, like the scholars and craftsmen, must learn the elements of their job at school; it must be realised now once and for all that the sons of chiefs must receive a special education under special discipline.

The awakening of responsibility will be the reward of a good education, and the various social organizations for sport, for soouting, or for music will contribute to raise the moral standards.

THE NATIVE'S ECONOMIC POSITION.

Education then will supply the Africans required to fill our expanding Government cadres; but that number can represent only a very small minority

of the population. The majority will remain on the land within its traditional tribal framework, and in no other way is social progress possible for the native.

We have a striking object lesson in the success of our collective cotton growing experiment in Ubangui-Shari, which has raised poverty stricken and primitive tribal groups to a level of prosperity which is astonishing. The absence of disorder or interference with customs which has characterized the economic revolution is due to the fact that it took place in the Native's home where the requirements of labour could be met without migration and the resultant benefits adapted to pre-existing conditions.

42/9c/250

What has been achieved with cotton in Chad and Ubangui-Shari can be achieved with other cash crops elsewhere until every district has its own means of producing wealth as well as food. The same method will be followed in each case - village or district cultivation developed by the collective labour and in the collective interest of the local farmers. This will bring with it an increase in population in situ and an improvement in economic and social standards and amenities without loss of tradition.

Development of native agriculture on these lines is a surer guarantee of the Colony's prosperity than any European exploitation with its inevitable corollary of hired labour. The recruiting of labour disturbs the balanced development of the local community and the necessary alienation of land cramps its potential growth. I do not say that no concessions at all should be granted to Europeans, but I maintain that it is in principle more profitable to assist the independent native farmer.

The role of the European planter must therefore be transformed. Instead of developing his concession entirely for his own benefit he must make it a model farm for local native producers and act as their adviser and as the middleman for the marketing of their produce. He will supervise all aspects of local agriculture, help the villagers to sow new crops, advise them in their difficulties, and get them the seeds, plants and implements they need.

Agriculture apart, there are certain economic activities which can be undertaken by the European alone. The minerals and timber of this country can be exploited, its factories managed, its public works carried out only be European technical knowledge and European capital. All these enterprises are intrinsically affected by the labour shortage - perhaps the greatest problem in the country. The lack of skilled labour will be met as time goes on by the combined efforts of educationist and employer, but the shortage of unskilled labour will grow steadily worse because the way we are using it at present is the main contributory cause of the fall of the birth-rate. In these conditions it is no exaggeration to say that the more the country is developed the less will be its actual wealth.

We are employing too many men because we are making the old mistake where labour is cheap of thinking men are cheaper than machines. We are employing labour in the wrong conditions because we are removing the young men from their wives and children and herding them into promiscuous camps to become detribalized, and morally weakened. Meanwhile at home the women can have no children, the villages stagnate and the race slowly dies out.

42/90/162

least one section of Nigerian workers think of the Harragin report is seen in the following statement from the West African Review.

> The Report is one of the best I have read. It has left no stone unturned. For instance, apart from giving the formula for conversion to the new salary scales, it gives a ready reckoner so that one knows exactly what a particular salary in the old scale converts to, and there would, therefore, be no arguments among Heads of Departments and their subordinates. I do not for a moment imagine that the Report pleases everybody. This is not humanly possible - many men, many minds. On the whole, the Report, like the Tudor Davies Report, favours the African and goes to show the world that we who had voiced out the demands of African Civil Servants to the extent of sometimes incurring official frowns and growles were not merely"agitators".

However, the Railway Union disagrees with a number of basic elements in the Harrigan Report, and has presented a five point program to the Government for review. The points of contention presented by the union are:

> (1) That salary scales for Railway artisans are incompatible with their training, skill and industry.
>
> (2) That chargemen are placed on a flat rate of £170 per annum and pegged down to it for ever. No consideration is given to over time and running shed allowances.
>
> (3) The agreement reached by the union with the Government about daily paid workers, has been unfulfilled by the Railway management.
>
> (4) The condition of Railway workers under contract services is deplorable and needs drastic revision as the workers, who are members of R.S.U.N. are badly treated by contractors without any protection from the Railway authorities.
>
> (5) That under present conditions it takes more than six months to pay discharged Railway employees their pensions and gratuities.

These five points were presented by Mr. Luke Emejulu, Secretary of the Railway Union, to the arbitrator, Sir William Gorman, K.C., who heard witnesses presenting both labor's and the management's viewpoints for two weeks. At the present time a decision on the case has not been received.

The R.W.U.N. have also developed plans to publish their own newspaper through a cooperative society , to operate a store selling food, materials, tools and items essential to the union members, and finally to set up its own textile factory. West African reaction to these proposed plans of the Railway Union is seen in the following statement.

> The economic schemes of the union, as disclosed, should be as absorbingly interesting as they are revolutionary. The union plans to establish a newspaper shortly, to raise a capital of between £30,000 and £50,000 for the purpose of starting

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Sea, to the west by the Atlantic Ocean, to the north by the Arctic Ocean. Europe is this continental peninsula, and the islands of the surrounding seas, the largest of which are the British Islands. There is, however, no clearly defined geographical feature to mark the eastern boundary of the continent. For some purposes, and on some occasions, Russia and the Baltic countries are accepted as European nations. On some occasions Turkey, though it lies almost completely in Asia Minor, is treated as a European State. On other occasions, when we speak of the European countries, we assume we are referring only to the countries of the western part of Europe. I do not propose on this occasion to make any definition, but only to remind you that when the term *Europe* is used it is sometimes used with a certain amount of vagueness.

Approaching a study of Europe's place in world history, it is necessary to examine one's point of view. H. A. L. Fisher, the author of the standard work on European history in the English language, remarks in his preface that he fails to find in European history any plot, rhythm or pattern. "These harmonies are concealed from me. I can see only one emergency following upon another as wave follows upon wave." I would suggest the reason that Fisher, and so many of the historians of our continent, have failed to find in European history any significant pattern, lies in their limited point of view. For them the study of Europe is a study in a watertight compartment; and living in modern Europe they read the present into the past. But Europe is not a watertight compartment, and it is sometimes difficult to understand the past through the eyes of the present. To understand European history we need a wider view, to see Europe in its world setting, to see not only Europe itself, but Europe's place in the world, and not only Europe's place in the modern world, but the relations between Europe and the rest of the world in earlier times as well, and not assume too readily that the place held by Europe in the modern world has always been the same, that Europe has always been the centre of world affairs. It is this wider view of Europe's place in the world that I wish to take up this morning.

The history of modern times has been to a very large degree simply the history of Europe. The course of world affairs has been more or less determined by the course of European affairs. But this pre-eminence of Europe which has been so often taken for granted, even by the historians of Europe, is a pre-eminence which has existed only in modern times, over the last 500 years.

Europe's Place in the World in Early Times

In early times Europe was far from being the most important region in the world. Wherever mankind originated, it was not in Europe. The Garden of Eden was not located in this part of the world. When civilisation arose, it was not in Europe, but in the

great river valleys of the East and the Middle East. The Mediterranean civilisations of Greece and Rome, presented by so many European historians as European civilisations, were not European, were not really European at all, and their attention was focussed not on Europe but on the Middle East. It was eastward that Alexander the Great marched; and when he reached India he is reputed to have cried like a child for he had conquered the whole world . . . a world that included the Middle East, and not Europe. So with the Roman civilisation. The interest shown by Caesar in Egypt was not restricted to an interest in Cleopatra. When Almighty God sent His Son into the world to save us, He sent Him to Palestine, not to Europe, indicating a correct knowledge of geopolitics in Heavenly circles. All the religions have started outside Europe. Europe, in fact, was what we would now call a colonial region, a place for settlement and exploitation by the waves of peoples who came from the east and settled as their descendants centuries later were to go and settle in America and Africa and Australia and other backward regions of the world's surface. In pre-Christian times and in the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages Europe was a backward region, and the people who lived in Europe a backward people. The centres of world culture were in Egypt, in Persia, in India, in China, not in Europe. The course of world history was shaped not by the Europeans but by the Arabs, the Mongols, and the powers of Asia. Europe was a region in turmoil, a region of permanent crisis, under the pressure of almost continuous attack by Arabs, Mongols, and Turks. European Society in the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages was a society in a state of siege. The feudal system was not a system at all, but the legalised rule of military bosses, governing Europe by gangster law and levying "protection money" in the manner imitated in Chicago several centuries later. It is said that religion flourishes in times of crisis. If that is so, then this is sufficient explanation for the growth and the dominant position in society held by the Catholic Church in the Middle Ages, an age of permanent crisis.

Throughout the whole of early times, then, Europe was a backward region, and world history was made elsewhere. No wonder there is "no pattern" in the histories of Europe which read the present into the past and try to explain early European history without reference to the outside world where all the most important things were happening.

The Expansion of Europe

Throughout the later Middle Ages, however, trade began to develop in Europe, in the Baltic, and the Mediterranean. Commercial expeditions from Europe went further and further afield in the quest for profit. Nothing succeeds like success, and as trade expanded and European enterprises became wealthier, so did

Mr. Nwafor Orizu announces he has 4,500 applicants for his 150 American Scholarships. The American Negro educator, Dr. Channing Tobias comments on this announcement, (in effect): "at £1 per application". The "Chicago Defender" is reported to state that £5,002 8s. 0d. have been collected towards the fund.

(Later) Mr. Orizu announces names of first group of 25 of his promised 150 scholarships in America. Ten men go to Lincoln University, four women to Bethune-Cookman.

(still later) the "American Committee on African Education" published the instructions it gave to Orizu - maximum 15% for overhead, 25 scholarships, no registration fees, and monthly statements. They praise his energy but want no "displays of grandeur."

42-90/38

R.W.A.F.F. Jubilee

The 50th anniversary of the Royal West African Frontier Force was celebrated in London on May 21, by a Jubilee reunion of the R.W.A.F.F. Dinner Club. Among the 74 Officers present were Viscount Trenchard (Marshal of the R.A.F.), who served as a Major in Nigeria between 1905/06; General Sir George Giffard (Colonel Commandant of the Force) and General Sir Charles Dobell, who served in Northern Nigeria in 1905. During the evening a telegram was received from the King (who is Colonel-in-Chief of the R.W.A.F.F.), acknowledging a message of the Loyal Greetings sent to His

Majesty by the Club. In a short address, General Sir George Giffard stressed the importance of a West African Force at the present time and spoke of the R.W.A.F.F.'s distinguished record in both world wars. Among the toasts proposed was "The African Soldier."

The April and July numbers of *Africa* bring an article by Raymond Firth on "Social Problems and Research in British West Africa". The writer's main impression of West Africa is the wealth of human energy and enterprise there. At the same time it is evident that these basic qualities are not enough. What is so serious is not the want of personal capacity, but the inability to appreciate what is at fault. Lack of proper standards for estimating capacity and achievement is still undoubtedly a great defect in West African technical and professional circles. It seems clear that to render this valuable asset of African energy and enterprise properly available, an immense amount of training will be required—training not merely in the technical use of resources but in their economic use as well, and in the kinds of organization necessary in modern conditions of utilization.

There are various reasons for the scarcity of population in the central belt, but it is noteworthy that the least populated areas are generally those in which fly-borne and other diseases are prevalent, those flooded during the rains, or deficient in dry-season supplies of water, or those lacking in transport facilities.

The Mission found two areas where population density, soil and climatic conditions appeared suitable for ultimate large-scale development. These are: (i) an area in Northern Ashanti extending eastwards from the main road between Attebubu and Ejura which is underlain by Obosum sandstone and comprises about 2,000 square miles; and (ii) an area in Western Gonja consisting of Upper Voltaian sandstones and the Basal sandstone of the Voltaian System. We examined this area on the ground in the neighbourhood of Damongo but the geological indications are that it extends some way to the south towards the Black Volta and a further distance northwards towards Yabum. Its approximate area is also about 2,000 square miles. Land suitable for mechanized cultivation is to be found on the hill slopes, but there is no opportunity for the employment of tractors over a continuous stretch of flat country of uniform soil structure.

There are no statistics available for the yields per acre of groundnuts grown by peasant methods in Western Gonja. We were, therefore, compelled to rely on

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pp. 191. 4s.)

The purpose of this book is to tell something of the story of how the Co-operative Movement works in different countries, thereby enabling the reader to understand the great problems of trade and employment which are amongst the chief problems which the United Nations have to face during the years of reconstruction after the war. The first twelve chapters deal with the British Commonwealth of Nations, the rest with Europe as a whole, Switzerland, Scandinavia, Russia, China, the United States and Latin America. The authors compress into each chapter a short history of the economic and social development of the respective country, and though the survey is of necessity sketchy, an interesting picture emerges which should give an incentive to further study of the subject.

Nigeria's Constitution

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he has any period of years in mind at the termination of which the operation of the existing Nigerian Constitution will be reviewed, with a view to its improvement? and whether, meanwhile, any consultations are taking place, or are contemplated, with indigenous Nigerian political organizations and Nigerian representatives in respect of such improvement?

Mr. Creech Jones: The present intention is that the existing Constitution should be generally reviewed at the end of the ninth year after its introduction; but this will not preclude the earlier introduction of particular modifications if experience shows these to be necessary, or sufficient progress has been made to justify an immediate advance. I have no doubt that, in the meantime, the Governor will be constantly in touch with all sections of representative Nigerian opinion.

Protection from Doctors!

During a question in the House of Commons on the qualifications of Colonial medical practitioners, Mr. Rees-Williams said that the Colonial Secretary was considering, in consultation with local Governments, the possibility of special temporary arrangements being made to permit the registration of doctors who, because of the war, studied at North America, instead of in the United Kingdom, provided that their qualifications were satisfactory.

Asked Mr. Sorensen: "Surely, in view of the scarcity of qualified medical men in the Colonies, it is unfair to advance the plea of no reciprocity as an excuse for not allowing some of these men who could practise in the Colonies to do so? Mr. Rees-Williams replied: It is a question of protection of the public, and we consider that it is quite as important for the public in the Colonies to be protected as it is that the public in this country should be protected. A doctor may have the same qualifications, broadly speaking, to practise in the Colonies as he has to practise here.

Mr. Sorensen: Then it is a question of reciprocity, and not of qualifications!"

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CHAPTER II

HOW BRITAIN RULES

N :—I have been thinking since our last meeting that there is one question to be answered most particularly by those of the coloured races themselves, and it is this : Would you say that colour prejudice has decreased in England since the war began ?

P :—No, I would not. I could quote you some instances in which very marked prejudice has been shown against coloured people, Negro and Indian, by people in Great Britain.

N :—Even with the fact that such a number of coloured airmen and soldiers can be seen in the King's uniform, to say nothing of the regiments of Indians and of African Negroes fighting in North Africa, whose prowess there, as also in Ethiopia, has been repeatedly praised in the newspapers and officially commended in Parliament, and the number of African seamen participating in the war effort and its dangers, and the West Indian and African mechanics and technicians doing valuable work in Britain's war factories

P :—Even so ! Not only that. Flogging is used as a method of punishmen t of African soldiers in the British forces

N :—Surely not ! It sounds too medieval. I know that corporal punishment was administered in the British Army before we got to be "enlightened," but I was under the impression that it had been done away with a long time ago. I find your assertion very surprising. Can you give me facts ?

P :—Let me substantiate my statement with a question which Mr. R. W. Sorensen, Labour M.P., asked the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons on April 3, 1944. For what offences, he inquired, can the punishment of whipping or caning be inflicted on West Africans serving in West African regiments ; how many offenders have been so punished during the past two years ; if he is satisfied the punishment can only be inflicted by court-martial ; and what forms of punishment can be inflicted on West African troops that are not now inflicted in the British Army.

N :—The wording of that question takes it for granted that corporal punishment is inflicted on West Africans, that is obvious.

P :—You will find the reply to the question equally astonishing. It was given by the War Secretary's Parliamentary Secretary, Mr Arthur Henderson, who said : "Corporal punishment may be awarded to West Africans serving in West African regiments for disgraceful conduct in the face of the enemy, mutiny, sedition, disobedience of the command of a superior officer, neglect to obey general orders, desertion and absence without leave. It may only be awarded by sentence of court-martial, and no case of an illegal award has come to notice I regret that no figures are availble of the number of such sentences, but inquiries are being made into this. Apart from coporal punishment, the same punishments are awarded to British as to West African troops, but the circumstances involving the award of fines and imprisonment differ to some extent." Mr. Sorensen followed up by asking whether there had been any occasion when British troops have been so flogged, and Mr. Henderson was quite categorical. "British troops are not flogged," he said. Mr. Sorensen then pertinently enquired : "Then why is there discrepancy between the treatment of black and white troops." This question was evaded by Mr. Henderson, who asked for written notice of it, and Mr. Sorensen brought the matter np again on April 18, 1944, when he asked the Secretary of State for War if the offences for which corporal punishment may be administered to West African troops are similar in other Colonial regiments ; and if he has, or will secure, any record of such punishments respecting their nature and frequency.

Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War, told Mr. Sorensen that "The

only Colonial Forces whch have provision for corporal)punishment are those in West and East Africa. The nature of the offences for which East African troops are liable to corporal punishment is similar to that in the West African forces." Still pursuing the matter, Mr. Sorensen asked: "Could the right hon. Gentleman say why there is this discrimination between West and East African troops on the one hand, and other Colonial troops? Could he also say when this barbarious and sadistic punishment arose?" Sir James Grigg said that Mr. Sorensen "must be aware that the War Office had merely taken over these forces since the outbreak of war, and took over with them the disciplinary codes, which are matters of Colonial legislation. If the Hon. Member wants any information on both the matters he has now raised, he had better address a question to the Colonial Secretary." (See *Hansard*, April 13 and April 18, 1944

N :—There are two terrible facts which would seem to emerge from t he questions and answers you have just quoted, namely, that corporal punishment as a corrective for Africans is taken for granted and as a matter of course, since it would appear from Sir James Griggs's' statement that Colonial legislation makes provision for it; and secondly, that even when Africans are fighting alongside Europeans to maintain democracy in Europe they are denied the same treatment as those Europeans even in the question of punishments. That to me is terribly wrong and smacks much more of the practices which we are presumed to be fighting to efface than democracy. But I hope that wide publicity was given to the matter and that the African troops found champions and supporters in our Press. After all, there should be something to distinguish the British Press from the Fascist variety.

P :—I wish I could say that were true. But unfortunately it is not the case. With the exception of certain Left-wing papers like the I.L.P. *New Leader*, which is always a staunch champion of the Colonial peoples, *The Tribune*, which now and again puts forward their grievances, the Glasgow *Forward* and one or two others which are seriously concerned for the well-being of the Coloured peoples of the Empire, there was only one single paper which commented on the issue, and that was the organ of the Co-operative Party, *Reynolds News*. Referring to the matter in its issue of December 10, 1944, it said: "It is a shock to learn that corporal punishment is meted out to our coloured Allies, and a great sorrow to read the flimsy excuse Sir James Grigg put forward by way of upholding it. . . . That there should be any Colour Bar when men are laying down their lives and giving 'all they had hoped for' is monstrous, and quite out of keeping with the principles of a free country." Returning to the subject a week later (December 17, 1944), the same paper maintained: "It will no doubt come as a shock to British people to learn that their fellow-African subjects serving with the Forces are subject to corporal punishment. Repeated representations to the War Office have been unsuccessful in securing the abolition of this practice.

"Sir James Grigg justifies the use of this barbarous form of punishment on the grounds of maintaining discipline among African troops. White and other Imperial troops are not subject to this mode of keeping discipline.

"East and West African troops rendered yeoman service in the Abyssinian and East African campaigns, and are now sharing the brunt of the fighting against the Japanese in Burma. Surely they are entitled to a finer expression of gratitude from their British trustees?"

N :—Well, I am glad that at least one national paper made its protest. I suppose the Africans and other Coloured people have taken the matter very much to heart?

P :—They have indeed. Of course, there isn't a great deal they can do about it in the present state of things except to register their protest and this they have done most vigorously. African newspapers like the *African Standard* in Sierra

Trinity Bar Results

The following students of Inns of Court were successful in the Trinity Law Examinations held between April 26 and 30. Letters in parentheses indicate the Inns: Lincoln's Inn, (L); Inner Temple, (T); Middle Temple, (M); Grays Inn, (G).

ROMAN LAW: Class 3—Adekunle, Mofolorunso (L); Obisanya, Matthew Obileye (M); Odumosu, Benjamin F. O. (M); Oguntugu, Nathaniel (M); Opoku-Ajari, Seth (M); Udochi, Julius M. (M); Uju, Shedrach O. (L).

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (ENGLISH, DOMINION AND COLONIAL) AND LEGAL HISTORY: Class 3—Adekunle, Mojolorunso (L); Annan, Benjamin (G); Ibekwe, Daniel Onwura (M); Obisanya, Matthew Obileye (M); Odumosu, Benjamin F. O. (M); Offiong, Gabriel Eke (M); Okereke, Daniel E. (L).

CONTRACT AND TORT: Class 1—Dosunmu, Latif (G). Class 3—Agbaoba, Godfrey C. (L); Fagbemi, Abdul (L); Odumosu, Benjamin F. O. (M); Okusaga, Daniel Ayodele (L); Udochi, Julius M. (M).

REAL PROPERTY: Class 2—Okorodudu, Michael (M). Class 3—Adeyefa, Joshua Adeyemo (L); Ajibola, John Osoyemi (L); Akintola, Samuel Ladoke (L); Alli-Balogun, Boloji (G); Beckley, Joseph Olawale (L); Okafor, George N. A. (M); Okusaga, Daniel Ayodele (L); Phil-Ebosie, Joseph (G); Prempeh, Henry Kwasi (M); Udochi, Julius M. (M).

CRIMINAL LAW: Class 3—Adeyefa, Joshua Adeyemo (L); Agbakoba, Godfrey (L); Akintola, Samuel Ladoke (L); Arikpo, Daniel (G); Beckley, Joseph Olawale (L); Ibare-Akinsan, Owolabi (I); Ibekwe, Daniel Onwurri (M); Ighodaro, Samuel Osarogi (G); Nzebibe, Frank Akpati

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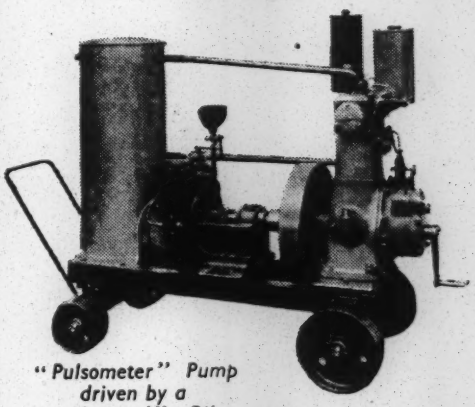

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CONDITIONAL PASSES: Adebiyi, Mrs. Adebisi (L); Esan, Victor Owolabi (L); Lapite, Amkinku (G); Osadebay, Dennis C. (L).

Social and Personal

A son was born on May 22, at the Princess Christian Nursing Home, Windsor, to the wife of Mr. R. O. Mant (of the Nigerian Administrative Service).

Mr. Percy Reginald McCarthy, of Jos, died at Barnstaple on May 26.

The first African Catholic priest to hold office in West Africa, the Rev. Father Paul Emecete, of the Asaba-Benin Vicariate, Nigeria, died on May 10, aged 60. Born at Ezi (Nigeria), Father Emecete worked for the Niger Company before becoming a priest in 1921.

Bishop G. Vining, of Lagos, arrived in Britain at the end of last month for the Lambeth Conference.

Dr. Joseph Whelan was consecrated Vicar Apostolic of Owerri at Onitsha Cathedral recently. *The Universe* says that the consecration ceremony was the first of its kind to take place in West Africa.

Mr. L. G. Chwatt (Nigerian Medical Officer) who has been attending the Fourth International Congress on Tropical Medicine in Washington, returned to Lagos on May 28.

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HOUSEHOLD INVENTORY and INSURANCE RECORD

N
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65

Contents Home

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Foyer, Living Room and Sun Parlor

No.	Article	Date of Purchase	Value	Description
	Chairs			
	Clock			
	Couch			
	Curtains & Drapes			
	Cushions			
	Lamps			
	Mirrors			
5	Piano			
1	Stool and Cover			
5	Radio			
	Phonograph			
3?	Rugs			
	Shades			
	Tables			
	Tapestry			
	Pictures			
	Bric-a-brac			
	Fireplace Acces.			
	Book Cases			
	Paintings			
	Books			
	Writing Desk			
	Musical Instrum'ts			

Dining Room

No.	Article	Date of Purchase	Value	Description
	Buffet			
	China Closet			
	Sideboard			
	Chinaware			
	Glassware			
	Chairs			
	Tables			
	Clock			
	Curtains & Drapes			
	Mirrors			
	Table Linen			
	Silverware			
	Rugs			
	Window Shades			

Kitchen, Pantry and Breakfast Nook

No.	Article	Date of Purchase	Value	Description
	Chairs			
	Clock			
	Crockery			
	Stove			
	Tables			
	Refrigerator			
	Kitchen Utensils			
1	Electric Applian.			
1	Glassware			
32-5	Chinaware			
	Household Utensils			

Bed Room

No.	Article	Date of Purchase	Value	Description
	Bedstead			
	Blankets			
	Bureau			
	Chairs			
	Dressing Table			
	Curtains & Drapes			
	Clock			
	Divans			
	Lamps			
	Mattresses			
	Mirrors			
	Rugs			
	Tables			
	Toilet Sets			
	Window Shades			
	Bedding			
	Clothing			
	Pictures			

Bed Room

No.	Article	Date of Purchase	Value	Description
	Bedstead			
	Blankets			
	Bureau			
	Chairs			
	Dressing Table			
	Curtains & Drapes			
	Clock			
	Divans			
5	Lamps			
1	Mattresses			
3	Mirrors			
	Rugs			
	Tables			
	Toilet Sets			
	Window Shades			
	Bedding			
	Clothing			
	Pictures			

Bed Room

No.	Article	Date of Purchase	Value	Description
	Bedstead			
	Blankets			
	Bureau			
	Chairs			
	Dressing Table			
	Curtains & Drapes			
	Clock			
	Divans			
	Lamps			
	Mattresses			
	Mirrors			
	Rugs			
	Tables			
	Toilet Sets			
	Window Shades			
	Bedding			
	Clothing			
	Pictures			

Attic, Cellar and Storage Room

No.	Article	Date of Purchase	Value	Description
	Sewing Machine			
	Window Screens			
	Laundry Mchy.			
	Vacuum Cleaner			
	Bridge Tables			
	Bridge Chairs			

Recapitulation

	Total	
Foyer, Living Room and Sun Parlor		
Dining Room		
Kitchen, Pantry and Breakfast Nook		
Bedroom		
Bedroom		
Bedroom		
Attic, Cellar and Storage Room		
Total—		
Ins. Expires		

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WELENSKY WARNING –AFRICANS WOULD THROW OUT WHITES

39-9-28

From REX HARRIS: Salisbury, Thursday

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, warned today that unless Britain discouraged black nationalism, another great part of Africa would be lost by the whites.

Sir Roy said that African leaders in Rhodesia and Nyasaland had never supported the policy of partnership between black and white which was written into the constitution.

Rejected

They wanted nothing less than full African self-government. When they got that, British authority would be rejected in turn. "That, then, will be another part of Africa lost to progress."

Sir Roy welcomed the statement by Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, the Colonial Secretary, who is at present touring Northern Rhodesia, that the Federation was here to stay.

He wanted him to say this again and again, because African leaders, who believed the policy of the Colonial Office was to emancipate Africans from Europeans, were preaching the opposite view.

Disastrous

"I have watched the impact of this policy on British possessions in Africa and I have no hesitation in saying that it is disastrous."

Only the British Government could put this state of affairs right, "but they must act without delay."

Unless Lord Home, Commonwealth Secretary, undertook to visit the Federation soon. "we will have to go to London to discuss the position."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said yesterday at Kitwe, Rhodesia, that Britain would never agree to the amalgamation into a centrally-controlled unit of the federated territories of Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

"You must face up to the fact that the British Government does not envisage the disappearance of territorial Governments," he told European settlers.

Of Women and Dogs

I want to put in a word in defense of women now owned by dogs. I have only recently had my attention drawn to the large number of innocent women now daily appearing in public on leash to impudent and domineering dogs

26-10-142

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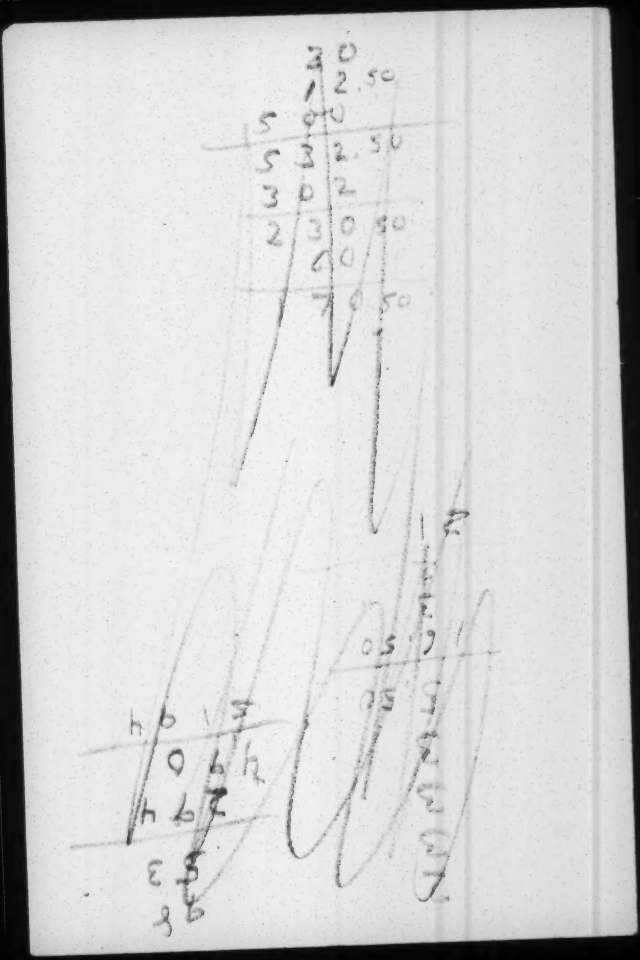

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Bosnian.
Bulgarian.
Chinese.
Croatian.
Cuban.
Dalmatian.
Dutch.
East Indian.
English.
Estonian.
Filipino.
Finnish.
Flemish.
French.
German.
Greek.
Hebrew.
Hercegovinian.
Irish.
Italian.
Japanese.
Korean.
Latvian.
Lithuanian.
Magyar.
Manx.
Montenegrin.
Moravian.
Negro.
Pacific Islander.
Polish.
Portuguese.
Rumanian.
Russian.
Ruthenian (Russniak).
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).
Scotch.
Serbian.
Slovak.
Slovenian.
Spanish.
Spanish-American.
Syrian.
Turkish.
Welsh.
West Indian (except Cuban).

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

The Negro Race of the United States has most eminent representation in all phases on culture and knowledge, in all the potency of the young and strong North-American civilization. But neither this race, the white race, nor any other race, frequently produces an individual of such mental and spiritual magnitude as Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois, distinguished universally for the vigor of his talent and for the beneficial influence of his modern, idealistic, courageous and beligerant social doctrines.

Booker T. Washington, the great educator of Tuskegee symbolized the adaptation of the Negro to the white civilization, through the medium of economics, by industrial education for the purpose of adjusting them as necessary instruments in a white civilization. It was a notable step forward, in spite of the fact that in the end it implied the subordination and limitation of the Negro's capacities to the ideals and patterns set for him by the white man.

Dr. DuBois, a man contemporary with Booker T. Washington - (born 10 years later, in Great Barrington, Mass. - 1868) represents the aspiration which has placed the Afro-American at the peak of the world's interest and admiration. The triumphant philosophy of Dr. DuBois asserts that the Negro better serves his own interests, those of his country, and those of universal culture, contributing to them his specific talent, character and thought; focusing the social, economic and political problems, N O T from the little corner where the traditions of slavery would keep the Negro, but from the eminence which culture and ethics grant to all men. It is an unprecedented and magnificent gesture toward spiritual liberation.

Both philosophies - that of Washington and that of DuBois - have contributed to the actual progress of the American Negro, because though divergent, they are not antagonistic. Even though that of the genial pedagogue of Alabama, meek and acquiescent, in its penetrating firmness, would naturally be more easy of realization than that of the more argumentative and resistant Northern leader.

We believe that the great social crises are never the personal work of just one man, but the result of a collective mental attitude. But we cannot overlook the moral and intellectual influence of the men who symbolize ~~the~~ and project these crises. He who with his famous discourse at Atlanta in 1912 astounded the world, announcing the beginning of a new era in the intellectual life of the Negro, must possess a mentality of culture and character seldom combined in one individual. In effect, Dr. DuBois, the possessor of such multiple and varied capacities is the man, "Par excellence" produced by the Negro Race. According to his biographies he is a

(1)

(Translated from the Spanish
by Margaret Ross Martin.)

(Cont.)

W. E. B. Du Bois
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Dr. Clayton Powell
James Marshall

Official Monthly Organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

(2.)

(Translated from the Spanish
by Margaret Ross Morton)
(Continued)

sociologist, economist, dramatist, poet, publicist, writer, historian, essayist. He has produced books in all of these subjects except poetry, which works have appeared copiously in newspapers and magazines.

His University history is long and rich. In 1888 he took the B. A. at Fisk University, and two years later in 1890, obtained the same degree at Harvard. In this same University, (Harvard) he took, in 1891, the degree - unknown among us - Master of Arts, and graduated "Doctor in Philosophy", the year 1895.

Later he made special studies in the University of Berlin, and still later was Professor of Economics and History at Atlanta University - 1896-1910. Since 1910 he has been Director of Publicity of the N. A. A. C. P. and Editor of the Crisis, its official organ. Dr. DuBois is, besides, a member of the American Association for the Study of Africa, and founder of the Pan-African Congress.

Among his best known literary works (we only give the titles) are:-

The Suppression of the Slave Traffic	(1896)
The Negro of Philadelphia	(1899)
Quest of the Silver Fleece	(1911)
The Negro	(1915)
Darkwater	(1920)
The Gift of Black Folk	(1924)
Black Princess	(1928)

Also editor of "Atlanta University Studies of the Negro Problem" 1897-1911.

The "New Negro" of North America has his most eminent expression in Dr. DuBois.

W. E. B. Du Bois
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Official Monthly Organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

The Southern Publicity Committee

Believes that a wider knowledge of the attitude of the leading men and women of the South in regard to racial matters will be of benefit to both races.

The enclosed article is one of a series which the Committee sends out regularly to Southern daily and weekly papers, telling of things being done by Southern people, individually, in groups, and through county and state officials, to help the Negroes to better, more efficient and more prosperous living.

We believe that the moral and material prosperity of the South depends upon the moral and economic development of its entire population; and we ask the cooperation of Southern editors in aiding this development by giving publicity to this constructive work.

The Committee's work is done in no spirit of boastfulness or of self-satisfaction. They are aware of the shadows, the sinister influences in the lives of both races. But they believe the good outweighs the evil, and deserves as wide a hearing; and that to give publicity to these efforts to build up a better understanding between the races, and to cooperate with the better class of Negroes in improving conditions among their people will encourage others of our own people to similar efforts, and will further the interest of both races.

We ask your help in getting before the Southern public these aspects of Southern life.

MRS. JOHN D. HAMMOND,
Secretary Southern Publicity Committee.

The Southern Publicity Committee

FOR MAKING KNOWN THE CONSTRUCTIVE ASPECTS OF RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

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2606 Whitis Avenue, Austin, Texas

MR. D. F. TOOMEY.
The News, Dallas, Texas

DR. W. D. WEATHERFORD.
International Y. M. C. A., Nashville, Tenn.

April 25 – weight 167½
(summer clothes)

Amount brought forward,		$379 00
Paid to Mr. James Jefferson to assist the destitute children	$24 50	
Stationery	2 25	
Hire of Hall	60 00	
Mr. Robert Hamilton's bill for printing the call of the Convention	70 00	
Amount paid out		156 75
Balance on hand		$222 25

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved,* That a petition be sent to the Congress of the United States, in the name of this Convention, asking them respectfully, but most earnestly, to use every honorable endeavor that they may, to have the rights of the country's colored patriots now in the field respected, without regard to their complexion; and that our Goverment cease to set an example to rebels, in arms against it, by making invidious distinctions, based upon color, as to pay, labor, and promotion.

2. *Resolved,* That the unquestioned patriotism and loyalty of the colored men of the United States — as shown in the alacrity with which, shutting their eyes to the past, and looking steadfastly to the future, at the call of the country, without pay, without bounty, without prospect of promotion, without the protection of the Government, they have rallied to the defence of "Liberty and Union" — vindicate our manhood, command our respect, and claim the attention and admiration of the civilized world.

3. *Resolved,* That we hereby assert our full confidence in the fundamental principles of this Government, the force of acknowledged American ideas, the Christian spirit of the age, and the justice of our cause; and we believe that the generosity and sense of honor inherent in the great heart of this

nation will ultimately concede us our just claims, accord us our rights, and grant us our full measure of citizenship, under the broad shield of the Constitution.

4. *Resolved*, That, should an attempt be made to reconstruct the Union with slavery, we should regard such a course as a flagrant violation of good faith on the part of the Government, false to the brave colored men who have fallen in its defence, unjust to the living who are perilling their lives for its protection, and to be resisted by the whole moral power of the civilized world.

5. *Resolved*, That we extend the right hand of fellowship to the freedmen of the South, and express to them our warmest sympathy, and our deep concern for their welfare, prosperity, and happiness; and desire to exhort them to shape their course toward frugality, the accumulation of property, and, above all, to leave untried no amount of effort and self-denial to acquire knowledge, and to secure a vigorous moral and religious growth. We desire, further, to assure them of our co-operation and assistance; and that our efforts in their behalf shall be given without measure, and be limited only by our capacity to give, work, and act.

6. *Resolved*, That we recommend to colored men from all sections of the country to settle, as far as they can, on the public lands.

7. *Resolved*, That, as Congress has exclusive control over the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, we earnestly pray that body to extend the right of suffrage to the colored citizens of said District.

8. *Resolved*, That the President of the United States, his Cabinet, and the Thirty-seventh Congress, are hereby tendered our warmest and most grateful thanks,—

For revoking the prohibitory law in regard to colored people carrying the mails;

For abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia;

For recognizing the National Independence of Liberia and Hayti;

For Military Order 252, retaliating for the unmilitary and barbarous treatment of the colored soldiers of the Union army by the rebels.

The Convention further tenders its thanks to Senator Sumner, for his noble efforts to cleanse the statute-books of the nation from every stain of inequality against colored men.

And also to Gen. Butler, for the course he has taken in suggesting a way for lifting the slaves first to the condition of contrabands, and then to the position of freedmen.

And to all other noble workers, both in our legislative halls and elsewhere, who have contributed to bring about the improved state in which, as colored men, we find ourselves to-day.

9. *Resolved*, That we witness, with the most grateful emotions, the generous and very successful efforts that have been made, and are still in operation, by the "National Freedmen's Relief Association," the "American Missionary Society," the "African Civilization Society," and their auxiliary and kin dred bodies, for the mental and moral instruction, and the domestic improvement, of the colored people in our Southern States, who have hitherto been the victims of that impious slaveholding oligarchy, that is now in open rebellion against our American Republic.

10. *Resolved*, That we view with pride, and heartily indorse, the efforts of the gentlemen composing the faculties and executive boards of the "Institute for Colored Youth" at Philadelphia; the "Avery College" at Alleghany City, Penn.; the "Wilberforce University" at Zenia, O.; and the "Albany Enterprise Academy" at Albany, O., to develop the intel lectual powers of our youth, and for opening a field for the honorable employment of those powers.

11. *Resolved*, That we are indebted to the publishers of the "Anglo-African," "Christian Recorder," and "Colored Citizen," for the manifestation of intellectual energy and business tact which they have shown to the American people by the publication of those journals; the contents of which are complimentary to the heads and hearts of their conductors, and the people whom they represent.

12. *Resolved*, that a committee of three — consisting of John S. Rock and George L. Ruffin of Boston, and William H. Day of New Jersey — be appointed to revise, correct, and

publish the proceedings of this National Convention for general distribution.

13. *Resolved,* That this Convention returns its sincere thanks to its officers for the manner in which they have conducted its business; to the Rev. J. W. Loguen, and those citizens of Syracuse who have composed and co-operated with the Reception Committee; also to such of the newspapers as have made a just report of our proceedings.

PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL EQUAL-RIGHTS LEAGUE.

Whereas, The purposes entertained by the callers of this Convention, and those who have responded to that call, can be best promoted by a close union of all interested in the principles of justice and right sought to be established; therefore, be it—

Resolved, That we proceed to organize an association, to be called the National Equal-Rights League, with auxiliaries and subordinate associations in the different States.

Resolved, That, in the establishment of the Colored Men's National League, we do not seek to disorganize or in any way interfere with any existing society or institution of a benevolent or other character; but, believing that the interests of colored men generally will be best subserved and advanced by a union of all our energies and the use of all our means in a given direction, we therefore invite the co-operation of such societies in the advancement of the objects of the League.

SECTION 1. The objects of this League are to encourage sound morality, education, temperance, frugality, industry, and promote every thing that pertains to a well-ordered and dignified life; to obtain by appeals to the minds and conscience of the American people, or by legal process when possible, a recognition of the rights of the colored people of the nation as American citizens.

SEC. 2. The members of this Convention shall be constituted

the members of the National Equal-Rights League for the first year. Hereafter such persons as shall be duly accredited representatives of the auxiliary associations herein provided for shall constitute its members; provided that no auxiliary society shall be entitled to more than one representative for each fifty dollars contributed by such society, with an additional member for any amount over thirty dollars thus contributed.

SEC. 3. The officers shall be a President, one Vice-President from each State represented in this Convention, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee consisting of the President, First Vice-President, Recording Secretaries, and four other persons to be elected by the League at the same time with the other officers.

SEC. 4. The President shall preside at all regular meetings of the League and of the Executive Committee, see that all decrees of the League are duly executed, and perform such other duties as may be imposed by the League.

The Vice-Presidents in the order of their election shall in the absence of the President perform his duties.

The Recording Secretary shall duly record the proceedings of the League and of the Executive Committee; draw all orders on the Treasurer when directed by the proper authority; receive all money paid to the League, pay the same to the Treasurer, and take his receipt therefor.

The Corresponding Secretaries shall, under the guidance of the League and the Executive Committee, conduct the correspondence of the League; receive from the agents of the League or other persons all documents of historical, statistical, or general interest; and shall carefully preserve, arrange, and tabulate such documents for the use of the League.

The Treasurer shall keep all money collected by the agents, or contributed by the auxiliary Leagues. He shall report to the League annually, and to the Executive Committee whenever required, the condition of the treasury. He shall pay out money only upon order of the Executive Committee, and when properly signed by the President and Recording Secretary.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee shall establish an office

in the city of Philadelphia, Penn.; in which place they shall hold such sessions as may be necessary to promote the purposes of the League. They shall hire an agent or agents, who shall visit the different States of the nation accessible to them, and shall call the people of those States together in convention or otherwise, and urge them to take the steps necessary to secure the rights and improvements for the attainment of which this League is formed. They shall encourage the publication of such documents as may be of advantage to our cause; and may, at their discretion, publish brief appeals, arguments or statements of fact, which may have a tendency to promote the ends of the Association, provided that such documents shall be furnished to the public at such rates as shall admit of their general distribution. They shall apportion among the auxiliary leagues, according to the number of members reported, the amounts which the League shall determine to raise, and shall urge upon the officers of such auxiliary societies a prompt response to such demands. They shall cause orders to be drawn on the Treasurer for the payment of such expenses as may be incurred in the carrying-out the purposes of the Association.

They shall make an annual report to the Association of their labors, and shall recommend such improvements as may be suggested by their official experience.

SEC. 6. The officers shall hold their offices for one year, or until their successors are elected. The officers of the League may receive such compensation as may be determined by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 7. Persons in the different States friendly to the purposes of this League may form State Leagues auxiliary to this, with such subordinate organizations as they may deem proper, provided that no distinction on account of color or sex shall be permitted in such auxiliary or subordinate association. Such Leagues may, at their discretion, employ agents, and issue such documents as they may deem conducive to the ends for which this League is formed. They shall collect and pay into the treasury of the National Equal-Rights League such sums as may be assessed upon them by vote of the majority at the annual meeting, and shall co-operate with

that Association in all movements which it shall inaugurate for the accomplishment of the purposes for which it was formed.

SEC. 8. The sessions of the National Equal-Rights League shall be held annually, on the third Tuesday of September, at at ten o'clock, A. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

SEC. 9. At any annual meeting of the National Equal-Rights League, this Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of the majority of the members present.

On motion of Mr. Downing, of Rhode Island, the Executive Board of the League were authorized to fill any vacancies occurring during the year in the official direction of the League.

LIST OF THE COMMITTEES IN THE CONVENTION.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. PETER H. CLARK.
WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

Mr. Bruce was afterwards added, to supply the place made vacant by electing Mr. Douglass as President of the Convention.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

SAMUEL F. MURRAY.....Maine.
GEORGE L. RUFFIN.....Massachusetts.
GEORGE T. DOWNING.....Rhode Island.
PETER H. NOTT.....Connecticut.
ROBERT HAMILTON.....New York.
WILLIAM HOWARD DAY.....New Jersey.
JONATHAN C. GIBBS.....Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM KEELING.....Virginia.
A. H. GALLOWAY.....North Carolina.
CHARLES P. HEAD.....Mississippi.
J. H. INGRAHAM.....Louisiana.
PETER LOWERY.....Tennessee.
JAMES M. SCOTTRON.....Florida.
P. G. WELLS.....Missouri.
PETER H. CLARK.....Ohio.
H. P. HARRIS.....Michigan.

ROBERT HAMILTON, Chairman; Peter H. Clark, Secretary.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

HENRY H. GARNET.	J. H. INGRAHAM.
EBENEZER D. BASSETT.	D. P. SEATON.
JONATHAN C. GIBBS.	RANSOM HARRIS.
PETER H. CLARK.	MORRIS HENDERSON.
JOHN M. LANGSTON.	CHARLES P. HEAD.
JOHN S. ROCK.	JAMES M. SCOTTRON.
GEORGE L. RUFFIN.	WILLIAM KEELING.
GEORGE T. DOWNING.	P. G. WELLS.
WILLIAM H. JOHNSON.	A. H. GALLOWAY.
PASCHAL B. RANDOLPH.	J. D. RICHARDS.
J. SELLA MARTIN.	W. H. DECKER.

The Committee elected JOHN M. LANGSTON, Chairman; and JOHN S. ROCK, Secretary. Mr. Garnet declined to serve.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

EBENEZER HEMMENWAY.	J. W. LOGUEN.
ROBERT HAMILTON.	GEORGE B. VASHON.

W. H. BRUCE.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

PETER W. RAY, M.D.	GEORGE B. VASHON.
SERGT. ALFRED M. GREEN.	WILLIAM H. JOHNSON.

WILLIAM NESBIT.

P. W. RAY, *Chairman.*

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

JOHN S. ROCK.	GEORGE L. RUFFIN.

WILLIAM HOWARD DAY.

DECLARATION OF WRONGS AND RIGHTS,

MADE BY THE COLORED MEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, IN SYRACUSE, N. Y., OCT. 4, 1864.

1st. As a branch of the human family, we have for long ages been deeply and cruelly wronged by people whose might constituted their right; we have been subdued, not by the power of ideas, but by brute force, and have been unjustly deprived not only of many of our natural rights, but debarred the privileges and advantages freely accorded to other men.

2d. We have been made to suffer well-nigh every cruelty and indignity possible to be heaped upon human beings; and for no fault of our own.

3d. We have been taunted with our inferiority by people whose statute-books contained laws inflicting the severest penalties on whomsoever dared teach us the art of reading God's word; we have been denounced as incurably ignorant, and, at the same time, have been, by stern enactments, debarred from taking even the first step toward self-enlightenment and personal and national elevation; we have been declared incapable of self-government by those who refused us the right of experiment in that direction, and we have been denounced as cowards by men who refused at first to trust us with a musket on the battle-field.

4th. As a people, we have been denied the ownership of our bodies, our wives, homes, children, and the products of our own labor; we have been compelled, under pain of death, to submit to wrongs deeper and darker than the earth ever witnessed in the case of any other people; we have been forced to silence and inaction in full presence of the infernal spectacle of our sons groaning under the lash, our daughters ravished, our wives violated, and our firesides desolated, while we ourselves have been led to the shambles and sold like beasts of the field.

5th. When the nation in her trial hour called her sable sons to arms, we gladly went to fight her battles: but were denied

the pay accorded to others, until public opinion demanded it; and then it was tardily granted. We have fought and conquered, but have been denied the laurels of victory. We have fought where victory gave us no glory, and where captivity meant cool murder on the field, by fire, sword, and halter; and yet no black man ever flinched.

6th. We are taxed, but denied the right of representation. We are practically debarred the right of trial by jury; and institutions of learning which we help to support are closed against us.

We submit to the American people and world the following Declaration of our Rights, asking a calm consideration thereof:

1st. We declare that all men are born free and equal; that no man or government has a right to annul, repeal, abrogate, contravene, or render inoperative, this fundamental principle, except it be for crime; therefore we demand the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery.

2d. That, as natives of American soil, we claim the right to remain upon it: and that any attempt to deport, remove, expatriate, or colonize us to any other land, or to mass us here against our will, is unjust; for here were we born, for this country our fathers and our brothers have fought, and here we hope to remain in the full enjoyment of enfranchised manhood, and its dignities.

3d. That, as citizens of the Republic, we claim the rights of other citizens. We claim that we are, by right, entitled to respect; that due attention should be given to our needs; that proper rewards should be given for our services, and that the immunities and privileges of all other citizens and defenders of the nation's honor should be conceded to us. We claim the right to be heard in the halls of Congress; and we claim our fair share of the public domain, whether acquired by purchase, treaty, confiscation, or military conquest.

4th. That, emerging as we are from the long night of gloom and sorrow, we are entitled to, and claim, the sympathy and aid of the entire Christian world; and we invoke the considerate aid of mankind in this crisis of our history, and in this hour of sacrifice, suffering, and trial.

Those are our wrongs; these a portion of what we deem to

be our rights as men, as patriots, as citizens, and as children of the common Father. To realize and attain these rights, and their practical recognition, is our purpose. We confide our cause to the just God, whose benign aid we solemnly invoke. To him we appeal.

ADDRESS

OF THE

COLORED NATIONAL CONVENTION

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, —

The members of the Colored National Convention, assembled in Syracuse, State of New York, October the 4th, 1864, to confer with each other as to the complete emancipation, enfranchisement, and elevation of our race, in essaying to address you on these subjects, warmly embrace the occasion to congratulate you upon the success of your arms, and upon the prospect of the speedy suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion. Baptized in the best blood of your noblest sons, torn and rent by a strife full of horrors, — a strife undertaken and prosecuted for aims and objects the guiltiest that can enter the wicked hearts of men long in the practice of crime, — we ardently hope with you that our country will come out of this tremendous conflict, purer, stronger, nobler, and happier than ever before. Having shared with you, in some measure, the hardships, perils, and sacrifices of this war for the maintenance of the Union and Government, we rejoice with you also in every sign which gives promise of its approaching termination, and of the return of our common country again to those peaceful, progressive, and humanizing activities of true national life, from which she has been so wantonly diverted by the insurrection of slaveholders.

In view of the general cheerfulness of the national situation, growing brighter every day; the rapid dispersement of the heavy clouds of dismal terror, which only a few weeks ago mantled our land with the gloomiest forebodings of national disaster and ruin,— we venture to hope that the present is a favorable moment to commend to your consideration the subject of our wrongs, and to obtain your earnest and hearty co-operation in all wise and just measures for their full redress.

When great and terrible calamities are abroad in the land, men are said to learn righteousness. It would be a mark of unspeakable national depravity, if neither the horrors of this war, nor the dawning prospect of peace, should soften the heart, and dispose the American people to renounce and forsake their evil policy towards the colored race. Assuming the contrary, we deem this a happily chosen hour for calling your attention to our cause. We know that the human mind is so constituted, that all postponement of duty, all refusal to go forward when the right path is once made plain, is dangerous.

After such neglect of, and disobedience to, the voice of reason and conscience, a nation becomes harder and less alive than before to high moral considerations. If won to the path of rectitude at all, thereafter, it must be by means of a purer light than that which first brought right convictions and inclinations to the national mind and heart. We speak, then, fellow-citizens, at an auspicious moment. Conviction has already seized the public mind. Little argument is needed. We shall appeal rather than argue; and we may well implore an attentive hearing for our appeal. The nation is still in tears. The warm blood of your brave and patriotic sons is still fresh upon the green fields of the Shenandoah. Mourning mingles everywhere with the national shout of victory; and though the smoke and noise of battle are rolling away behind the southern horizon, our brave armies are still confronted in Georgia and Virginia by a stern foe, whose haughtiness and cruelty have sprung naturally from his long and undisputed mastery over men. The point attained in the progress of this war is one from which you can if you will

view to advantage the calamities which inevitably follow upon long and persistent violation of manifest duty; and on the other hand, the signs of final triumph enable you to anticipate the happy results which must always flow from just and honorable conduct. The fear of continued war, and the hope of speedy peace, alike mark this as the time for America to choose her destiny. Another such opportunity as is now furnished in the state of the country, and in the state of the national heart, may not come again in a century. Come, then, and let us reason together.

We shall speak, it is true, for our race, — a race long oppressed, enslaved, ignored, despised, slandered, and degraded; but we speak not the less for our country, whose welfare and permanent peace can only result from the adoption of wise and just measures towards our whole race, North and South.

Considering the number and the grievous character of the wrongs and disabilities endured by our race in this country, you will bear witness that we have borne with patience our lot, and have seldom troubled the national ear with the burden of complaint. It is true that individuals among us have constantly testified their abhorrence of this injustice; but as a people, we have seldom uttered, as we do this day, our protest and remonstrance against the manifold and needless injustice with which we are upon all sides afflicted. We have suffered in silence, trusting that, though long delayed, and perhaps through terrible commotions, the hour would come when justice, honor, and magnanimity would assert their power over the mind and heart of the American people, and restore us to the full exercise and enjoyment of the rights inseparable from human nature. Never having despaired of this consummation so devoutly wished, even in the darkest hours of our history, we are farther than ever from despairing now. Nowhere in the annals of mankind is there recorded an instance of an oppressed people rising more rapidly than ourselves in the favorable estimation of their oppressors. The change is great, and increasing, and is viewed with astonishment and dread by all those who had hoped to stand forever with their heels upon our necks.

Nevertheless, while joyfully recognizing the vast advances made by our people in popular consideration, and the apparent tendency of events in our favor, we cannot conceal from ourselves, and would not conceal from you, the fact that there are many and powerful influences, constantly operating, intended and calculated to defeat our just hopes, prolong the existence of the source of all our ills, — the system of slavery, — strengthen the slave power, darken the conscience of the North, intensify popular prejudice against color, multiply unequal and discriminating laws, augment the burdens long borne by our race, consign to oblivion the deeds of heroism which have distinguished the colored soldier, deny and despise his claims to the gratitude of his country, scout his pretensions to American citizenship, establish the selfish idea that this is exclusively the white man's country, pass unheeded all the lessons taught by these four years of fire and sword, undo all that has been done towards our freedom and elevation, take the musket from the shoulders of our brave black soldiers, deny them the constitutional right to keep and bear arms, exclude them from the ballot-box where they now possess that right, prohibit the extension of it to those who do not possess it, overawe free speech in and out of Congress, obstruct the right of peaceably assembling, reenact the Fugitive-slave Bill, revive the internal slave-trade, break up all diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liberia, reopen our broad territories to the introduction of slavery, reverse the entire order and tendency of the events of the last three years, and postpone indefinitely that glorious deliverance from bondage, which for our sake, and for the sake of the future unity, permanent peace, and highest welfare of all concerned, we had fondly hoped and believed was even now at the door.

In surveying our possible future, so full of interest at this moment, since it may bring to us all the blessings of equal liberty, or all the woes of slavery and continued social degradation, you will not blame us if we manifest anxiety in regard to the position of our recognized friends, as well as that of our open and declared enemies; for our cause may suffer even more from the injudicious concessions and weak-

ness of our friends, than from the machinations and power of our enemies. The weakness of our friends is strength to our foes. When the "Anti-slavery Standard," representing the American Anti-slavery Society, denies that that society asks for the enfranchisement of colored men, and the "Liberator" apologizes for excluding the colored men of Louisiana from the ballot-box, they injure us more vitally than all the ribald jests of the whole proslavery press.

Again: had, for instance, the present Administration, at the beginning of the war, boldly planted itself upon the doctrine of human equality as taught in the Declaration of Independence; proclaimed liberty to all the slaves in all the Slave States; armed every colored man, previously a slave or a freeman, who would or could fight under the loyal flag; recognized black men as soldiers of the Republic; avenged the first act of violence upon colored prisoners, in contravention of the laws of war; sided with the radical emancipation party in Maryland and Missouri; stood by its antislavery generals, instead of casting them aside,—history would never have had to record the scandalous platform adopted at Chicago, nor the immeasurable horrors of Fort Pillow. The weakness and hesitation of our friends, where promptness and vigor were required, have invited the contempt and rigor of our enemies. Seeing that, while perilling every thing for the protection and security of our country, our country did not think itself bound to protect and secure us, the rebels felt a license to treat us as outlaws. Seeing that our Government did not treat us as men, they did not feel bound to treat us as soldiers. It is, therefore, not the malignity of enemies alone we have to fear, but the deflection from the straight line of principle by those who are known throughout the world as our special friends. We may survive the arrows of the known negro-haters of our country; but woe to the colored race when their champions fail to demand, from any reason, equal liberty in every respect!

We have spoken of the existence of powerful re-actionary forces arrayed against us, and of the objects to which they tend. What are these mighty forces? and through what agencies do they operate and reach us? They are many; but we shall detain by no tedious enumeration. The first and most

powerful is slavery; and the second, which may be said to be the shadow of slavery, is prejudice against men on account of their color. The one controls the South, and the other controls the North. Both are original sources of power, and generate peculiar sentiments, ideas, and laws concerning us. The agents of these two evil influences are various: but the chief are, first, the Democratic party; and, second, the Republican party. The Democratic party belongs to slavery; and the Republican party is largely under the power of prejudice against color. While gratefully recognizing a vast difference in our favor in the character and composition of the Republican party, and regarding the accession to power of the Democratic party as the heaviest calamity that could befall us in the present juncture of affairs, it cannot be disguised, that, while that party is our bitterest enemy, and is positively and actively re-actionary, the Republican party is negatively and passively so in its tendency. What we have to fear from these two parties, — looking to the future, and especially to the settlement of our present national troubles, — is, alas! only too obvious. The intentions, principles, and policy of both organizations, through their platforms, and the antecedents and the recorded utterances of the men who stand upon their respective platforms, teach us what to expect at their h nds, and what kind of a future they are carving out for us, nd for the country which they propose to govern. Without using the word "*slavery*," or "*slaves*," or "*slaveholders*," the Democratic party has none the less declared, in its platform, its purpose to be the endless perpetuation of slavery. Under the apparently harmless verbiage, "*private rights*," "*basis of the Federal Union*," and under the language employed in denouncing the Federal Administration for "*disregarding the Constitution in every part*," "*pretence of military necessity*," we see the purpose of the Democratic party to restore slavery to all its ancient power, and to make this Government just what it was before the rebellion, — simply an instrument of the slave-power. "The basis of the Federal Union" only means the alleged compromises and stipulations, as interpreted by Judge Taney, by which black men are supposed to have no rights which white men are bound to respect; and

by which the whole Northern people are bound to protect the cruel masters against the justly deserved violence of the slave, and to do the fiendish work of hell-hounds when slaves make their escape from thraldom. The candidates of that party take their stand upon its platform; and will, if elected, — which Heaven forbid! — carry it out to the letter. From this party we must look only for fierce, malignant, and unmitigated hostility. Our continued oppression and degradation is the law of its life, and its sure passport to power. In the ranks of the Democratic party, all the worst elements of American society fraternize; and we need not expect a single voice from that quarter for justice, mercy, or even decency. To it we are nothing; the slave-holders every thing. We have but to consult its press to know that it would willingly enslave the free colored people in the South; and also that it would gladly stir up against us mob-violence at the North, — re-enacting the sanguinary scenes of one year ago in New York and other large cities. We therefore pray, that whatever wrath, curse, or calamity, the future may have in store for us, the accession of the Democratic party to the reins of power may not be one of them; for this to us would comprise the sum of all social woes.

How stands the case with the great Republican party in question? We have already alluded to it as being largely under the influence of the prevailing contempt for the character and rights of the colored race. This is seen by the slowness of our Government to employ the strong arm of the black man in the work of putting down the rebellion: and in its unwillingness, after thus employing him, to invest him with the same incitements to deeds of daring, as white soldiers; neither giving him the same pay, rations, and protection, nor any hope of rising in the service by meritorious conduct. It is also seen in the fact, that in neither of the plans emanating from this party for reconstructing the institutions of the Southern States, are colored men, not even those who had *fought* for the country, recognized as having any political existence or rights whatever.

Even in the matter of the abolition of slavery, — to which, by its platform, the Republican party is strongly committed, as

well by President Lincoln's celebrated Proclamation of the first of January, 1863, and by his recent letter "To whom it may concern,"—there is still room for painful doubt and apprehension. It is very evident, that the Republican party, though a party composed of the best men of the country, is not prepared to make the abolition of slavery, in all the Rebel States, a consideration precedent to the re-establishment of the Union. However antislavery in sentiment the President may be, and however disposed he may be to continue the war till slavery is abolished, it is plain that in this he would not be sustained by his party. A single reverse to our arms, in such a war, would raise the hands of the party in opposition to their chief. The hope of the speedy and complete abolition of slavery, hangs, therefore, not upon the disposition of the Republican party, not upon the disposition of President Lincoln; but upon the slender thread of Rebel power, pride, and persistence. In returning to the Union, slavery has a fair chance to live; out of the Union, it has a still better chance to live: but, fighting against the Union, it has no chance for any thing but destruction. Thus the freedom of our race and the welfare of our country tremble together in the balance of events.

This somewhat gloomy view of the condition of affairs — which to the enthusiastic, who have already convinced themselves that slavery is dead, may not only seem gloomy, but untruthful—is nevertheless amply supported, not only by the well-known sentiment of the country, the controlling pressure of which is seriously felt by the Administration; but it is sustained by the many attempts lately made by the Republican press to explain away the natural import of the President's recent address "To whom it may concern," in which he makes the abolition of Slavery a primary condition to the restoration of the Union; and especially is this gloomy view supported by the remarkable speech delivered only a few weeks ago at Auburn, by Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State. Standing next to the President in the administration of the government, and fully in the confidence of the Chief Magistrate, no member of the National Cabinet is better qualified than Mr. Seward to utter the mind and policy of the Admin-

istration upon this momentous subject, when it shall come up at the close of the war. Just what it will do in the matter of slavery, Mr. Seward says, —

"When the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies, and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease; and all the war measures then existing, including those which affect slavery, will cease also; and all the moral, economical, and political questions, as well affecting slavery as others, which shall then be existing between individuals and States and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law, and the counsels of legislation."

These, fellow-citizens, are studied words, full of solemn and fearful import. They mean that our Republican Administration is not only ready to make peace with the Rebels, but to make peace with slavery also; that all executive and legislative action launched against the slave-system, whether of proclamation or confiscation, will cease the instant the Rebels shall disband their armies, and lay down their arms. The hope that the war will put an end to slavery, has, according to this exposition, only one foundation; and that is, that the courts and Congress will so decree. But what ground have we here? Congress has already spoken, and has refused to alter the Constitution so as to abolish Slavery. The Supreme Court has yet to speak; but what it will say, if this question shall come before it, is very easily divined. We will not assert positively what it will say; but indications of its judgment are clearly against us. What then have we? Only this, as our surest and best ground of hope; namely, that the Rebels, in their madness, will continue to make war upon the Government, until they shall not only become destitute of men, money, and the munitions of war, but utterly divested of their slaves also.

But, fellow-citizens, the object of this Address is not merely to state facts, and point out sources of danger. We would distinctly place our whole cause before you, and earnestly appeal to you to make that cause practically your cause; as we believe it is the cause of justice and of our whole country.

We come before you altogether in new relations. Hitherto we have addressed you in the generic character of a common humanity; only as men: but to-day, owing to the events of the last three years, we bring with us an additional claim to consideration. By the qualities displayed, by the hardships endured, and by the services rendered the country, during these years of war and peril, we can now speak with the confidence of men who have deserved well of their country. While conscious of your power and of our comparative weakness, we may still claim for our race those rights which are not less ours by our services to the country than by the laws of human nature. All, therefore, that justice can demand, and honor grant, we can now ask, without presumption and without arrogance, of the American people.

Do you, then, ask us to state, in plain terms, just what we want of you, and just what we think we ought to receive at your hands? We answer: First of all, the complete abolition of the slavery of our race in the United States. We shall not stop to argue. We feel the terrible sting of this stupendous wrong, and that we cannot be free while our brothers are slaves. The enslavement of a vast majority of our people extends its baleful influence over every member of our race; and makes freedom, even to the free, a mockery and a delusion: we therefore, in our own name, and in the name of the whipped and branded millions, whose silent suffering has pleaded to the humane sentiment of mankind, but in vain, during more than two hundred years for deliverance, we implore you to abolish slavery. In the name of your country, torn, distracted, bleeding, and while you are weeping over the bloody graves of more than two hundred thousand of your noblest sons, many of whom have been cut down, in the midst of youthful vigor and beauty, we implore you to abolish slavery. In the name of peace, which experience has shown cannot be other than false and delusive while the rebellious spirit of Slavery has an existence in the land, we implore you to abolish slavery. In the name of universal justice, to whose laws great States not less than individuals are bound to conform, and the terrible consequences of whose violation are as fixed and certain as

the universe itself, we implore you to abolish slavery; and thus place your peace and national welfare upon immutable and everlasting foundations.

Why would you let slavery continue? What good thing has it done, what evil thing has it left undone, that you should allow it to survive this dreadful war, the natural fruit of its existence? Can you want a second war from the same cause? Are you so rich in men, money, and material, that you must provide for future depletion? Or do you hope to escape the consequences of wrong-doing? Can you expect any better results from compromises in the future, than from compromises with slavery in the past? If the South fights desperately and savagely to-day for the possession of four millions of slaves, will she fight less savagely and desperately when the prize for which she fights shall become eight instead of four millions? and when her ability to war upon freedom and free institutions shall have increased twofold?

Do you answer, that you have no longer any thing to fear? that slavery has already received its death-blow? that it can only have a transient existence, even if permitted to live after the termination of the war? We answer, So thought your Revolutionary fathers when they framed the Federal Constitution; and to-day, the bloody fruits of their mistake are all around us. Shall we avoid or shall we repeat their stupendous error? Be not deceived. Slavery is still the vital and animating breath of Southern society. The men who have fought for it on the battle-field will not love it less for having shed their blood in its defence. Once let them get Slavery safely under the protection of the Federal Government, and ally themselves, as they will be sure to do, to the Democratic party of the North; let Jefferson Davis and his Confederate associates, either in person or by their representatives, return once more to their seats in the halls of Congress,—and you will then see your dead slavery the most living and powerful thing in the country. To make peace, therefore, on such a basis as shall admit slavery back again into the Union, would only be sowing the seeds of war; sure to bring at last a bitter harvest of blood! The sun in the heavens at noonday is not more manifest, than the fact that

slavery is the prolific source of war and division among you; and that its abolition is essential to your national peace and unity. Once more, then, we entreat you — for you have the power — to put away this monstrous abomination. You have repeatedly during this wanton slaveholding and wicked Rebellion, in the darkest hours of the struggle, appealed to the Supreme Ruler of the universe to smile upon your armies, and give them victory: surely you will not now stain your souls with the crime of ingratitude by making a wicked compact and a deceitful peace with your enemies. You have called mankind to witness that the struggle on your part was not for empire merely; that the charge that it was such was a gross slander: will you now make a peace which will justify what you have repeatedly denounced as a calumny? Your antislavery professions have drawn to you the sympathy of liberal and generous minded men throughout the world, and have restrained all Europe from recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and breaking up your blockade of Southern ports. Will you now proclaim your own baseness and hypocrisy by making a peace which shall give the lie to all such professions? You have over and over again, and very justly, branded slavery as the inciting cause of this Rebellion; denounced it as the fruitful source of pride and selfishness and mad ambition; you have blushed before all Europe for its existence among you; and have shielded yourselves from the execrations of mankind, by denying your constitutional ability to interfere with it. Will you now, when the evil in question has placed itself within your constitutional grasp, and invited its own destruction by its persistent attempts to destroy the Government, relax your grasp, release your hold, and to the disappointment of the slaves deceived by your proclamations, to the sacrifice of the Union white men of the South who have sided with you in this contest with slavery, and to the dishonor of yourselves and the amazement of mankind, give new and stronger lease of life to slavery? We will not and cannot believe it.

There is still one other subject, fellow-citizens, — one other want, — looking to the peace and welfare of our common country, as well as to the interests of our race; and that is, political equality. We want the elective franchise in all the

States now in the Union, and the same in all such States as may come into the Union hereafter. We believe that the highest welfare of this great country will be found in erasing from its statute-books all enactments discriminating in favor or against any class of its people, and by establishing one law for the white and colored people alike. Whatever prejudice and taste may be innocently allowed to do or to dictate in social and domestic relations, it is plain, that in the matter of government, the object of which is the protection and security of human rights, prejudice should be allowed no voice whatever. In this department of human relations, no notice should be taken of the color of men; but justice, wisdom, and humanity should weigh alone, and be all-controlling.

Formerly our petitions for the elective franchise were met and denied upon the ground, that, while colored men were protected in person and property, they were not required to perform military duty. Of course this was only a plausible excuse; for we were subject to any call the Government was pleased to make upon us, and we could not properly be made to suffer because the Government did not see fit to impose military duty upon us. The fault was with the Government, not with us.

But now even this frivolous though somewhat decent apology for excluding us from the ballot-box is entirely swept away. Two hundred thousand colored men, according to a recent statement of President Lincoln, are now in the service, upon field and flood, in the army and the navy of the United States; and every day adds to their number. They are there as volunteers, coming forward with other patriotic men at the call of their imperilled country; they are there also as substitutes filling up the quotas which would otherwise have to be filled up by white men who now remain at home; they are also there as drafted men, by a certain law of Congress, which, for once, makes no difference on account of color: and whether they are there as volunteers, as substitutes, or as drafted men, neither ourselves, our cause, nor our country, need be ashamed of their appearance or their action upon the battle-field. Friends and enemies, rebels and loyal men,— each, after their

kind, — have borne conscious and unconscious testimony to the gallantry and other noble qualities of the colored troops.

Your fathers laid down the principle, long ago, that universal suffrage is the best foundation of Government. We believe as your fathers believed, and as they practised; for, in eleven States out of the original thirteen, colored men exercised the right to vote at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The Divine-right Governments of Europe, with their aristocratic and privileged classes of *priests* and *nobles*, are little better than cunningly devised conspiracies against the natural rights of the people to govern themselves.

Whether the right to vote is a natural right or not, we are not here to determine. Natural or conventional, in either case we are amply supported in our appeal for its extension to us. If it is, as all the teachings of your Declaration of Independence imply, a *natural right*, to deny to us its exercise is a wrong done to our human nature. If, on the other hand, the right to vote is simply a conventional right, having no other foundation or significance than a mere conventional arrangement, which may be extended or contracted, given or taken away, upon reasonable grounds, we insist, that, even basing the right upon this uncertain foundation, we may reasonably claim a right to a voice in the election of the men who are to have at their command our time, our services, our property, our persons, and our lives. This command of our persons and lives is no longer theory, but now the positive practice of our Government. We say, therefore, that having required, demanded, and in some instances compelled, us to serve with our time, our property, and our lives, coupling us in all the obligations and duties imposed upon the more highly favored of our fellow-citizens in this war to protect and defend your country from threatened destruction, and having fully established the precedent by which, in all similar and dissimilar cases of need, we may be compelled to respond to a like requisition, — we claim to have fully earned the elective franchise; and that you, the American people, have virtually contracted an obligation to grant it, which has all the sanctions of justice, honor, and magnanimity, in favor of its prompt ful-

filment. Are we good enough to use bullets, and not good enough to use ballots? May we defend rights in time of war, and yet be denied the exercise of those rights in time of peace? Are we citizens when the nation is in peril, and aliens when the nation is in safety? May we shed our blood under the star-spangled banner on the battle-field, and yet be debarred from marching under it to the ballot-box? Will the brave white soldiers, bronzed by the hardships and exposures of repeated campaigns, men who have fought by the side of black men, be ashamed to cast their ballots by the side of their companions-in-arms? May we give our lives, but not our votes, for the good of the republic? Shall we toil with you to win the prize of free government, while you alone shall monopolize all its valued privileges? Against such a conclusion, every sentiment of honor and manly fraternity utters an indignant protest.

It is quite true, that some part of the American people may, with a show of plausibility, evade the force of this appeal and deny this claim. There are men in all countries who can evade any duty or obligation which is not enforced by the strong arm of the law. Our country is no exception to the rule. They can say in this case, "Colored men, we have done you no wrong. We have purchased nothing at your hands, and owe you nothing. From first to last, we have objected to the measure of employing you to help put down this rebellion; foreseeing the very claim you now set up. Were we to-day invested with the power and authority of this Government, we would instantly disband every colored regiment now in front of Richmond, and everywhere else in the Southern States. We do not believe in making soldiers of black men." To all that, we reply, There need be no doubt whatever. No doubt they would disband the black troops if they had the power; and equally plain is it that they would disband the white troops also if they had the power.

They do not believe in making black men soldiers; but they equally do not believe in making white men soldiers to fight slaveholding rebels. But we do not address ourselves here to particular parties and classes of our countrymen: we would appeal directly to the moral sense, honor,

and magnanimity of the whole nation; and, with a cause so good, cannot believe that we shall appeal in vain. Parties and classes rise and fall, combine and dissolve: but the national conscience remains forever; and it is that to which our cause is addressed. It may, however, be said that the colored people enlisted in the service of the country without any promise or stipulation that they would be rewarded with political equality at the end of the war; but all the more, on this very account, do we hold the American people bound in honor thus to reward them. By the measure of confidence reposed in the national honor and generosity, we have the right to measure the obligation of fulfilment. The fact, that, when called into the service of the country, we went forward without exacting terms or conditions, to the mind of the generous man enhances our claims.

But, again, why are we so urgent for the possession of this particular right? We are asked, even by some Abolitionists, why we cannot be satisfied, for the present at least, with personal freedom; the right to testify in courts of law; the right to own, buy, and sell real estate; the right to sue and be sued. We answer, Because in a republican country, where general suffrage is the rule, personal liberty, the right to testify in courts of law, the right to hold, buy, and sell property, and all other rights, become mere privileges, held at the option of others, where we are excepted from the general political liberty. What gives to the newly arrived emigrants, fresh from lands governed by kingcraft and priestcraft, special consequence in the eyes of the American people? It is not their virtue, for they are often depraved; it is not their knowledge, for they are often ignorant; it is not their wealth, for they are often very poor: why, then, are they courted by the leaders of all parties? The answer is, that our institutions clothe them with the elective franchise, and they have a voice in making the laws of the country. Give the colored men of this country the elective franchise, and you will see no violent mobs driving the black laborer from the wharves of large cities, and from the toil elsewhere by which he honestly gains his bread. You will see no influential priest, like the late Bishop Hughes, addressing mobocrats and murderers as "gentle-

men;" and no influential politician, like Governor Seymour, addressing the "misguided" rowdies of New York as his "friends." The possession of that right is the keystone to the arch of human liberty: and, without that, the whole may at any moment fall to the ground; while, with it, that liberty may stand forever, — a blessing to us, and no possible injury to you. If you still ask why we want to vote, we answer, Because we don't want to be mobbed from our work, or insulted with impunity at every corner. We are men, and want to be as free in our native country as other men.

Fellow-citizens, let us entreat you, have faith in your own principles. If freedom is good for any, it is good for all. If you need the elective franchise, we need it even more. You are strong, we are weak; you are many, we are few; you are protected, we are exposed. Clothe us with this safeguard of our liberty, and give us an interest in the country to which, in common with you, we have given our lives and poured out our best blood. You cannot need special protection. Our degradation is not essential to your elevation, nor our peril essential to your safety. You are not likely to be outstripped in the race of improvement by persons of African descent; and hence you have no need of superior advantages, nor to burden them with disabilities of any kind. Let your Government be what all governments should be, — a copy of the eternal laws of the universe; before which all men stand equal as to rewards and punishments, life and death, without regard to country, kindred, tongue, or people.

But what we have now said, in appeal for the elective franchise, applies to our people generally. A special reason may be urged in favor of granting colored men the right in all the rebellious States.

Whatever may be the case with monarchical governments; however they may despise the crowd, and rely upon their *prestige*, armaments, and standing armies, to support them, — a republican government like ours depends largely upon the friendship of the people over whom it is established, for its harmonious and happy operation. This kind of government must have its foundation in the affections of the people: otherwise the people will hinder, circumvent, and destroy it. Up

to a few years of the rebellion, our government lived in the friendship of the masses of the Southern people. Its enemies were, however, numerous and active; and these at last prevailed, poisoned the minds of the masses, broke up the government, brought on the war. Now, whoever lives to see this rebellion suppressed at the South, as we believe we all shall, will also see the South characterized by a sullen hatred towards the National Government. It will be transmitted from father to son, and will be held by them "as sacred animosity." The treason, mowed down by the armies of Grant and Sherman, will be followed by a strong undergrowth of treason which will go far to disturb the peaceful operation of the hated Government.

Every United-States mail-carrier, every custom-house officer, every Northern man, and every representive of the United-States Government, in the Southern States, will be held in abhorrence; and for a long time that country is to be governed with difficulty. We may conquer Southern armies by the sword; but it is another thing to conquer Southern hate. Now what is the natural counterpoise against this Southern malign hostility? This it is: give the elective franchise to every colored man of the South who is of sane mind, and has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and you have at once four millions of friends who will guard with their vigilance, and, if need be, defend with their arms, the ark of Federal Liberty from the treason and pollution of her enemies. You are sure of the enmity of the masters, — make sure of the friendship of the slaves; for, depend upon it, your Government cannot afford to encounter the enmity of both.

If the arguments addressed to your sense of honor, in these pages, in favor of extending the elective franchise to the colored people of the whole country, be strong, that which we are prepared to present to you in behalf of the colored people of rebellious States can be made tenfold stronger. By calling them to take part with you in the war to subdue their rebellious masters, and the fact that thousands of them have done so, and thousands more would gladly do so, you have exposed them to special resentment and wrath; which, without the elective franchise, will descend upon them in unmitigated fury. To break with your friends, and make peace with your

enemies; to weaken your friends, and strengthen your enemies; to abase your friends, and exalt your enemies; to disarm your friends, and arm your enemies; to disfranchise your loyal friends, and enfranchise your disloyal enemies,— is not the policy of honor, but of infamy.

But we will not weary you. Our cause is in some measure before you. The power to redress our wrongs, and to grant us our just rights, is in your hands. You can determine our destiny,— blast us by continued degradation, or bless us with the means of gradual elevation. We are among you, and must remain among you; and it is for you to say, whether our presence shall conduce to the general peace and welfare of the country, or be a constant cause of discussion and of irritation, — troubles in the State, troubles in the Church, troubles everywhere.

To avert these troubles, and to place your great country in safety from them, only one word from you, the American people, is needed, and that is JUSTICE: let that magic word once be sounded, and become all-controlling in all your courts of law, subordinate and supreme; let the halls of legislation, state and national, spurn all statesmanship as mischievous and ruinous that has not justice for its foundation; let justice without compromise, without curtailment, and without partiality, be observed with respect to all men, no class of men claiming for themselves any right which they will not grant to another, — then strife and discord will cease; peace will be placed upon enduring foundations; and the American people, now divided and hostile, will dwell together in power and unity.

SUMMARY TABLE OF CONTENTS
of the
18th Edition--HANDBOOK of CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS--1819 Pages

4 pages on Antidotes for Poisons, Treatments for Burns and Scalds, and Fire Precautions

231 pages of Mathematical Tables and Formulae including:—
- Algebraic Formulae
- Table of Integrals
- Table of Differentials
- Five place Logarithms
- Natural Sines, Cosines, Tangents and Cotangents
- Natural Trigonometric Functions for Decimal parts of a Degree
- Numerical Table
- Interest Tables, and many others

796 pages of General Chemical Tables including:—
- Description of the Elements
- Physical Constants of Inorganic Compounds
- Physical Constants of Organic Compounds
- Constants of Vegetable and Animal Oils; Fats and Waxes; Resins, Oleo Resins and Gum Resins; Minerals; Alloys and Common Woods
- Qualitative Analysis Scheme
- Preparation of Laboratory Reagents, special solutions and standard solutions for Volumetric Analysis
- Solubility Chart
- Ceramic Tables
- Specific Gravity of Aqueous Solutions and other important tables too numerous to list here

45 pages of Tables on Properties of Matter

137 pages of Tables on Heat including Tables on Expansion; Specific heat; Melting and Boiling points of elements and mixtures of metals

19 pages of Hygrometric and Barometric Tables

6 pages on Sound

56 pages of Tables on Electricity and Magnetism

177 pages of Tables on Light

160 pages of Measures and Units

Also Miscellaneous Tables—Laboratory Arts and Recipes—Photographic Formulae

Wire Tables—Problems, Etc.

Important tables which have been completely revised are:

Most important of the revisions in the Eighteenth Edition is that of the table of PHYSICAL CONSTANTS OF INORGANIC COMPOUNDS. This table has been completely revised. Nearly fifteen hundred new compounds have been added and more complete and recent data is supplied for those previously listed.

The METAL-ORGANIC COMPOUNDS have been placed in a separate table following the table of the PHYSICAL CONSTANTS OF INORGANIC COMPOUNDS. Their number has been greatly increased, due to their growing importance.

The arrangement of both of these tables has been improved in order to facilitate finding and studying the properties of related substances.

Other important revisions are listed herewith.

ELEMENTS

The descriptive matter concerning the elements has been completely rewritten and revised. All of the radioactive and recently discovered elements are now listed.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THERMIONIC TUBES

Due to the rapid development of this subject, countless changes have been made in the design and appearance of large numbers of new tubes. This table was, therefore, revised and enlarged so as to present the latest data available.

ISOTOPES

The research of the current year has been incorporated in the new table which should make it of special value to those interested in atomic physics.

SPEED OF PLATES AND FILMS

An exhaustive list of American and foreign made film and plates giving both the Hurter and Driffield and Scheiner speed numbers. This should be of unusual interest as we know of no table published in this country which approaches in completeness, the one we present.

FACTORS AND PRIMES

Eight pages of new material, giving the prime factors of all factorable numbers and the logarithms of all prime numbers from 1 to 2,000. Relatively few collections of mathematical tables contain this table which is very useful.

The following tables have been revised and enlarged so as to include the results of work recently done in the fields covered by these subjects.

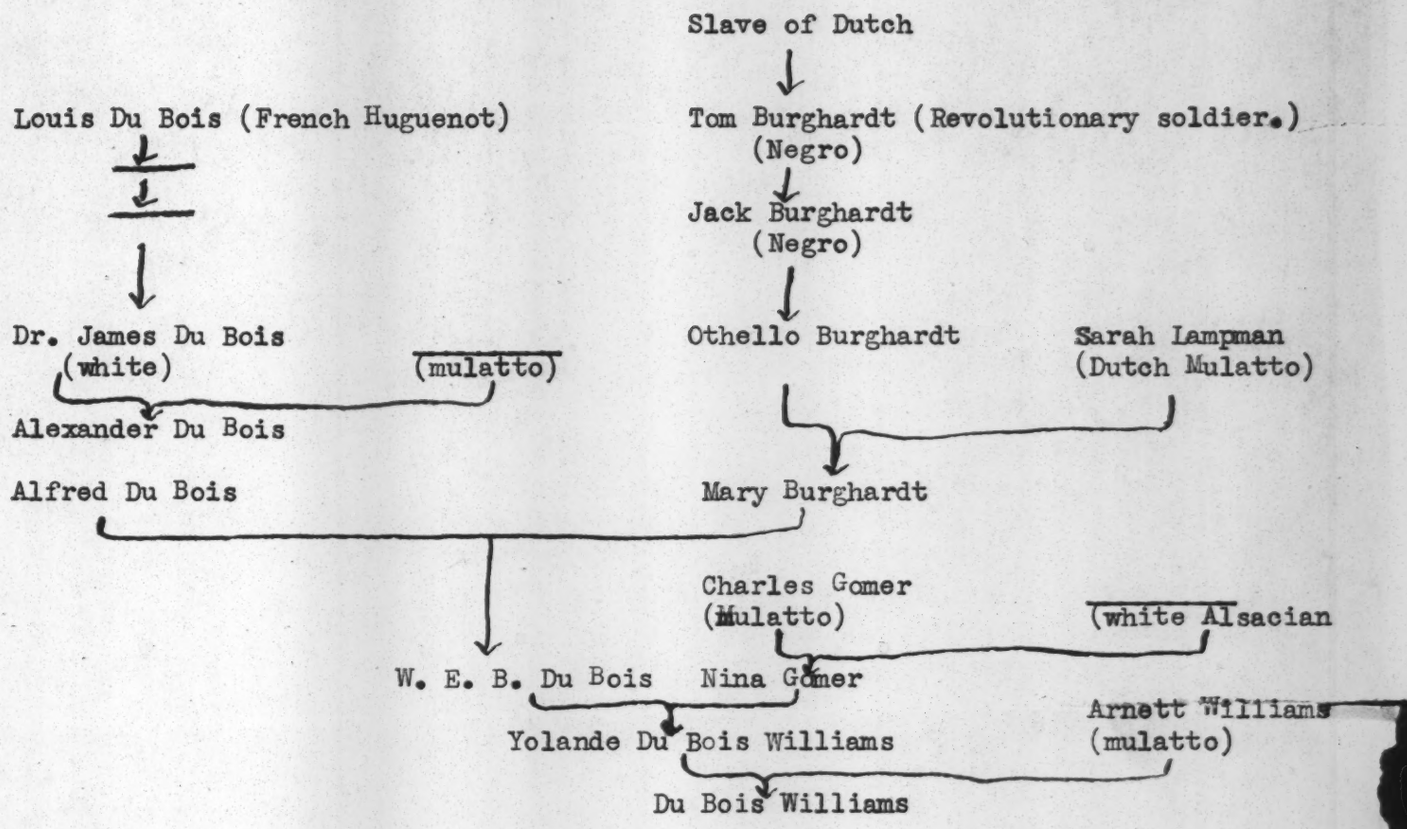
- pH VALUES FOR POTENTIOMETER READINGS
- ORGANIC ANALYTICAL REAGENTS
- DEGREES—RADIANS
- OPTICAL ROTATION OF ACIDS AND BASES
- SOLUBILITY CHART
- MUSICAL SCALES

The following new tables have also been added to the Eighteenth Edition.

- VOLUMETRIC PRIMARY STANDARDS
- EFFICIENCY OF DRYING AGENTS
- LIQUIDS FOR INDEX BY IMMERSION METHOD
- DENSITY OF FLUOSILICIC ACID SOLUTIONS

In addition to these major changes, many minor corrections and additions have been made throughout the Handbook.

Du Bois


Slave of Dutch
Louis Du Bois (French Huguenot)
Tom Burghardt (Revolutionary soldier.)
(Negro)
Jack Burghardt
(Negro)
Dr. James Du Bois
(white)
(mulatto)
Othello Burghardt
Sarah Lampman
(Dutch Mulatto)
Alexander Du Bois
Alfred Du Bois
Mary Burghardt
Charles Gomer
(Mulatto)
(white Alsacian
W. E. B. Du Bois
Nina Gomer
Arnett Williams
(mulatto)
Yolande Du Bois Williams
Du Bois Williams

In the May number of the maganine '48 , there is an article by Henry Steele Commager, Professor of History at Columbia University, at present visiting professor at Cambridge University, England. The article is called "The Men Who Make Up Your Mind," and it names sixty-one persons who control America "through the influence they exercise on our minds and character." Among those mentioned are Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Horace Mann, Charles W. Eliot, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Karl Marx, William James, Mark Twain, Walt Whitman, Henry George, and the Roosevelts. Six are living and include Sinclair Lewis, H. L. Mencken, John Dewey, and Walter Lippman. The sixty-first name is that of W. E. B. DuBois.

W

W. J. McKinley, Charleston

Jackson, ..

C. M. Wilder, Columbia

B. F. Randolph, Orangburg

David Harrison, Edgefield

Jackson ?

B. A. Boseman, Chasn

J. J. Wright

7/39/8

Sim Corley

J. H. Maxwell, Marlboro

Judge Boozer, Lieut. Gov.- Lexington

J. W. Boatwright, Clarendon

Franklin J. Moses, Govenor, Sumter,

R. H. Cain, Charleston S C

61.

J. H. White, Rock Hill

Joe Boston, Newberry

Rev. Edward Mickey, Charleston

J. H. Henderson, Newberry

H. E. HHayne, Marion

W. B. Nash, Columbia

49 Sam Lee
Edgefield

50 William Simonds,
Columbia

51

52

53

54

55

56 Summerfield Perrin (?
Laurens

57

58

59

60

62 Jno. W. Mead (?)
York

63 Sam B. Thompson
Columbia

64 Jos. H. Rainey,
Georgetown.

[1967]

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55 56 57 58 59 61 62 63 64

Chicago — Novel

1. I understand that the wards with large Negro population are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 16 and 28. In which of these wards does the Negro cast a majority of votes? How large majority approximately has he in the first and second wards?
2. Who are the chief Negro officials appointed and elected and from what wards or districts do they come?
3. Who is the leading Negro leader in each of the Negro wards? What offices do they hold?
4. What is the governing committee of the Republican organization in ward, city and state? How many Negro members are there on these various committees?
5. Does most of the political graft and tribute in the colored wards still come from gambling, bootlegging, crime and prostitution? Do the police "shake down" the criminals? How many colored policemen are there?
6. How far do corporations contribute to Negro organizations or to political organizations in Negro wards? I understand that public service organizations have a regular representative for distributing this graft. Have other corporations such agents?
7. How are the colored women voters organized and how far do they vote? Do they work in the men's organizations or in separate organizations?
8. What are the Negroes' chances to send a man to Congress as a successor of Madden? How large is the Negro vote in Madden's district and how large the white vote? Is the white element American or foreign-rich or poor.

30-23-22

UNION CONGOLAISE

STATUTS DE L'UNION CONGOLAISE

SOCIETE DE SECOURS ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT MORAL ET INTEL-
- LECTUEL DE LA RACE CONGOLAISE

FONDEE PAR LES COMBATTANTS ET CIVILS NATIFS DU CONGO BELGE

Bruxelles, Charleroi, Marchienne au Pont-Liége

3/2/3)

Sous le Patronage du Ministère des Colonies,

Mmes L. Saroléa, Van den Perre, Van den Doren, R.P. Cruyen de Scheut, M.M.A. Delcommune, W. Thys, Augustin Braun, F. Thys, Comte F. D'Oultremont; le Ministre Vandervelde, Désiré Mendiaux, de Marchienne au Pont - Institut Ilisabeth.

CHAPITRE I.-

Art.I.- Il est formé une société des Combattants et civils natifs du Congo Belge.
Cette société a son siège à Bruxelles.

Art.2.- Elle est dénommée:" UNION CONGOLAISE" dont les signes distinctifs sont: 1 étoile surmontant un croissant.

ART.3.- L'Union a pour but:
Le secours aux membres effectifs malades et nécessiteux.

Aide aux membres effectifs qui font des études, l'apprentissage d'un métier ou se livrent à un commerce.
Elle peut se fédérer avec des organismes ayant des buts semblables tout en gardant son autonomie.

ART.4.- L'Union congolaise secourt ses membres à raison de 2 Frs, par jour pour les 6 premiers mois et I fr pour les mois suivants. Pour avoir droit à ses avantages, le malade doit présenter une attestation signée par le médecin ou le chef de l'établissement où il se trouve en traitement.

ART.5.- Quant aux autres buts(art.III) il sera restitué, en cas de décès du membre, les versements perçus à l'épouse légitime ou aux membres de sa famille.

Le Chef d'entreprise doit payer 75 Frs pour frais de funérailles lorsqu'un accident du travail a causé la mort de la victime. Loi du 24.11.1903.Art.6, paragraphe 1.

CHAPITRE II.

ART.6.- Les fonds sociaux sont réalisés par:

1°) les cotisations des membres effectifs et protecteurs
2°) les donations
3°) les subsides
4°) les produits des fêtes

Ces fonds sont placés à la Caisse d'Epargne, dans un livret au nom de l'Union Congolaise, autorisation accordée par lettre n° III/28074 du 6.12.29.
Le montant des cotisations ainsi que des donations, etc.sera porté par le Trésorier et l'économe au crédit de ce livret dès qu'il y a plus de 100 Frs.

ART. 7.- Le Président, secrétaire-trésorier et l'économe ont qualité pour opérer des retraits de fonds - la procuration doit être signée par le porteur - un membre du Comité(Trésorier ou Econome) et par un commissaire.

ART. VII - Le Président, secrétaire-trésorier et l'économe ont qualité pour opérer des retraits de fonds, la procuration doit être signée par le porteur - un membre du Comité(Trésorier ou économe,) et par un commissaire.

CHAPITRE III

ART.VIII - Tous les Congolais séjournant en Europe peuvent sur leur demande, faire partie de l'Union Congolaise à titre de "membre effectif".

ART.IX - Le requérant doit prouver qu'il n'a aucune obligation ultérieure pouvant contrarier son séjour en Europe.

Art.X.- Les membres effectifs s'engagent à se conformer aux présents statuts ainsi qu'aux règlements spéciaux de la société. Ils versent une cotisation de 2,50 Frs par mois.
En cas d'inconduite notoire, et de faits graves entraînant une condamnation judiciaire, l'Union a le pouvoir de rayer d'office de membre et de s'en informer les Autorité publiques, notamment le Ministère des Colonies.

Art. XI - A la tête de l'Union se trouvent des Comités de patronage et de dames: tous deux réservés aux personnes qui désirent montrer leur sympathie aux congolais ainsi qu'à l'Oeuvre Coloniale.
Le titre de membre protecteur est décerné aux personnes qui portent de l'intérêt à l'Union Congolaise ou qui lui rendent des services signalés. La cotisation est de 60 frs par an ou de 500 Frs à vie.
"Membre donateur" Toute donation quelque minime qu'elle soit, donne droit à ce titre.

3/2432

CHAPITRE IV

Art. XII - L'Union est administrée comme suit:
Président, Vice-Président, Secrétaire Général Secrétaire-Trésorier, Econome, 4 commissaires.
Le bureau est élu pour la durée d'une année, son mandat est renouvelable.

Art.XIII - Le Comité est élu à la majorité des voix, en assemblée spécialement convoquée à cet effet.

Art. XIV.- Les Commissaires sont choisis par le Comité.
Ils veillent au maintien de l'ordre pendant les séances, pendant les fêtes et renseignent le comité sur les faits relatifs à la société et aux membres.

CHAPITRE V.-

Art. XV.- Le renouvellement se fait comme suit:
Le comité en fonction adresse la liste des membres qui acceptent d'être candidats.
Conditions pour être candidat au Comité:
a) savoir lire et écrire(secrétaires, trésoriers, économes)
b) Avoir acquitté toutes les cotisations.
c) Être appelé à rester en Belgique pendant un laps de temps suffisamment long.
d) Être en accord parfait avec les membres.

CHAPITRE VI - POUVOIRS DU COMITE

Art. XVI - Les représentants élus par l'Union sont les mandataires auprès des pouvoirs publics pour présenter les requêtes individuelles ou collectives soumises au Comité et acceptées par lui, ou par l'assemblée générale.
Les membres de l'Union peuvent former des sections au Congo.

Elles transmettent leurs documents et rapports au Comité de l'Union Congolaise à Bruxelles.

Art.XVII -Le Président dirige les assemblées ainsi que les séances du Comité et signe toutes lespièces concernant l'Union.
Le Vice-Président remplace le président en cas d'absence.
Le Secrétariat a pour mission d'adresser les convocations, de centraliser et de conserver les correspondances et documents, les registres contrôles ainsi que les registres de recettes et dépenses
Le Trésorier délivre les reçus des sommes qu'il perçoit et acquitte toutes les dépenses. Il centralise toutes les pièces comptables relatives à la Société. Il est responsable des fonds sociaux.
l'Econome est chargé des achats. Il se met continuellement en rapport avec le trésorier et le secrétaire et tient un registre des dépenses.

CHAPITRE VII

Art.XVIII -Le Comité prend décision sauf recours en assemblée générale sur toutes les questions.
Cesdécisions sont valables si 4 membres sont présents.
Dans les cas graves, le Comité convoque tous les membres.
Les décisions sont adoptées à la majorité absolue des voix.

3/2/33

Art.XIX- La voix du Président n'est pas prépondérante en première lecture.

Art. XX. -Il est rédigé un procès-verbal à chaque assemblée générale et réunion du Comité. Il est à la disposition de chaque membre.

Art.XXI - Le devoir de chaque membre est de saisir le comité des questions ayant un certain intérêt pour la Société.

Art.XXII -Toutes les fonctions sont gratuites excepté celle du Secrétaire dont les indemnités sont proposées et fixées en assemblée générale; elles sont variables suivant les fonds sociaux.

CHAPITRE VIII

Art.XXIII -Sont considérés comme démissionnaires tous les membres qui ont un retard de un mois dans le paiement des cotisations, sauf dans le cas de maladie
Les demandes de démission doivent être adressées au Président qui en donne connaissance à l'Assemblée.
L'exclusion est prononcée pour un motif grave. Après enquête, le Comité a le droit d'en aviser les autorités publiques compétentes.

CHAPITRE IX.

Art.XXIV-Les modifications aux présents statuts ont lieu en assemblée générale. Pour être valables, elles doivent être acceptées par les 3/4 des membres présents à la réunion générale à cet effet.

CHAPITRE X. -

La dissolution de l'Union sera prononcée à la majorité des 3/4 des membres présents.
Lors de cette dissolution les fonds sociaux seront partagés entre les membres après avoir acquitté toutes les obligations prescrites par les article III et IV des présents statuts.
Chaque membre de l'Union Congolaise recevra un exemplaire des présents statuts.

Fait en assemblée du Comité le 10 décembre 1900 dix neuf.

[1927?]

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS (CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN). — **Seat :** New York : 70 Fifth Avenue. **Members :** ~~26 groups of negro origin are represented as follows : Abyssinia, Belgian Congo, St.~~ Thomas, Angola and Mozambique; British Guiana; Egyptian Sudan, East Africa; Haiti; Jamaica and Grenada; Liberia; Martinique and Guadeloupe; Nigeria, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone; Senegal, French Congo, and Madagascar; United States of America and negroes resident in England, ~~France, Belgium, and Portugal; delegates from India, Morocco, the Philippines and Annam.~~ **Officers :** Chairman : ~~Blaise Diagne, French Deputy for Senegal,~~ Secretary : W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. **Activities :** The second Pan-African Congress met at London, Brussels and Paris on August 28th, 29th and 31st, and September 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th, 1921; the Third met in London on November 7th and 8th and at Lisbon on December 1st and 2nd, 1923.

69 and acting Executive

69

the Fourth

8/11/28

[1926?]

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have just discovered by accident, as see the enclosed, ~~that~~ me make a contact 13 years ago!

F. O.

6/12/64

Am reading the books you recommended with the keenest interest.

F. O.

[1932]

Thursday.

12-34-32

My Dear:-

Be nice and come up some time after the 7th. School opens then. I can't get down this week-end. Can I the Birds is visiting me for a week (until Jan 4th) or I cannot loan. Listen, if you will come up, and plan your visit or that you will be going back at the week's end.

I'll ride back to New York
with you. Will me right
away and let me know
if you can and will.
Please! Please!! Please...!!!

Gus

[1932?]

Wright

My dear Dr. _____

I write to inform you that the question of the withdrawal of your resignation has been discussed by the Board. We are anxious to have you back on the staff, but we are faced with this difficulty: you have publicly made statements about the hospital which seriously reflect upon its management and personnel. If now, without further statement or explanation you return to the staff, both you and the hospital will be placed in a difficult position. You will be accepting a position in a hospital and under conditions which you have publicly condemned; and we would be receiving without protest or comment one who has publicly attacked us.

12-29-5

It seems to us that in self-defense and as a matter of courtesy to the public, some statement must be made, and that the least that you could do would be to withdraw the criticism which you have made upon the staff and hospital in a way at least as publicly as that in which it was originally made.

The Board trusts you may see your way clear to do this.

Very sincerely yours,

[1922?]

(Given to Miss Waldman)

On we received from the N. A. A. C. P. a remittance of $ from the Rosenwald appropriation. We are still hoping to receive the balance. We have, up to date, been unable to meet our full payroll for October 1. We would like to know if the balance of this payment is to be made, and if so, approximately when we can expect it.

12-26-120

Black Reconstruction

The Negroes of Georgia, starting with almost nothing in 1863, owned, in 1920, 883,284 acres of land, distributed among 16,040 owners. The value of the land and buildings owned by Negroes in Georgia, even during the year of depression, 1930, was over seventeen and one-half millions of dollars, and there were implements and machinery on these farms in 1930 valued at $880,000. The educational advance has been similarly impressive. From an illiteracy of 92% in 1870, they have progressed to 52% in 1900 and 29% in 1920. In 1928, they cast nearly 100,000 votes for President.

For the National Cyclopedia of American Biography [CA 1930's?]

DU BOIS, William Edward Burghardt, teacher and writer, was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 23, 1868, son of Alfred and Mary (Burghardt) Du Bois, grandson of Alexander Du Bois. He is of African, French and Dutch descent. His African blood came from slaves brought by the Dutch from the West Coast of Africa in the 18th Century to the Valley of the Hudson. His French blood comes from his great grandfather, Dr. James Du Bois, who was a lineal descendant of the Du Bois family of Huguenots who settled originally in Ulster County, New York. He was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, at Fisk University, Harvard University and the University of Berlin. He received the degree of A.B. at Fisk University in 1888, and A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. at Harvard University in 1890, 1891 and 1895. At Harvard, he held a fellowship in sociology for two years as a graduate student. He was a teacher at Wilberforce University during 1894-1896, assistant instructor in sociology at Pennsylvania University in 1896-1897, professor of history and political economy at Atlanta University in 1897-1909, and Director of Publication and Research and Editor of The Crisis magazine for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York, 1910. This magazine at one time reached a net circulation of 100,000 copies. In 1934, he resumed his post as teacher at Atlanta University, becoming head of the Department of Sociology. His chief publications are: "Suppression of the Slave Trade" (1896), published as the first volume in the Harvard Historical Series; "Philadelphia Negro" (1899), published under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania; "The Souls of Black Folk", (1903); "John Brown" (1909); "The Quest of the Silver Fleece", 1911; "The Negro", (Home University Library, 1915; "Darkwater", (1920), stories, sketches, essays; "The Gift of Black Folk", (1924); "Black Reconstruction", (1935); a study of the Negro, 1860-1880; and many articles on the Negro race in the leading magazines. He has also made numerous special studies and investigations into racial questions. He is said to have done more toward giving a scientific accuracy and method to the study of the race question than any other American. He was one of the two American secretaries for the Universal Races Congress, London, 1911, and was Executive Secretary for the First, Second and Third Pan-African Congresses. He was awarded the Spingarn Medal in 1920. In 1923, he was special representative of the President of the United States at the inauguration of the President of Liberia with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. He also while at Atlanta University edited

from 1897 to 1911 the Atlanta University Studies of the Negro Problem. Mr. Du Bois was married May 12, 1896 to Nina, daughter of Charles Gomer of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and has one daughter, Yolande Du Bois Williams and one granddaughter. In the field of racial philosophy, Mr. Du Bois first came into prominence as an opponent of the ideas of the late Booker T. Washington. While he did not oppose industrial education, he believed that the segregation of the Negro race depended upon the high education of intellectual leadership and political rights and stressed this by sponsoring the Niagara Movement in 1905. In 1910, the Niagara Movement became merged with a larger organization, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Du Bois became one of the executive officers of this organization and editor of its chief organ, The Crisis. Here for twenty years he fought against racial discrimination. After the depression, he severed connection with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People believing that the economic condition of the Negro called for special emphasis, and that while he must continue to fight discrimination and use his political power, that his chief effort should be to earn an income which should increase his power and independence. His later writing and speaking have emphasized consumers' co-operation and an organized Negro effort to these ends.

Mr. Du Bois is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and votes the Socialist ticket.

12-41a

Return. J.C. Wright
36 Sherman St.
W. Medford, Mass.

12-41a

Septième Année. — N° 1121

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LE SORT DES NOIRS

Le gouvernement américain se trouve en face d'un grave problème. Quelles sont les mesures qu'il prendra pour aplanir les conflits qui éclatent chaque jour entre les habitants de race blanche et les noirs dans les différents Etats ? Les derniers câblogrammes nous apprennent qu'à Washington les nègres, répondant aux attaques de groupes armés d'ouvriers des usines, ont saccagé des magasins et sèment la terreur dans la ville.

Ils ne faut pas se dissimuler que les noirs ont pour eux une très grande force. Les circonstances les servant, ils sont devenus un élément très important dans la communauté américaine. Les crises ouvrières de ces dernières années ont engagé les chefs d'établissement à confier aux noirs des postes réservés jusqu'à ce jour aux blancs. Qu'importe après tout aux actionnaires la couleur de l'ouvrier ou de l'employé s'il peut faire le même travail que le blanc à un prix égal ?

L'erreur a été jusqu'à ce jour de considérer, aussi bien aux Etats-Unis que dans les autres pays (même en France, avouons-le) que les nègres appartiennent forcément à une race inférieure. Chaque jour, cependant, de nouvelles preuves s'accumulent tendant à démontrer le contraire.

On ne doit pas oublier que bien avant l'ère moderne la race noire a donné au monde les preuves de sa grandeur parmi les races. Il faut la crasse ignorance ou le parti pris de la plupart des anthropologistes pour que des preuves aussi certaines aient été négligées. Qu'il s'agisse de puissants Etats pharaoniques de l'antique Egypte ou qu'il s'agisse des grands empires noirs du Soudan, il est incontestable que des civilisations nègres ont existé naguère, ensevelies sous les sables du Désert, mais que de savants explorateurs délinceulent peu à peu de l'immense oubli où glissent les races vaincues.

Je visitais, il y a quelques semaines, l'exposition d'art nègre organisée par M. Paul Guillaume. La plupart des statuettes, en argile ou en bois, placées dans les vitrines, présentaient une remarquable valeur artistique, attestait une culture et un degré de civilisation indiscutables et que la majeure partie des visiteurs ne s'attendaient guère à trouver chez les nègres.

C'est un art dont l'activité et les traditions se sont maintenues à travers des siècles pour mourir seulement presque de nos jours. Jointe à un certain nombre d'autres, c'est là une preuve de l'unité de la civilisation nègre et du niveau très élevé qu'elle a pu atteindre. Au point de vue de l'art, comme à beaucoup d'autres, il n'est pas téméraire de la comparer avec ce qu'ont été, à leurs débuts, les grandes civilisations de l'antiquité. Si la déchéance des grandes sociétés nègres est indéniable, c'est donc un fait acquis et non un état originel, un phénomène historiquement explicable *et non une fatalité due à une infériorité essentielle de la race.*

⁂

Un lieutenant d'infanterie coloniale, M. Roeckel, a consigné, dans un livre des plus suggestifs, le fruit d'obser[illegible] tions quotidiennes. Ce n'est pas une [illegible] se de parti pris ; c'est un ensemble [illegible] constatations d'où M. Roeckel eut p[illegible] enlever tout commentaire sans que leu[illegible] force pittoresque et significative en ait été atténuée.

Le lieutenant Roeckel affirme d'abord que s'il est peu « sensible » au sens physiologique du mot, le noir l'est beaucoup, si l'on donne au mot « sensible » toute sa valeur psychologique. Livingstone n'a-t-il pas déclaré que partout où il a vu le nègre à l'état de nature, il l'a connu bon, naïf, facile aux généreux enthousiasmes et sensible à la reconnaissance.

Quant à ce qui regarde l'intelligence, les affirmations de M. Roeckel sont quasiment audacieuses, tellement elles heurtent nos préjugés ; mais on s'inclinera volontiers devant les conclusions de cet impartial observateur : « Abstraction faite, dit-il, de tout ce qui tient à la culture on peut dire que le noir est, pour les besoins de son genre de vie, aussi bien doué intellectuellement que le blanc, sinon mieux. Toute la différence existant entre le cerveau de l'Africain et le nôtre, c'est que l'un est éduqué et l'autre inculte. Seulement, l'usage de l'observation scientifique nous a fait perdre le sens de l'observation naturelle. »

⁂

En ce qui me concerne, j'ai pu constater, aussi bien dans l'Amérique du Sud que durant mes courts séjours au Sénégal, que le noir fait preuve d'une vivacité d'esprit et d'une faculté de raisonnement que beaucoup d'Européens pourraient lui envier. J'ai eu comme chef d'équipe à l'imprimerie de la *Tribuna*, à Buenos-Aires, un nègre doué d'une souplesse, de compréhension et d'une finesse malicieuse qui en faisaient un précieux collaborateur.

Pour conclure, disons que la race nègre prise à l'état de nature personnifie la branche la plus jeune de la grande famille internationale ; ses qualités la prédisposent à recevoir, des nations plus fortes et plus avancées, la direction dont elle a actuellement besoin. Or, ce sont ces dispositions que les races conquérantes sont portées à mal comprendre et à mépriser, parce qu'elles s'estiment supérieures à ceux dont la différence de couleur n'est pas forcément un signe de faiblesse.

Nous possédons un immense domaine africain, inspirons-nous de cette notion de l'égalité de la race blanche et de la race noire, et l'œuvre de civilisation africaine sera plus qu'un espoir.

Il faut que les lois économiques qui doivent régir la main-d'œuvre soient assez sages et assez libérales pour permettre aux noirs et aux blancs de vivre en paix du produit de leur travail.

Les Américains, qui sont gens de cœur, obéiront, nous n'en doutons pas, à ces principes pour rétablir l'ordre chez eux.

Leur bon sens leur dira que l'union qui a fait leur force sur les champs de bataille ne doit pas être détruite par de stupides préjugés.

Alfred W.-GASPART.

LA PRESSE - Dec. 30, 1929

Le Duel DuBois-Cumberland

Foreign Policy Association documented and impartial report of Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell - has placed before the public of America conflicting opinions on Haiti of W.E. Burghardt Du Bois and Dr. W.W. Cumberland:

"American financier, author of the tariff of 1926 and rewponsible in large part for the present commercial crisis"

Du Bois: points out and proves that the American occupation was made and maintained for the interest of Wall Street profit.

Dr. Cumberland, devil's advocate replies that this accusation is ridiculous, the people of Haiti are too poor for their being any profit in Wall Street exploiting them

Dr. Du Bois sent to Haiti Clement Wood who on his return to the U.S. published in the Crisis of May and June 1928 a work entitled

The American Uplight in Haiti

Same issue prints entire speech made at

"Foreign Policy Association Dinner , Decemb 22, 1929

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"At its meeting July 9, the Board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is with the deepest regret that we hereby accept the resignation of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois as editor of the Crisis, as a member of the Board of Directors, as Director of Publications and Research, as a member of the Board of the Crisis Publishing Company, and as a member of the Spingarn Medal Award Committee; and we desire at the same time to record our sense of the loss which his resignation will bring not only to the members of this Board but to every loyal member of the Association.

Dr. Du Bois joined the Association in 1910 as Director of Publications and Research. The Association was then a few months old. He was already a distinguished teacher, scholar and man of letters, Professor of Sociology in Atlanta University, and auth of "Souls of Black Folk" and other works which had deeply moved the white world as well as the black. The ideas which he had propounded for a decade were the same ideas that had brought the Association into being.

He founded the Crisis without a cent of capital, and for many years made it completely self-supporting, reaching a maximum monthly circulation at the end of the World War of 106,000. This is an unprecedented achievement in American journalism, and in itself worthy of a distinguished tribute. But the ideas which he propounded in it and in his books and essays transformed the Negro world as well as a large portion of the liberal white world, so that the whole problem of the relation of black and white races has ever since had a completely new orientation. He created, what never existed before, a Negro intelligentsia, and many who have never read a word of his writings are his spiritual disciples and descendants. Without him the Association could never have been what it was and is.

The Board has not always seen eye to eye with him in regard to various matters, and cannot subscribe to some of his criticism of the Association and its officials. But such differences in the past have in no way interfered with his usefulness, but rather on the contrary. For he had been selected because of his independence of judgment, his fearlessness in expressing his convictions, and his acute and wide-reaching intelligence. A mere yes-man could not have attracted the attention of the world, could not even have stimulated the Board itself to further study of various important problems. We shall be the poorer for his loss, in intellectual stimulus, and in searching analysis of the vital problems of the American Negro; no one in the Association can fill his place with the same intellectual grasp. We therefore offer him our sincere thanks for the services he has rendered, and we wish him all happiness in all that he may now undertake."

From THE CRISIS
August, 1934
p. 246

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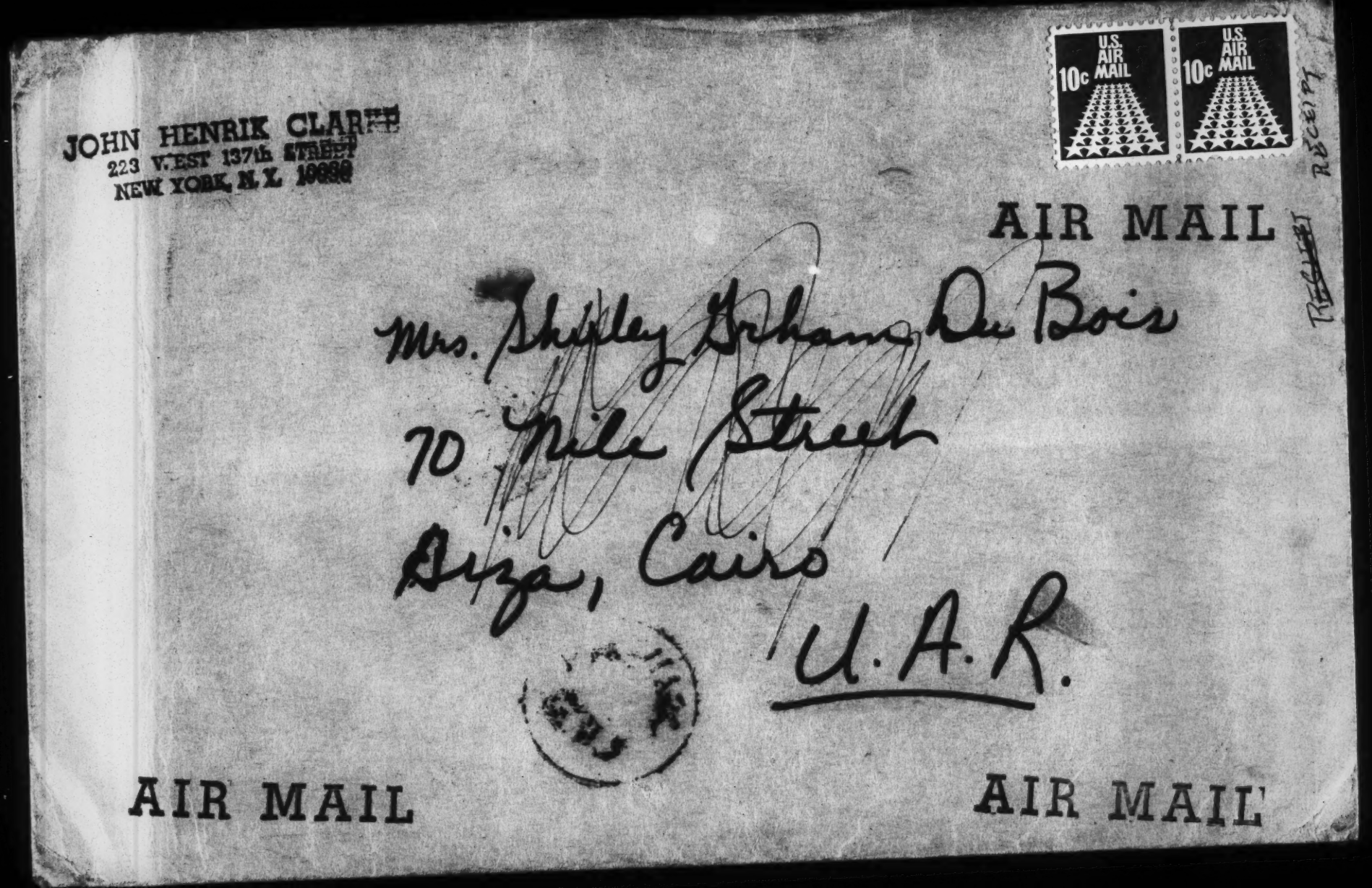
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Walter White spoke twice in Milwaukee, Nov. 19, 1951. First at a private white club of the brewers, the Pabst Brown Bottle.

At night in the Municipal Auditorium, capacity 1000; about 300 present, two-thirds colored. Mrs. Halyard, president of local NAACP, a good woman but warned off my case. The branch claims membership of 500. White was introduced by Robert Hansen, who is president of All-American Crusade to Combat Communism

This organization had just had a week's celebration in Milwaukee, supported by the Crusade for Freedom; with refugees testifying to the starvation in the Soviet Union. Other speakers were Theodore Coggs and Mrs. Halyard, both colored. James Dorsey, leading colored attorney, took collection.

W.W. talked on recent atrocities: McGhee, Martinsville, Florida, etc. He sressed his tour around the world with Town-meeting and said that our atrocities were over-emphasized, especially in India. No questions were permitted, Sidney Berger accosted him on the way out. White was annoyed when asked about tht PIC case, But said confidentially to Berger: that he had been to Washington and the Department of Justice. Had talked with a top official; had urged the dropping of the case against Du Bois lest the Communists make a martyr of him. Department said it was too late; that they had "irrefutable proof" that the funds of the PIC "came from Moscow". White suggested that perhaps Du Bois did not know this; but the answer was that they could not separate his case; all must sink together.

~~White was on the way to Chicago to speak.~~

36-S-137

"New Times", Moscow, the U.S.S.R.

Rodjakov Boris.

"Новое Время", Москва, СССР.

Родяков Борис.

41-17-34

Article's book

Madagascar Civilization

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Madagascar Civilisation

19-VI(?)

Les Malgaches et la civilisation.

Quand nous réclamons l'application des institutions de droit français aux citoyens français, on nous répond trop vite que nos compatriotes ne sont pas encore assez avancés pour jouir des droits du citoyen.

Nous n'avons jamais eu la prétention d'écarter cette question parce que non seulement nous voyons que les Malgaches deviennent des citoyens aptes à jouer leurs rôles actifs dans un état démocratique que nous croyons être la France.

C'est dire que nous ne nous contentons pas, comme d'aucuns le font, comparer les candidats citoyens avec la masse de citoyens de France, mais nous étudions la question sous le rapport direct du but à atteindre par l'ensemble des sujets de l'état français actuelle, ce dernier considéré du point de vue de son existence juridique.

Cette étude aboutit à cette conclusion: dans la famille française on désire que les Malgaches voient la valeur de la France, elle considérera une union durable lorsque l'instant, elle mettra dans un au cas nouveaux éléments qui veulent entrer dans la cité française.

Civilisation malgache - Il est d'entr'autres qu'entendent les Malgaches sont d'origine asiatique; plus exactement indonésienne, or, il est admis qu'avant la civilisation européenne, il fut une civilisation orientale, qui fait l'objet d'une grande curiosité de nos savants. Les Malgaches, avant de devenir d'abord purement africains, eurent le temps d'embrasser les civilisations cultivèrent brefs, la religion, la langue et enfin, pendant un temps introduites dans la langue malgache des notions de droit. C'est de ces trois civilisations que nous allons rechercher l'état de la civilisation malgache en Madagascar. Nous nous efforcerons, autant que possible, de déterminer le nombre et la valeur des éléments qui constituent la condition de droit en France. Cette civilisation née ou constituée en Orient, fut tout d'abord étudiée et la langue malgache en l'état trouvée. Quelle valeur a-t-elle? Elle ne crée rien de sa valeur en se soustrayant à l'examen de tous, mais nous n'avons pas le temps d'exposer ici. Il faudra donc se plier une institution éminemment libérale, qui offre à notre vie la plus grande protection: la famille.

Le code civil français, qui passe à juste titre pour être un des savants ouvrages juridiques du monde entier, n'est-il pas basé sur le droit romain, c'est-à-dire sur la législation sacrée? Or, voyons une famille romaine: le père est non seulement chef de famille mais encore possède sur tous le même pouvoir, les fils excellent au titre, les mêmes droits que le père. Les filles portent le nom de la famille; l'infant tient le titre héréditaire. Le dernier est sorti, par rapport aux autres frères, il reste célibataire et procède au partage qui met tous les jeunes gens capables de gérer leurs biens. Le père exerce le même pouvoir sur les enfants et procède également avec eux à l'émancipation. La tutelle des femmes mineures de père a besoin qu'elle soit concourue d'un tuteur qui plutôt comme curateur. Telle est la famille romaine.

Le fonctionnement, cette institution se développa avec les siècles; le fonctionnement s'adaptait à un droit moderne; le fonctionnement ne réunissait encore tous les cas qu'il fallait prendre une mesure d'exclusion d'un malfaiteur, travail en commun des besoins, secours mutuels à apporter dans les circonstances de la vie de chacun telles que la maladie, la mort d'un membre de la famille, etc.).

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Madagascar Civilization

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Madagascar sous le régime de l'assujettissement.

Le mode de colonisation.

La question malgache dans celle plus étendue mais peu connue malheureusement qu'est la question coloniale.Cette relation de partie au tout nous permet de tirer parti des notions générales de législation coloniale pour pénétrer à chaque occasion,dans la partie spécialement réservée à Madagascar.

En traçant l'exposé qui va suivre,nous restons intentionnellement plus modéré que ne l'exige la justice et nous nous contentons de présenter le régime colonial tel que l'exposent les compétences comme le Professeur Girault.

L'ASSUJETTISSEMENT.

Il existe trois modes de colonisation:l'assujettissement,l'autonomie,l'assimilation.L'autonomie ne paraît guère cadrer avec le besoin du colonisateur,surtout lorsque ce dernier est latin;l'assimilation n'est pratiquée qu'à la suite d'une nécessité impérieuse et l'assujettissement est le mode préféré.C'est ce qu'on applique à Madagascar.

Or," la politique d'assujettissement est,dit M.Girault,conçue tout entière dans l'intérêt particulier de la métropole".Nous devons à la vérité de dire que par " métropole "il faut entendre cette poignée d'hommes qui profitent des colonies,car le peuple Français n'en connaît que les sacrifices qu'on lui impose pour conquérir et occuper les colonies.Il n'en est pas moins vrai que les aspirations,la vie même des colonies cessent d'exister pour faire place nette au développement politique et matériel de cette poignée qui se présente désormais l'état colonisateur.

Ce mode de colonisation ne choquait guère personne;c'était une affaire comme un autre,affaire qui attirait sur toute la surface du globe les agents officiels et privés de toutes les nations appelées" civilisées ".Il a fallu que la Révolution française réveille la conscience universelle pour y voir des plaies hideuses ,que on cache cherche à cacher aujourd'hui sous une apparence plus ou ins solide.

Conséquence de l'assujettissement.

lation- Pour sauver cette apparence on cherche à faire régner l'ordre par des règlements plus ou sois humains.Ces s sont d'ailleurs observés par des sujets qui ne prennent au- rt à leur confection.Il en résulte qu'en matière coloniale, ulement il n'y a pas de constitution mais il n'y a pas de loi. e fait la loi,expression de sa volonté;elle veille encore à tion de sa l l puisque la séparation des pouvoirs estune chose heusement éparpillée.

e,dira-t-on,il y a le Parlement français,qui fait des lois pour l'Etat français.C'est vrai quand il s'agit de réprimer;mais loi doit protéger on s'empresse de déclarer que la loi n'est pas applicable aux colonies,à Madagascar pour ce qui é.C'est ainsi que la loi sur les nouvelles ressources fis- t en vigueur peu après sa promulgation en France tandis sur les pensions militaires ne régit pas sans modifications utilités de la guerre 1914-1918.En serait-il autrement que n restera it inchangée puisque les colonies ne sont re- le part.

-La loi faite ainsi est alors imposée par ses auteurs

11

Madagascar Civilization

40|8b|20

L'administrateur des colonies peut bien recevoir de Paris l'ordre d'appliquer telle ou telle loi.Il est inutile de dire qu'il s'empresse ,quand il le veut,d'exécuter en ajoutant son ordre personnel, [illegible] accroissement formidable de sa puissance déjà énorme. C'est ce que qu'exprime M.Girault en ces termes si justes:" Les colonies sont gouvernées par une main de fer".

Au dessus de l'administrrteur il y a le gouverneur.Nous nous reportons à ce qu'en dit M.Girault:"Qu'il soit,dit-il,le simple agent des volontés de l'administration centrale ou qu'il jouisse d'une initiative propre,qu'il soit seulement le bras qui exécute ou de plus la tête qui décide,le gouverneur, dans la doctrine de l'assujettissement,est toujours un personnage hors pair et extrêmement considérable.

Il a,tant sur les habitants que sur les autre fonctionnaires des pouvoirs très étendus qui peuvent aller jusqu'à les expulser de la colonie.Une étiquette rigoureuse,minutieuse sauvegarde à chaque instant son prestige dans toutes les circonstances de la vie publique.Un traitement très élevé lui permet de mener un train royal.Quelquefois même il a dans la colonie des pouvoirs plus étendus à certains égards, que ceux du chef de l'Etat dans la Mère-Patrie".

Comme on le voit,l'assujettissement est très caractérisé par l'unité d'autorité.Cette dernière convient,paraît-il,à une colonie où l'on craint encore des soulevements d'indigènes.A-t-on le droit d'y penser quand on sait que des milliers des nôtres sont tombés,morts pour défendre ce que nous croyions être l'idéal de la France et de l'humanité?

Organisation militaire.- Aux colonies assujetties comme Madagascar, l'organisation militaire ne peut plus revendiquer le caractère de défense nationale.En effet,l'intérêt seul y entre en ligne de compte;quand celui-ci semble diminué d'importance la terre elle-même ne vaut plus rien et l'on n'hésite pas d'abandonner avec ses habitants contre un avantage plus immédiat.D'ailleurs les indigènes ne sont appelés à participer à cette défense militaire qu'à l'extrême rigueur;autant que possible on évite de les initier aux arts militaires modernes.Quand on est dans l'obligation d'avoir recours à eux,comme ce fut le cas pendant la dernière guerre,on a bien soin de leur interdire l'accès aux fonctions importantes ;il n'est pas permis à l'indigène de dépasser le grade de sous-officier; un indigène ne peut jamais commander un citoyen:nous avons vu ainsi un caporal citoyen à peine lettré,commander un sous-officier titulaire de plusieurs diplômes français.

Libertés et garanties individuelles- Que pourrait-on dire des libertés et des garanties dans un système pareil?Elles sont complement annulées chez les indigènes au profit des citoyens français établis à Madagascar.

Comme conséquence de ce qui a été exposé plus haut à propos de législation et de l'administration,l'éffacement des indigènes complet. Pris comme administrés ces indigènes sont simplement soumis au bon vouloir de l'administrateur et du gouverneur,leurs juges définitifs.Vis-à-vis des citoyens qui pourraient et devraient être leurs frères,ils sont placés au-dessous de leur rang:toutes les fonctions publiques importantes sont réservées aux citoyens capables ou soi-disant capables;les indigènes n'occupent que les places secondaires. Quant à leurs,pour maintenir cet état de choses,on ne leur donne qu'une instruction sommaire;l'enseignement donné par un personnel très réduit est limité au strict minimum nécessaire pour ne faire que des hommes capables seulement de recevoir et d'exécuter les ordres donnés au lieu de fonder une véritable société ou d'améliorer les con-

Madagascar Civilization

40/86/20

ditions sociales de la population indigène,on entretient méticuleusement les petites différences entre les diverses tribus de l'île.

ORGANISATION FINANCIERE.- De cette façon,dit-on,il est toujours sûr de " mater " les mauvais esprits qui seraient tentés de réclamer l'autonomie.Cependant on préconise comme idéal une autonomie financière.Cela veut dire que la colonie doit non seulement pourvoir elle-même à ses besoins,mais encore,le cas échéant,être prête à verser à la Métropole une certaine somme réclamée.C'est ainsi que de bonne heure Madagascar a fait face à ses dépenses si bien que depuis 1903,elle n'a plus recours aux subventions de la métropole et que dès le début de la guerre 1914-1918 sa caisse de réserve a pu verser à la France plusieurs millions.

COMMERCE- Nous verrons ci-dessous,à propos des impôts,comment ces efforts ont pu être réalisés,car il ne faut pas y voir xxx une supériorité xxxx'ils due uniquement à la prospérité de l'île Cette supériorité ne saurait,en effet,être réalisée que par sous un commerce libre;or,le "pacte colonial " n'est autre chose qu'un contrat unilatéral qui paralyse Madagascar,au profit d'une poignée de citoyens français.

Il est réservé à la marine marchande française le droit d'exploiter les relations entre les colonies et la métropole,d'une part;entre les colonies elles-mêmes d'autre part. L'assujettissement prohibe l'exportation et l'importation en dehors des relations entre les pays français.Madagascar, pays producteur de sucre,ne peut ouvrir des raffineries parce qu'elle est assujettie et pour que la tranquillité des industriels de France ne soit pas troublée.Pour être vendues en France,les boîtes de conserves préparées à Madagascar,doivent porter les étiquettes de Nantes ou de Londres.

Organisation réglementaire de l'assujettissement.

Quels sont les textes sur lesquels on se base pour réaliser ainsi l'assujettissement?C'est ce que nous allons voir brièvement ci-dessous.

L'art.27 de la constitution du 14 Janvier 1852 dit: " Le sénat règle par un sénatus-consulte,la constitution de l'Algérie et des colonies".C'est en vertu de cet article qu'ont été votés les sénatus-consultes des 3 mai 1854 et 4 juillet 1866 dont le dernier modifie dans une certaine mesure le premier.Ces droit ces sénatus-consultes qui offrent quelques maigres garanties,ne s'appliquent qu'à la Martinique,à la Guadeloupe et à la Réunion.Si nous mentionnons le sénatus-consulte de 1854,c'est qu'il promettait,dans son article 18,un sénatus-consulte qui devait régir toutes les autres colonies dont Madagascar.Or,ce sénatus-consulte promis n'a jamais été fait,de sorte que pour Madagascar comme pour toutes les colonies acquises depuis le règne de Louis Philippe,aucune intervention ni des chambres législatives ni du Conseil d'Etat n'est nécessaire; les décrets et les arrêtés suffisent car ils sont la loi.On ne peut s'expliquer cet état de choses déplorable quand on sait l'importance qu'a une colonie comme Madagascar.

Depuis un certain temps,quelques efforts été faits pour rendre au pouvoir législatif ses droits méconnus et plusieurs lois ont été déclarées applicables aux colonies sans distiction.Cela n'empêche pas les autorités coloniales et locales de maintenir le statu-quo puisque les lois et décrets promulgués en France ne sont en vigueur aux colonies qu'après une deuxième promulgation faite par les gouverneurs.Or cette promulgation peut être retardée indéfiniment par ceux-ci quand ils le veulent.Il en résulte,comme le dit si bien M. Girault," une véritable anarchie".

40/86/27

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Madagascar Civilization

40/8b/20

Ainsi l'assujettissement apparaît sous ses formes comme un régime non seulement injuste ,mais encore déraisonnable.Les intérêts de la nation sont soustraits à la surveillance de ses représentants légitimes;de sorte que ce détestable régime lèse à la fois la métropole et les indigènes.

APPLICATION DE L'ASSUJETTISSEMENT A MADAGASCAR.

Ce qui a été dit jusqu'ici intéresse non seulement Madagascar mais aussi toutes les autres colonies en général.Cela suffit déjà pour montrer combien est odieux ce régime;mais il y a encore des choses qui le rendent plus odieux encore pour notre pauvre pays aux divers points de vue que nous allons voir.

Gouvernement et administration.-La colonie est placée sous l'autorité d'un gouverneur général qui peut être assisté d'un secrétaire général.Il existe au gouvernement général un conseil d'administration qui ne comprend aucun indigène.

Les circonscriptions administratives sont commandées sont aussi commandées par des administrateurs citoyens;les indigènes ne sont que des subordonnés insignifiants,c'est leur situation invariable.

Droit privé et droit pénal.- Organisation judiciaire.-

Ces mêmes administrateurs gouvernants sont également les juges imposés.C'est donc à Madagascar que s'applique cette expression de Montesquieu:"L'administrateur fait des lois tyranniques qu'il exécute tyranniquement".Les institutions hovas que les connaisseurs appellent savantes ont fait place à la volonté de l'autorité unique.Le résultat en est odieux,ainsi que le montre ce que nous allons exposer ci-dessous.

Juridiction indigène.-L'organisation judiciaire est des plus sommaires:La justice est rendue par l'autorité administrative. L'administrateur ou l'officier commandant la circonscription rend la justice au tribunal du premier degré,composé de celui-ci et de deux assesseurs indigènes;le tribunal de second degré, qui est une sorte de cour d'appel se compose du chef de la province assisté de deux assesseurs indigènes.

Pour être juge il n'est pas nécessaire de connaître la loi Les assesseurs n'ont qu'une voix consultative.Les indigènes ne sont justiciables des tribunaux français que pour les procès qu'ils peuvent avoir avec les Européens.

Conditions politiques des indigènes- On reconnaît facilement que les garanties individuelles chères aux citoyens font totalement défaut quand il s'agit de protéger les indigènes. Ceux-ci sont encore plus malheureux au point de vue politique. Ils appartiennent bien à l'Etat Français mais comme sujets et non citoyens.Cela veut dire qu'ils sont Français pour obéir aux fonctionnaires et payer les impôts et non comme personnes protégées par la loi.

Droits individuels- Ces indigènes sans droits politiques souffrent cruellement de leur infériorité créée.Les gouvernés citoyens qui doivent être leurs compagnons sont souvent aveuglés par des intérêts mesquins et se cherchent tort qu'à les repousser, voire les persécuter.Les gouvernants qui ne sont pas toujours les plus capables des chefs se laissent griser par leur fortune; ils oublient souvent trop vite le mission civilisatrice dont la République les charge.

Madagascar Civilization

40|86|20

Indigénat- Alors se présente le fameux indigénat. Comme son nom l'indique, il ne s'applique qu'aux indigènes. L'administrateur des colonies prononce des peines d'amende et d'emprisonnement sans jugement ni autre forme de procès. Nous ne parlons pas des punitions corporelles et des brutalités qui ne sont pas rares sous ce régime.

A son tour, le gouverneur de la colonie peut infliger sans jugement des peines allant jusqu'à 100 fr. d'amende et 15 jours de prison. Il a même le droit de prononcer l'expulsion des indigènes et le séquestre de leurs biens.

Liberté de la presse. Liberté d'association.

L'article 81 de la loi du 29 juillet 1881 étend l'application de cette loi à toutes les colonies. Cependant un décret du 16 février 1901 soumet la publication indigène à l'approbation préalable de l'administration, autant vaut dire que la liberté de la presse n'est pas faite pour les indigènes.

Quant à la liberté de réunion, objet de la loi du 30 juin 1881, l'art. 13 de cette loi stipule qu'elle n'est en vigueur qu'aux colonies représentées. C'est dire que Madagascar ne saurait prétendre en jouir.

La commune ou Fokonolona- Avant l'assujettissement, il y avait à Madagascar des personnes morales dont la plus importante était le Fokonolona, une sorte de commune qui avait ses règlements observés rigoureusement par ses membres; c'était à la fois une personne morale et une belle société de secours mutuels bien organisée. Comme le comice de Rome, le fokonolona était convoqué chaque fois qu'il fallait accomplir un acte susceptible de modifier son état, surtout au point de vue civil (rejet, testament, donation, etc.).

Le fokonolona subsiste mais il n'a plus sa belle importance d'autrefois. Les fonctionnaires ne connaissent pas cette institution et ne s'en servent que comme instrument d'exécution commode et sous le. Ainsi le fokonolona ne sert plus que comme intermédiaire entre l'Etat et l'individu; le gouvernement s'adresse à lui pour recouvrer les impôts, pour commander la corvée, etc..

Les rares communes existantes sont organisées par arrêté du Gouverneur Général qui détermine leur degré d'indépendance et les supprime quand il le veut. Les conseillers indigènes qui font partie du conseil municipal n'ont qu'une voix consultative et sont nommés par le Gouverneur.

Régime financier- Une autre conséquence de l'assujettissement est, au point de vue financier, un danger considérable pour les indigènes. Par arrêté pris seulement en conseil d'administration le gouverneur dicte une véritable loi des finances, seule la réglementation des droits douaniers des douanes nécessite l'intervention du pouvoir central.

Ainsi organisé, l'autorité ne se gêne pas d'écraser systématiquement les indigènes; l'essentiel est pour elle de réussir à assurer au fisc des ressources abondantes.

Les divers impôts- A cet effet il a été procédé à une organisation telle que dès 1903, Madagascar a pu se passer des concours financiers de la métropole. Mais pour être brillant ce résultat fiscal obtenu n'a pas été moins pénible pour la population indigène écrasée et découragée par l'énorme poids des impôts.

40/86/29

Contributions directes- Les 2/3 des recettes financières proviennent des contributions directes qui comprennent:

Madagascar Civilization

40|8b|20

1 -La taxe personnelle due par tout indigène de sexe masculin âgé de 18 à 60 ans.Son taux représente la valeur des salaires d'un ouvrier travaillant pendant un mois.Les militaires sous les drapeaux seuls en sont exemtés de droit.
2 - La taxe de l'assistance médicale indigène - 3fr.,
3 - La taxe sur les rizières;
4 -La taxe sur les maisons;
5 -La taxe sur les boeufs;
6 -La contribution des patentes.

Sauf les patentes,tous ces impôts ne sont payés que par les indigènes,de sorte que les fonctionnaires et les colons agriculteurs ne payent rien du tout.

On remarque également que pour ne pas se donner la peine de proportionner la répartition des impôts aux moyens des individus, ce système est brutalement appliqué.

Contrairement à ce qui se passe en France,les impôts indirects n'occupent qu'une place relativement petite.

Régime des terres.-Déjà avant l'assujettissement il existait à Madagascar des propriétés privées, à côté des propriétés royales.Or,sous prétexte d'occuper ces dernières,les autorités françaises se sont emparées en d'un grand nombre des premières;c'était simplement des abus de pouvoir,qui n'ont jamais été réparés,car l'annexion de l'île ne devait pas entraîner la modification des propriétés privées.

Le respect du droit de propriété n'a pas empêché la soi-disante convention du 27 Avril 1887 d'attribuer à la " société de la Grande Cosaque " les bonnes terres de cette île au détriment des indigènes dépouillés purement et simplement.

Régime minier- Pour pouvoir exploiter les mines,les indigènes doivent demander une autorisation spéciale que l'on n'exige pas des Européens et que l'on n'accorde d'ailleurs que pour les mines de valeur inférieure (graphite,etc.).

Main d'oeuvre- -L'esclavage est aboli à Madagascar mais ses succédanés subsistent.Le contrat d'engagement est plutôt imposé que consenti:sa rupture par le travailleur est sanctionnée comme un délit pénal.

Sous prétexte de veiller sur la main d'oeuvre,un décret du 6 mai 1897 empêche les indigènes de sortir de leur pays sans permission du Gouverneur Général ou de son délégué.

Corvée- Afin de pourvoir aux besoins des services publics,on a institué l'impôt vicinal corvée;celle arrache les paysans à leurs terres,écarte les ouvriers de leurs chantiers.Du reste,les travaux que l'on fait faire ne sont pas toujours les plus utiles et les abus sont plus fréquents que les profits que l'on en tire.

La corvée reste due par tout indigène du sexe masculin qui paye la taxe personnelle.

Contrat de main d'oeuvre-Le régime de l'assujettissement pose ce principe que " tout indigène n'exerçant pas une profession patentée ou payant moins de six francs d'impôts,doit justifier d'un engagement de travail régulier

40/8/6/30

Le contrat forcé ainsi créé doit être visé par l'administration Il existe des conseils d'arbitrage pour connaître des contestations entre employeur et ses loyé indigène.Mais tandisque celui-ci est obligé de d'exécuter les jugements des conseils sous peine de contrainte par corps,le patron peut se passer de s'adresser aux arbi-

11

Madagascar Civilization

40|86|20

tres dont deux citoyens(l'administrateur,un colon) et un indigène nommé encore.

Quelques conséquences de l'assujettissement.

La corvée de huit jours reste toujours due par les indigènes.On en préfite pour assigner chaque prestataire une tâche qu'il ne peut finir qu'au bout de 8 jours de travail,encore faut-il qu'il soit fort.

Les salaires ont été augmentés depuis le retour des anciens combattants,surtout quand il s'agit des patrons indigènes.Mais les patrons citoyens continuent,quand ils le veulent,à payer leurs ouvriers indigènes au même taux qu'avant la guerre,soit 1 fr. par jour;de sorte que les ouvriers désertent les chantiers pour cultiver la terre.Mais ces malheureux Malgaches oublient que les administrateurs sont là pour la protection de la "justice ".Ces derniers résolvent la question en décrétant purement et simplement une corvée supplémentaire d'un mois à faire chez les colons entrepreneurs.Cette façon de faire permet de ne plus débourser que 1,fr.50 par jour et par ouvrier.

Le jeudi 31 décembre 1919,pendant que les cultivateurs étaient en plein travail de repiquage de riz,l'autorité leur fit sommation sous peine d'avoir à quitter les travaux, pourtant indispensables,et à se mettre à la disposition des colons entrepreneurs.Inutile d'ajouter que les maîtres ont veillé à l'exécution de leurs ordres.

La vie chère a fait rage à Madagascar,le poulet qui valait 50c avant la guerre se vend actuellement 1 fr. ;beaucoup d'Européens se refusent à obéir à la rigoureuse loi économique,se rendent au marché,choisissent 5 ou 6 poulets et forcent les indigènes à accepter le prix de raison de 1 fr.50 par poulet.

Madagascar peut produire du blé en abondance et produit du riz en grande quantité.Mais après avoir été dépouillés de leurs métaux précieux,les Malgaches se trouvent dans l'obligation de réserver le riz de première qualité et la farine aux Européens.

Dans une région du centre de Madagascar,l'administrateur a organisé un tour de rôle imposé aux éleveurs indigènes qui doivent lui fournir chacun pendant une semaine,du lait,sous peine d'emprisonnement et cela à un vil prix,naturellement.

Plus que jamais la discipline est très rigoureuserigide.Tout indigène doit saluer un Blanc.Ce dernier va jusqu'à sanctionner cette discipline par des punitions corporelles infligées par lui-même.

A Tamatave,les poissons et le porc sont réservés aux Européens. D'autre part,les bouchers ne doivent servir les Malgaches que lorsque tous les Européens ont été servis - et généralement ces indigènes n'ont que les morceaux dédaignés.

Extrait du procès-verbal de la Chambre consultative de Fianarantsoa.

31 août 1920

M.Pachoud fait part à l'assemblée d'une constatation qu'il a faite alors qu'il se trouvait tout dernièrement à Manandjary.Il déclare avoir assisté à l'arrivée d'un convoi de riz provenant d'Ambohimahasoa;les charrettes étaient chargées à 350 kilos et conduites seulement par quatre hommes qui sont arrivés exténués de fatigue et pouvant à peine se tenir debout;et interrogés par lui,ces hommes ont déclaré avoir été recrutés par l'administration pour le compte d'un particulier,qu'ils ignoraient les salaires qui allait leur être payé,que le "vatsy "(avance) qui leur avait été donné était insuffisant et qu'ils avaient dû emprunter, pour ne pas mourir de faim,aux avances de leur commandeur qui,sans aucun doute,leur réclamerait plus qu'il ne leur avait donné au moment où leur "karama"(salaire)leur serait payé au retour à Ambohimahasoa où ils remontaient chargés à 500k..

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40/81/31

Madagascar Civilization

40/8.6/20

Nous disons "s'administrait" car l'administration coloniale a essayé de maintenir cette institution en supprimant son caractère essentiel, de sorte qu'il n'en reste que le nom. Ce qui est à noter c'est que le fokonolona est une institution digne d'une civilisation moderne et quand il sera reconstitué sous le nom de "commune", les Malgaches sauront l'administrer à la manière du conseil municipal le plus expérimenté.

Civilisation européenne. Depuis la découverte de Madagascar par les Portugais en 1500, les Européens n'ont jamais cessé de faire le commerce avec notre île; ce fut le seul moyen de nous relier avec le "monde civilisé" jusqu'à la fin du 18e siècle. Les différentes tentatives de colonisation entreprises par les puissances européennes échouaient à cause de la concurrence qui ne tardait pas à surgir entre ces puissances; aucune oeuvre sérieusement civilisatrice n'y fut organisée pendant cette longue période de tentatives. Il ne résultait pas moins de ce contact avec le monde européen un état d'esprit maintenu en éveil, parfaitement préparé pour recevoir une nouvelle poussée en avant.

Au commencement du 19e siècle, les Anglais commençaient à travailler le centre de Madagascar pendant que les missionnaires catholiques se mettaient à gagner le littoral d'abord pour le catholicisme et ensuite au profit de la France. A partir de cette époque ce n'était plus une simple concurrence mais des véritables actes de rivalité s'accomplissaient dans notre île, au grand dam du progrès devenu désormais vainement impossible.

Malgré cette situation lamentable dans laquelle plusieurs indigènes furent persécutés et mis à mort, résultat fatal des mauvaises propagandes, les Malgaches ont pu suivre de près les mouvements européens et en 1870, Monsieur Sibree, architecte anglais des églises évangéliques à Tananarive écrit dans son ouvrage" Madagascar et ses habitants "que "Madagascar s'affirme hautement comme un pays chrétien". Etre chrétien, bien entendu, n'est pas toujours être un citoyen parfait, mais puisqu'il est convenu maintenant de marquer l'avènement du christianisme comme une étape de la longue marche de la civilisation, nous ne refusons pas d'enregistrer ce point acquis par les Malgaches et où ils atteignent ceux qui sont partis avant eux. Depuis lors jusqu'aujourd'hui tous les habitants de Madagascar ont cherché continuellement à avancer vers le progrès.

Le chemin est malheureusement barré: on n'ouvre pour eux que des écoles primaires à personnel très réduit, l'enseignement donné dans trois ou quatre écoles qui peuvent être considérées comme de l'enseignement secondaire, est limité au strict minimum, l'administration cherche en somme qu'à façonner des sujets dociles capables seulement de comprendre et d'exécuter les ordres donnés. Les très rares favorisés par les circonstances, qui peuvent sortir du pays pour faire des études en Europe ont été et sont encore tellement brimés que leurs exemples ne profitent guère à la génération suivante. Il y a [illegible] licenciés en droit des facultés de France, qui, revenus chez eux, ne peuvent user de leur diplôme; médecins des médecins auxquels on interdit de faire appeler "DOCTEUR" tout cela parce qu'ils ne sont pas [illegible]. Nous citons ces cas entre autres simplement pour placer vis-à-vis d'une part une suppression catégorique de toutes libertés et d'autre part des succès obtenus malgré les difficultés franchies par quatre tes. Cela ne parfait le meilleur moyen de répondre aux objections de ceux qui nous voient en nous que des sujets à dédaigner.

Enfin, pour terminer, nous mettrons sous les yeux de ceux qui d[illegible] encore, quelques appréciations des hommes qui ont pu étudier [illegible] chés arrivés d'ailleurs en quelques dizaines de milles en Eu-

[illegible] une manière générale, les Malgaches sont de moeurs douces, [illegible]s! Ils n'ont pas besoin d'Y d'asiles pour [illegible] ouvrent: les parents ou les villages subviennent tout naturellement à leurs besoins. Ils n'ont point d'orphelinats lorsque le

40/88/22

Madagascar Civilization

40|8b|20

père et la mère viennent à disparaître,la famille ou à défaut,les voisins se disputent les enfants;ils les aiment,non pour le profit qu'ils en espèrent tirer,mais pour eux-mêmes,car si on les laissait faire,ils les enverraient à l'école jusqu'à vingt ans.Toutefois à fois ils désirent aussi avoir pour eux,un soutien dans leur vieillesse et des descendants (naturels ou d'adoption) pour les soins à donner à leurs tombeaux.

(M.Garbit Gouverneur Général de Madagascar, 'L'Effort de Madagascar, .11).

"Un des traits les plus frappants du Malgache au combat,c'est à mon avis,son souci constant de la discipline et son grand respect des blessés ennemis,respect poussé jusqu'à l'humanité la plus raisonnée.J'ai vu sur le champ de bataille après l'action,des Malgaches donnant leur café à boire à des blessés boches ou les couvrant d'une couverture abandonnée. -- Tout autant d'actes particuliers,tous en leur honneur et si dignes d'éloges que je serais demeuré quelque peu septique si je n'avais pas été personnellement le témoin."

(Lettre d'un fonctionnaire français,affecté au 12e bataillon malgache).

"Au moment de l'armistice,le nombre des artilleurs malgaches atteignait de 1500 à 2000.Leur répartition dans les batteries,où ils faisaient le même service que les Européens,a donné,ainsi que je l'ai dit,les meilleurs résultats".

(M.Garbit,op.cit.)

"En outre,beaucoup ont appris un métier:les sapeurs,les cordiers,les mécaniciens du génie,les radiotélégraphistes,les conducteurs d'automobiles d'artillerie,les bouchers,les charcutiers, les tailleurs,les cordonniers de l'intendance,les ouvriers de toutes catégories,employés dans les usines.Tous ces hommes constitueront des spécialistes précieux pour les entreprises de nos colons, les gradés doivent faire d'habiles commandeurs pour les chantiers Tout ceci,bien entendu,si nous savons les utiliser.Il n'en serait évidemment plus de même si ces Malgaches ne trouvaient pas,à leur retour chez eux la bienveillance et la sollicitude à laquelle ils ont droit".

(op. cit.).

" Leur tenue au feu a été excellent:un peu étonné tout d'abord par l'explosion des obus,ils (les Malgaches)sont restés calmes et supportèrent dans la suite le tir ennemi dans les mêmes conditions que les blancs".

(Rapport d'un commandant de groupe d'artillerie-[illegible] juil.1918).

" Ils nous furent bien utiles et n'ont rien à envier comme courage à nos artilleurs français".

(D'un autre commandant).

"Nos soldats malgaches sont donc bien dignes de leurs camarades français dont ils ont la générosité aussi bien que les autres vertus".

(Rapport d'un commandant d'infanterie).

"Les Malgaches,intélligents,animés de la meilleure volonté, sont à rendre de bons services,surtout s'ils sont amenés à comprendre qu'ils travaillent comme combattants et non comme hommes de peine,et s'ils sont utilisés dans ce sens".

(Circulaire du Ministre de la guerre du 24 octobre 1917).

"Les troupes malgaches envoyées en Europe y ont fait preuve d'excellente qualité militaire". -Il a donc paru possible de les employer à l'avenir dans une mesure plus large et d'envisager leur emploi à l'extérieur de leur pays d'origine".

(Rapport du Ministre de la guerre au Président de la République,4 Décembre 1918).

HD/8b/23

Madagascar Civilization

40|8b|20

Voilà des résultats très positifs;ils revèlent clairement un degré de civilisation qui ne fera honte en rien à la Fra France quand elle confirmera devant les nations l'adoption effective de Madagascar,par la reconnaissance des droits de citoyen aux Malgaches.De ces hommes recrutés parmi la masse d'ouvriers et de campagnards les chefs ont fait pendant la guerre

des soldats courageux et dévoués à la cause française cause,que ces proletaires de Madagascar croyaient être celle du droit et de la liberté.

Tous les services publics de la colonie sont assurés en très grande quantité partie par les indigènes;il y a à peine trente médecins européens pour l'assistance médicale qui emploie plus de trois cents médecins malgaches sans compter les médecins libres dont quelques-uns sont sortis des facultés de France;le personnel européen de l'enseignement compte 82 agents contre plus de 1 000 originaires du pays;la grande armée de fonctionnaires compte environ xxxx 400 Européens contre 2 500 indigènes.Aux éléments éclairés s'ajoutent le grand nombre de commerçants dont l'activité ne laisse rien à désirer,les industriels et surtout les artisans.

Tous ces éléments s'entraînent d'ailleurs admirablement,peuvent continuer à faire leur progrès dans les mêmes conditions que les citoyens de France;il ne leur manque que la liberté d'agir.

La France leur refusera-t-elle ce droit que la justice la plus élémentaire doit offrir? Certes non! Et quand les millions de citoyens de Madagascar seront dans la famille française en droit comme en fait,la République ne sera que plus élevée.

40/88/24

Gaston Monnerville
Député de Guyane
Président de la Cour
des Colonies à l'Assemblée
législative.

30-21-2

Gouverneur Henri Laurentie
Directeur des Affaires
Politiques

Gouverneur Sallet
Directeur du Plan

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a in-

dal censore Sulpicio Saverrione dopo la giornata di Ascoli. Nè deve far ostacolo il vedere quivi ritratto il moro custode della bestia: perocchè cotesti mori erano anche in Asia, e gli indiani insieme cogli africani adoperavansi per la singolar perizia in addestrare gli elefanti, di modo che a ragione Lelio trattando di costoro pone insieme gli Indiani e gli Africani da sè veduti in Africa nel tempo che era legato di Scipione (Cic. *De republ.* II, 40): *Non et tibi* (*Scipioni*) *cum essem legatus* (*bello punico tertio*) *saepe vidi. Ergo ille indus aut poenus unam coercet belluam et eam docilem et humanis moribus adsuetam.* Pirro a testimonianza di Dionigi di Alicarnasso (*Fragm.* LXIX c. 14 pag. 134 ed. mediol.) si serviva di Indiani, che gli saranno stati spediti da Tolomeo di Egitto suo suocero, dei quali erasi giovato anche per ricuperare l'Epiro.

l'ha dato nel T. III, VIII, 9 fra gl'incerti, ma non ha indovinato la figura del riverso.

6. Nel Museo Vaticano. Testa barbata e cinta di corona volta a d.: dietro ha la nota XX. *R.* Aquila rivolta a sinistra respiciente a d. con le ali aperte e a doppia testa, ma per sbalzo di conio. Pesa gr. 11,4.

7. Nel Museo Vaticano (Micali, *Ant. mon.* Fir. 1832 tav. CXV nn. 9, 10). Simile al precedente, ma nell'aquila non v'è sbalzo di conio. Pesa gr. 9,3. Un esemplare che se ne ha nel Gabinetto delle medaglie pesa gr. 10,70 (cf. *H. de la mon.* IV pl. XVIII, 9).

8. Nel Museo di Firenze. Testa che par muliebre con capelli richiamati e ritenuti dalla tenia, con monile al collo. Sta dentro un perlato e una laurea ed ha dietro la nuca la nota X, di sotto al collo la nota ⋈. Pesa gr. 6,40. *R.* Serpe con pelle screziata o più veramente punteggiata. Il Gamurrini (op. cit. p. 63) crede che la testa sia di Esculapio.

9. Nella collezione Strozzi. Testa virile barbata volta a d.; dietro la nota X dentro un perlato e una corona di lauro. *R.* Pesce simile al *capriscus* volto a d. dentro una laurea. Pesa gr. 2,49. Il Gamurrini (loc. cit.) cita dalla tav. CXV n. 13 del Micali (*Ant. monum.*) un bronzo nel quale è una testa barbata e dietro X. *R.* Quadrato incuso. In altro simile bronzo assai detrito ha egli letto il numero V: ma è chiaro che deve essere X, perchè se fosse V non si sarebbe scritto così in etrusco.

10. Parigi, Gabinetto delle medaglie. Testa probabilmente di donna coperta di elmo frigio volta a d.; dietro > nota del cinque, o metà di un tutto. *R.* Quattro fiori simili ai gigliacci coi loro calici volti ad un centro. L' ha comunque pubblicata il Sestini (*Museo Fontana*, III, XI. 1). Il sig. Mazzolini ne possiede un esemplare del peso di gr. 3,07.

⋋, ⋎, ⋔, ⋀ SEDIS INCERTAE

11-14. Museo Kircheriano. Testa di moro con anello all'orecchio volta a d. *R.* Elefante asiatico con la squilla al collo stante, volto a destra. I bronzi che portano questi tipi si distinguono fra loro per quattro diverse lettere alfabetiche, che vi si vedono al riverso e sono ⋋, ⋎, ⋔, ⋀: tre di esse ⋋ ⋔ ⋀ si ripetono talvolta anche sul dritto.

15. Nella collezione Strozzi. Questa monetina ha i tipi predetti e per lettera distintiva un ⋀ al dritto e al riverso; ma nel dritto allato all'⋀ vi sono due altre lettere. Il Gamurrini ritiene che le lettere del dritto siano latine e dicano C·ΠISO: io invece confessandone la difficoltà pure devo dire che tale lettura mi pare impossibile: io vi trovo invece C∩M. e questa terza lettera M rivedo dimezzata nel rovescio dove il Gamurrini ha letto un ⋋. La lettera ⋀ segna il conio come al riverso. Il C∩ parmi dinoti il due e mezzo. I bronzi con questi tipi si sogliono trovare in Val di Chiana e il loro peso è di gr. 2,40; 2,80.

L' imagine dell' elefante non ci riporta al secolo sesto quasi che fosse di razza africana, sapendosi che ai tempi della guerra punica tali elefanti furono veduti in Italia; ma essi invece sono gli asiatici di Pirro mostrati a Roma dal censore Sulpicio Saverrione dopo la giornata di Ascoli. Nè deve far ostacolo il vedere quivi ritratto il moro custode della bestia: perocchè cotesti mori erano anche in Asia, e gli indiani insieme cogli africani adoperavansi per la singolar perizia in addestrare gli elefanti, di modo che a ragione Lelio trattando di costoro pone insieme gli Indiani e gli Africani da sè veduti in Africa nel tempo che era legato di Scipione (Cic. *De republ.* II, 40): *Non et tibi (Scipioni) cum essem legatus (bello punico tertio) saepe vidi. Ergo ille indus aut poenus unam coercet belluam et eam docilem et humanis moribus adsuetam.* Pirro a testimonianza di Dionigi di Alicarnasso (*Fragm.* LXIX c. 14 pag. 134 ed. mediol.) si serviva di Indiani, che gli saranno stati spediti da Tolomeo di Egitto suo suocero, dei quali erasi giovato anche per ricuperare l'Epiro.

TUDER (in Umbria)

16. Nel Museo Kircheriano. Testa giovanile coperta di pileo a doppia gronda. *R.* Scrofa con tre porcelletti, due dei quali volti verso la madre, il terzo va di passo: vi si legge di sopra ∃ϘΞ+V+ (Marchi e Tessieri, *L'aes grave*, *Suppl.* cl. II, 2; Poole, *Catal.* pag. 397, 1). Pesa gr. 9,25.

17. Kirch. Testa di Sileno coronata di edera con un corimbo sulla fronte male espresso finora nelle stampe come un bitorzo (Carelli, tav. XXI, 42). *R.* Aquila stante a sinistra in atto di prendere il volo e ∃ϘΞ+V+ È di gr. 3,80. L'esemplare di mia collezione pesa gr. 4,20.

18. Nel Kircheriano. Testa di fauno con orecchi lunghi e affilati e corna di caprio in fronte. *R.* Cornucopia con spiga di grano, grappolo d'uva, e un guscio o baccello di legume che par di fava o pisello e leggenda ∃ϘΞ+V+. Pesa gr. 1,75. È stato notato dal Cavedoni che le corna del fauno furono omesse dal disegnatore del Carelli (Tav. XXI. 44). Ebbe adunque Todi una moneta coniata di gr. 9, come l'obolo greco, la metà di esso e il quarto. Il tipo dell'obolo rappresenta un porcaio coperto di un pileo simile a quello che ha in capo Faustolo sul denaro di Sesto Pompeo. Ambedue cinti da doppia gronda. Al Millingen pare (*Consid.* p. 169) che sia un petaso di forma singolare portata forse da un Mercurio.

PEITHESA ⊂, ⋔, ⋀, ⋋

Tav. LXXVI.

1. Nel Kircheriano. Testa di Mercurio coperta dal pileo alato volta a d. *R.* Civetta e quasi di prospetto e a d. ΛϚΞOIΞ1. Il sig. Hennin, scrive di *Peithesa* (*Manuel de numism.* II p. 70): *Les pièces attribuées à cette ville ont été restituées à Veientum d'Etrurie.* Ebbe dunque ragione il Millingen di notare che questo nummo inscritto ha fornito un ampio campo di congetture, avendolo il Lanzi dato a Perugia (*Saggio*, II, t. I fig. II), il Cramer a Pisa (*Anc. Italy*, vol.I pag. 173), il Mionnet a *Veientum* o *Vei* (*Suppl.* t. I p. 204), attribuzione sostenuta anche dal citato Hennin. Ma cotesti piccoli bronzi si sogliono trovare in Val di Chiana, e però ivi deve essere stata una volta la cercata *Peithesa*.

2. Kirch. I tipi medesimi, ma la leggenda ΛϚΞOIΞ1 è sul dritto:

endlichen Unfähigkeit wirklich zu befriedigen führt, was neuerdings Zersplitterung und Niedergang im Gefolge hat.

Welches ist nun der Weg, auf welchem ein derart umfassendes Ideal gestaltet werden könnte?

Der Weg, welcher zur Lösung dieser Frage führte, befand sich in vollkommenstem Gegensatz zu aller hergebrachten Methode diese Vorgänge zu betrachten. Man war gewohnt, die „Ideale" überhaupt nicht als wissenschaftliche, geschweige denn als psychologische Probleme zu betrachten, sondern als irgendwelche, den Menschen durch Offenbarung oder auf andere geheimnisvolle Weise innewohnenden „Gesetze" oder „Normen" anzusehen, für alle gleich und verbindlich, oder sogar als außerhalb und unabhängig von den Menschen bestehend. Holzapfel war von vornherein ein zu tiefer Seelenkenner, zu sehr erfüllt von lebendigem Wissen, um das unabsehbare Gewoge seelischer Prozesse und Entwicklungen, als daß ihm so dominierende menschliche Erlebnisse nicht vor allem als solche, und nicht in außermenschlicher Starrheit und Absolutheit erschienen wären.

Ihm gebührt daher das dauernde Verdienst, das Idealproblem zum erstenmal als psychologisches, als wirklich wissenschaftliches Problem aufgestellt und in genialer Weise gelöst zu haben.

Um ein Ideal finden zu können, welches die Vielseitigkeit der Ideale in sich begreift und einer höheren Vollendung angenähert wäre, das selbst sowohl ethisch als ästhetisch als erkenntnismäßig befriedigen könnte, war es vor allem notwendig, die Entwicklung von Idealen auf den wesentlichsten einzelnen Teilgebieten menschlichen Erlebens, in Moral, Kunst, Wissenschaft* zu erforschen, und das Wesen des Idealverhaltens selbst zu ergründen.

32-18-94

Das Idealerleben — der Klarheit halber wollen wir es schon hier vorgreifend sagen — beruht auf einem Bewertungsvorgang. Ein Idealverhalten bedeutet ein maximal positives Bewerten eines Komplexes in irgend einer Hinsicht. Es stellt sich somit als ein ganz bestimmtes Schätzungsverhalten dar; da aber die Inhalte des Schätzens sich mit der Entwicklung ändern, so kann dieser Inhalt durchaus keiner starren Unwandelbarkeit unterliegen, sondern ist vielmehr, wie kaum etwas anderes, das Produkt von Veränderungen und Entwicklungen im Schätzenden selbst. Da der Inhalt dieses Schätzungsverhaltens, wenn die primitiven Stufen der Gegenständlichkeit überwunden sind (wo ein Schmuck, ein Kleid, ein Haus als Ideal erlebt werden), fast immer selbst Vollendungszustände sind, mithin bestimmte Entwicklungsstufen oder deren Produkte — wir erleben als Ideal eine höchste Künstlerschaft, eine moralische Höhe, eine göttliche Macht —, so erhellt auch daraus, wie diese Schätzung im höchsten Maße von der Entwicklungsstufe abhängig ist, auf welcher der Schätzende selbst sich befindet.

Es ist mit dieser prinzipiellen Klarlegung ein analog, ein für allemal aufhellender Schritt getan, wie in Holzapfels Analysen des ethischen Verhaltens. Während die frühere absolute und unpsychologische Betrachtungsweise das Idealverhalten mit seinen verschiedenen Inhalten verwechselte und darum ganz bestimmte und festumgrenzte Komplexe als immer und allgemeingültige „Ideale" aufstellen wollte — oder diese Komplexe (deren sehr menschlicher Ursprung nur durch traditionelle Ueberlieferung oft verwischt war), gar als „Normen"

* Wir können im folgenden nur vereinzelte Andeutungen und Gesichtspunkte aus dem Gang der Analysen wiedergeben, da die Kompliziertheit des Gegenstandes eine kurze populäre Darstellung ausschließt.

mit dem Menschen geboren wähnte — zeigt die Untersuchung Holzapfels die prinzipielle Tatsache auf, wie etwas als Ideal zu erleben erst eine Bewertungsart bedeutet, dessen Inhalte wechseln können und müssen und über die von vornherein noch gar nichts gegeben ist. Es ist einleuchtend, daß erst nach dieser Feststellung das ganze Problem produktiv aufgefaßt werden kann. Nämlich erst dann kann untersucht werden, welche Inhalte zum Ideal (zum Gegenstand höchster positiver Bewertung) eines möglichst entwickelten Individuums zu werden vermögen. Die Beantwortung dieser Frage macht aber die Untersuchung nötig, wie sich die Menschen auf verschiedenen Entwicklungsstufen bewertend verhalten, und erfordert gleichsam eine Entwicklungsgeschichte der Bewertungen.

Die Erforschung der sukzessiven Entwicklung der Ideale auf den einzelnen Teilgebieten menschlichen Erlebens führte nun notwendig zur psychologischen Erforschung dieser Teilgebiete selbst, zur Ergründung der eigentlichen psychischen Vorgänge in den Gewissenserlebnissen, den Schaffensprozessen, und machte so den Unterbau einer ganzen großen psychologischen Wissenschaft notwendig, aus deren Ergebnissen erst mit voller Klarheit das Wesen der Idealbestrebungen sich abzeichnen konnte, und die Möglichkeit eines *synthetischen* Ideals sich erweisen ließ.

So zeigt es sich, daß die Idealpsychologie zum großen Teil in die Ethik und Schaffenspsychologie hineinragt und von deren Entfaltung wesentlich abhängig ist.

Die Untersuchung der Entwicklung verschiedenster Erlebnisse und typischer Seelenkomplexe (wie etwa das Gewissen ꝛc.) beruht mit darauf, ganze Reihen verschiedenster Ausbildungsstufen miteinander zu vergleichen. Diese Vergleichungen nun rufen die Notwendigkeit einer ganz anders abwägenden und nuancierenden Betrachtungsweise hervor, als sie jemals früher auf diesen Gebieten geübt worden ist und können naturgemäß nur wieder auf einer äußerst differenzierenden Beobachtung fußen, welche zu den fundamentalsten Grundlagen der Holzapfelschen Psychologie gehört.

Aus dieser, in unmittelbarer Abhängigkeit von den wirklichen Naturtatsachen erwachsenden Betrachtungsweise entsteht auch für Holzapfel ein wesentlich anderes Bild dessen, was er unter „Menschheitsentwicklung" begreift. Bei ihm zerfallen die Menschen nicht, wie bei so manchen anderen, in zwei gesonderte Gruppen, Herren und Sklaven, oder Genies und Masse, oder Führer und Herde. Er faßt aber auch die Entwicklung nicht im evolutionistischen Sinne von Spenzer oder Darwin. Holzapfel sieht vielmehr in der gesamten Menschheitsentwicklung eine Fülle nebeneinander bestehender, zu verschiedenster Höhe gediehener Entwicklungen; eine ganze Stufenleiter, von den geringsten bis zu den höchsten, gleichzeitig koexistierender Entfaltungsgrade, die in Gegenwart und Vergangenheit vorkommen und die es analog auch in Zukunft immer geben wird. Aber ebenso wie zwischen den einzelnen Menschen herrscht auch innerhalb jedes Einzelnen eine ganze Skala von Entwicklungsunterschieden; seine verschiedensten Fähigkeiten, je nach Anlage, Erziehung, Umgebung, in ungleichem Grade ausgebildet, ergeben einen analog vielfältig abgestuften Komplex. Der Einblick in das Zusammenbestehen dieses ungeheuren Systems von graduell unterschiedenen Entwicklungen — Holzapfel spricht in diesem Sinne von unterschiedsgradueller Menschheitsentwicklung — nötigt zu einer Betrachtungsweise, welche überall Nuancen und Uebergänge sieht und berücksichtigt. Sie kann weder die Menschen als homogene Masse betrachten, in welcher jedem Individuum

ungefähr dieſelbe Rolle zugeteilt iſt, noch kann ſie das utopiſche Ziel hegen, alle Menſchen einer gleich hohen, identiſchen Entwicklung zuzuführen. Vielmehr ſieht Holzapfel in einer erſtrebenswerten Förderung der Menſchheitsentwicklung die Schaffung ſolcher geiſtiger Zuſtände und ſozialer Verhältniſſe, welche bei möglichſter Bereicherung und Steigerung der Einzelentwicklungen die möglichſt durchgeiſtigte Harmoniſierung all dieſer Entwicklungstendenzen geſtattet und herbeiführt. Die erreichten einzelnen Höchſtentwicklungen ſind von der größten, leitenden Bedeutung für die Geſamtheit, ihnen Ziel und Richtung weiſend und ihre Organiſation bis in alle Grade herab geſtaltend und fruchtbar machend. Die unzählig abgeſtuften Grade können aber einen Reichtum und eine Fülle ſchaffen, welche von einem Einzigen nie annähernd erreicht zu werden vermag. Es kann ſich alſo ebenſowenig darum handeln, die Höchſtentwicklungen abzuſchneiden zugunſten einer allgemeinen aber geringeren Hebung der Maſſen, wie ſie vielfach von Sozialtheoretikern ins Auge gefaßt wurde, da der Geſamtheit hiedurch ihre weſentlichſten, befruchtenden Leiter verloren gingen, ohne die eine Stagnation und Degenereszenz unvermeidlich wäre. Ebenſowenig kann es ſich im Nietzſche'ſchen Sinn darum handeln, die geſamte Maſſe als bloßen „Dünger" für einzelne Genies oder Uebermenſchen zu betrachten, da ja hiedurch der für alle unerſetzliche Reichtum der Geſamtheit verloren ginge. Für eine erſtrebenswerte Erhöhung des menſchlichen Geiſtes überhaupt iſt ſowohl die Förderung der menſchlichen Allgemeinheit wie die ihrer Ausnahmen unumgänglich. Die Unterdrückung des einen oder andern Teiles muß ſich an beiden rächen.

Zu den oben erwähnten und anderen, ganz unpſychologiſchen Theorien und Konſtruktionen konnte man nur durch die völlige Unorientiertheit und das Befangenſein in rein ſcholaſtiſcher oder paradoxaler Denkweiſe gelangen, und wenngleich ihre Sinnloſigkeit und Abſurdität in die Augen leuchtet, ſo iſt doch ihre Verbreitung und ihr Gären in tauſenden Köpfen Zeichen genug, wie durchaus verwirrt die Begriffe auf dieſen Gebieten ſind, und wie allein eine poſitive, große, der wirklichen Kompliziertheit der Verhältniſſe Rechnung tragende Neuorientierung hier Rettung ſchaffen und neues Leben ermöglichen kann.

Die von intenſivſter Entwicklungsliebe durchtränkte, ſorgſam erwägende Differenzierungstendenz kommt in allen Unterſuchungen Holzapfels, bewußt oder unbewußt, zum Vorſchein. Sie iſt es, welche bewirkt, daß ein jedes Gefühl und Erlebnis nicht nur in allen weſentlichen beſtehenden und vergangenen Formen liebevoll erfaßt und ergründet wird, ſondern, daß überall ein Drängen darüber hinaus, nach neuen, noch nicht vorhandenen aber folgerichtig erſchloſſenen und erahnten vollkommeneren Formen ſich kundgibt.

Nicht nur die hauptſächlichſten Vorgänge der Seele, die moraliſchen, äſthetiſchen und Schaffensunterſuchungen ſind von dieſem Geiſt durchdrungen und führen überall zu komplizierteren, vergeiſtigteren Neugeſtaltungen. Sogar die Analyſen der Gefühle der Einſamkeit, der Sehnſucht, der Hoffnung, des Gebetes ꝛc. ſind gleichſam davon beherrſcht, von einfacheren, unkomplizierteren Geſtaltungen ausgehend, zu noch unbekannten, neuen, fruchtbareren hinzuleiten, ihre produktivſten, vollendetſten Formen aufzudecken. Die überzeugende Objektivität dieſer vorahnenden Schilderung iſt ſo mächtig, daß ſie ſchon jetzt in unſer Leben, bereichernd und zu neuer Entwicklung anſpornend, einzugreifen vermag. In ihnen allen werden Töne angeſchlagen, die auf ein noch Unbekanntes, Größeres, Umfaſſenderes hinweiſen und deren vollſte Bedeutung erſt in einem kommenden, mächtig aufrauſchenden Zuſammenklang ganz erklärbar und verſtändlich wird.

* * *

Wir haben an anderer Stelle versucht, zu zeigen, wie Holzapfel schon bei Gelegenheit der ethischen Untersuchungen auf die elementaren Bewertungsvorgänge zurückgegriffen hat, aus denen sich in langsamer Komplizierung die Gewissensvorgänge aufbauen. Denn in der Tat ist das ungeheure Gebiet des Moral- und Gewissensverhaltens nur ein sehr ausgebautes, organisch erwachsenes System der Bewertungen (wie sich diese im Zusammenleben der Menschen, speziell dem Verhalten andern gegenüber in bezug auf egoistische oder altruistische Handlungsmotive herausgebildet haben). Selbstschätzungen und Selbstbewertungen sind es, welche die verborgenen Gänge der Gewissensbauten durchziehen, mit ihrer erschütternden negativen Kraft das Leben des Gewissensgefolterten zu Fall bringend, oder in lebendigem, positivem Gutheißen die Seele zu kräftiger Entfaltung führend.

Die besonderen, neuen Formen, die eigenartigen Verbindungen, welche diese Bewertungen bei wachsender Entwicklung des moralischen Gesichtskreises annehmen können, hat Holzapfel zum erstenmal aufgedeckt und in unnachahmlich deutlicher Weise festumrissen vor uns hingestellt.

Hier lernen wir die Entwicklung kennen, die ein Gewissensverhalten annimmt, wenn die Seele reicher an Kräften, komplizierter an Verfeinerung und Durchgeistigung ihre Interessen- und Liebeskreise über immer weitere Gebiete spannt. Hier lernen wir verstehen, wie und unter welchen Umständen eine solche Entwicklung möglich wird und welche Formen eines sublimeren und durchgeistigteren Gewissens zum Inhalt einer höheren und höchsten Bewertung werden können. Mit anderen Worten: welche Gewissensinhalte einem ethisch vollkommener entwickelten Individuum zum vollen ethischen Ideal zu werden vermögen.

Da erwies es sich denn, daß mit dem allmählichen Aufsteigen ethischer Entwicklung die Inhalte des Gewissens nicht nur neue, kompliziertere, feinere Formen annehmen, sondern, daß notwendig die ganze Betrachtung der Menschen und ihres Verhaltens zueinander auf eine völlig neue Grundlage gestellt werden muß. An die Stelle einer in der Tat nicht vorkommenden, aber in den bisherigen Moralen suponierten Gleichheit der Anlagen, Verhältnisse, Bestrebungen, für die überall uniforme Maßregeln verbindlich sein sollten, tritt ein äußerst eingehendes, weit liebevolleres, weil differenzierendes Abwägen und Berücksichtigen unzähliger Faktoren, für welche früher kein Organ wachte und denen kein rettender Arm zu Hilfe eilte. Ein neues, jeder Anlage und Entwicklungsmöglichkeit entgegenkommendes, förderndes Prinzip, nichts und Keinen außer Acht lassend, greift aktiv ein; aber auch ein höheres und verantwortungsvolleres Berücksichtigen der Entwicklung der Gesamtheit, und wo es sich um unvermeidliche Entscheidungen handelt, ein notwendiges Unterscheiden und Wählen, was ihr förderlicher sei und was nicht. Damit öffnet sich auch der moralischen Bewertung jenes früher erwähnte unterschiedsgraduelle Prinzip der Berücksichtigung größerer und geringerer Entwicklungen in bezug auf ihren Wert für die Förderung der gesamten Menschheitsentwicklung. Während bisher das herrschende positive Gewissen (christliche, buddhistische ꝛc) hauptsächlich die Liebe und Fürsorge dem nächsten Einzelwesen zuwante, ohne den Blick bewußt auch auf eine allseitige und tiefer begründete Entwicklung der gesamten Menschheit zu richten, gewöhnte sie vor allem das Nächstliegende zu berücksichtigen und im Falle einer entscheidenden Wahl oft höhere geistige Werte und vollkommener Gebilde den Minderwertigeren zu opfern, nur weil diese die näheren, bekannteren, mit mehr Liebe bedachten waren.

M.T.C.

A LA CAMARA.

POR CUANTO: La vigente Constitución de la República establece en su Artículo 10, inciso (a) el derecho del ciudadano "a residir en su patria, sin que sea objeto de discriminación ni extorsión alguna no importa cuales sean su raza, clase, opinión política o creencias religiosas".

POR CUANTO: El Artículo 20 de la propia Constitución consagra el principio de la igualdad sin privilegios de todos los cubanos, y "declara ilegal y punible toda discriminación por motivo de sexo, raza, color o clase, y cualquiera otra lesiva a la dignidad humana".

POR CUANTO: En el Art. 74 se atiende a evitar las prácticas discriminatorias en la distribución de oportunidades de trabajo en la industria y el comercio.

POR CUANTO: La discriminación producida por el prejuicio racial se manifiesta evidente y perniciosamente, en muchos otros sectores de la vida nacional, tales como la enseñanza, el disfrute de lugares, servicios y establecimientos públicos, el trabajo dependiente de organismos oficiales, etc.

POR CUANTO: La disposición transitoria única al Título Teercero de la Constitución ordena la aprobación de la ley que establezca las sanciones correspondientes a las violaciones del Art.20.

POR CUANTO: Es urgente asegurar con la igualdad ciudadana la democracia verdadera, cumpliendo el mandato constitucional.

POR TANTO: Los Representantes que suscriben, tienen el honor de presentar a la consideración y aprobación de la Cámara la siguiente

PROPOSICION DE LEY.

Art. 1.- A los efectos de lo preseptuado por la Constitucion en su Art. 20, constituye delito de discriminación, toda disposición o acto, de autoridad o particular, que en cualquier forma niegue o restrinja la igualdad de derechos, estableciendo privilegios

o pretericiones para los ciudadanos por razón de su raza o color.

Asimismo constituye delito de discriminación, el propagar en cualquier forma y por cualesquiera medios, doctrinas o conceptos de exclusivismos y superioridad racial, odio o desdén para los individuos de determinada raza o color.

Art. 2.- Cometen delito de discriminación:

(a) Los que de cualquier modo impidan o intenten impedir a individuos de determinada raza o color, pasear, transitar o permanecer en lugares de uso público, tales como calles, parques, plazas, etc., o pretendan fijarles para ello porción exclusiva o aislada de dichos lugares.

(b) Los que pretendan impedir a los ciudadanos, por razón de su raza o color, avecindarse en determinado barrio o,lugar, o traten, por lo contrario, de obligarles a hacerlo en uno determinado.

Están comprendidos en esta definición a los propietarios, gerentes, sub-arrendadores o encargados de casas de alquiler, hoteles u otros establecimientos análogos, que con cualquier pretexto rechazaren a personas de una raza o color, cuando en iguales condiciones y circunstancias negociaren con las de otro color o raza.

(c) El propietario, gerente o encargado de establecimiento comercial, espectáculo público, balneario, playa o establecimientos análogos, en que se negaren servicios o se obstaculizare con cualquier pretexto o subterfugio la entrada o permanencia de cualquier persona, siempre que, en igualdad de circunstancias y condiciones, se facilitaren dichos servicios a acceso o personas de otra raza, color o clase social.

(d) El propietario, director o encargado de establecimiento de enseñanza oficial o privada, que, alegando el exceso de matrículas o cualquier otro prestecto cuya falsedad se demostrare, impidiese el ingreso en el mismo, de personas de determinada raza, color o clase, o estableciese diferencias, exclusiones o privilegios en las actividades del plantel, por razón de la raza, color o cla-

se de los alumnos.

(e) Los que, existiendo posibilidad de trabajo en empresas industriales, comerciales, etc., la negaren a cualquier ciudadano apto, por motivo de raza o color. Y los que asimismo procedieren respecto de empleos en dependencias del Estado, Provincia o Municipio (tanto para los nombramientos como para los ascensos), cuando el espirante hubiere cumplico los requisitos legales al efecto.

(f) Los que profirieren expresiones o ejecutaren actos en menosprecio o injuria de las personas de una raza determinada o propagaren ideas de inferioridad o superioridad de los individuos de una raza o color, o atentaren de cualquier modo contra el principio de la igualdad de derechos para los ciudadanos de todos los colores o razas.

Art. 3.- El delito de discriminación definido y especificado en los artículos precedentes, será sancionado con prisión de 6 meses a 3 años en los establecimientos penales correspondientes.

Si al cometer el delito de discriminación se emplease agresión contra las personas, la sanción será de 3 años, salvo que la agresión diera lugar a un delito de mayor entidad.

En caso de reincidencia se aplicará el doble de la pena anteriormente impuesta; y además:

(a) Si el reincidente fuese propietario, gerente o director de establecimiento comercial, industrial o docente, le será retirada la licencia de que disfrute, reservándose el Estado, la Provincia o el Municipio el derecho de necargarse de su administración y sostenimiento si lo estimase conveniente.

(b) Si el reincidente fuese autoridad o funcionario del Estado, la Provincia o el Municipio, será destituído o inhabilitado por 4 años para el ejercicio de funciones públicas.

Art. 4.- Al objeto de fomentar el espíritu de fraternidad entre los individuos de diferente raza o color, combatiendo los pre-

juicios y las falsas ideas de exclusivismo o superioridad racial y de odio, desdén o desconfianza contra determinada raza o color que ha quedado en Cuba como legado de la opresión esclavista, se crea el Instituto Cubano de Cooperación Inter-racial.

A este fín el Instituto desarrollará las siguientes actividades;

(a) Realizará una intensa propaganda explicando al pueblo los descubrimientos y teorías científicas que demuestran la falsedad de las hipótesis sobre la pretendida superioridad de unas razas sobre otras.

(b) Vigilará de acuerdo con el Consejo Nacional de Educación la enseñanza pública y privada con el objeto de que toda educación impartida en las escuelas de la República se dirija a combatir los prejuicios raciales.

(c) Divulgará la participación de nuestros antecesores negros en las luchas por la independencia y la contribución de los ciudadanos negros a la cultura cubana.

La organización y funcionamiento del Instituto Cubano de Cooperación Inter-racial estará a cargo del Ministerio de Educación.

La existencia del Instituto de Cooperación Inter-racial no podrá tomarse como pretexto para coartar o impedir otra forma de lucha legítima de los ciudadanos blancos y negros, por asegurar en nuestro país la igualdad absoluta entre los hombres de toda raza o color.

Art. 5.- Quedan derogados todos los decretos, leyes, reglamentos, disposiciones, etc., que se opongan a lo preseptuado en esta Ley.

Salón de Sesiones de la Cámara de Representantes, Enero 11 de 1941.

(f) BLAS ROCA.- Salvador García Agüero.- Lázaro Peña.- José Maceo.- José Maria Pérez.-

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Es copia para repartir a los Sres. Representantes.

El Secretario.

distraite pour la moitie d'un millenaire. Il s'est dit tout de duite que les raisons de cette condition doivent etre la Perfidie individuelle, l'hypocrisie, le malhonnetete,et la trahison. Plein de ressentiment il accuse tout le monde d'un manque d'interet, sinon de l'opposition positive,- il M'attaque moi et les mericains, M.Candace et les Francais, M. Panda et les Belges et emes les Portugais,qui, dit-il, "font les morts".

Bien entendu, M. Beton est emporte, mal avise et dans l'erreur. Nous luttons dans cette tache d'organisation pas contre la alveillanceet la deception individuelles, mais plutot contre la orce d'inertie, la pauvrete, le manque de rapport et d'entente, a difference des langues et de la culture et les complications locales,- tout ce dui nous separe et fait que nous nous soupconnions les uns les autres;- Voila les difficultes actuelles qui retardent la cooperation effective.

Moi jepropose,- et il y a beaucoup de gens de mon avis,- de refuser accepter l'ajournement si subitement concu par M.Beton et je vous prie,Messieurs, de vous mettre a cote de moi et de faire tenir le Congres.

Je maintiens que la constitution n'accorde pas au secretaire le pouvoir de faire ajourner un congres sine die. Les statuts disent peremptoirement:" Le Congres Pan-Africain aura lieu tous les deux ans." Et elle donne tout l'autorite de l'organisation aux trois corps: 1. au Congres lui-meme; 2. a un conseil directeur; 3. a un bureau permanent. Ni le Conseil Directeur ni le Bureau Permanent n' consenti a un ajournement. Au contraire je suis sur que des 18 membres de ces deux corps, au moins dix, desirent que le Congres Pan-Africain aura lieu a Lisbonne cet automne.

Au nom, Messieurs, des millions d'ames de notre race noire dans tout le monde je vous prie de rester fermes et determines de refuser d'abandonner les avantages acquis pendant nos six annees de lutte. Vous pouvez bien douter la possibilite de tenir avec succes un congres a cette date si avancee. J'admets, bien entendu qu'il sera impossible d'attirer un grand nombre de delegues. Mais nos Congres n'etaient jamais grands. Au premier Congres nous avons compte 57 delegues de 15 pays differents et au deuxieme Congres 113 delegues

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6/12 26-199 [1926?]

Торгово-Промышленное Т-во

РУССКО-АЗИАТСКОЙ ОБУВИ

Юсупова и Калимуллина

Казань, Московская ул., дом № 64, магазины №№ 5-6-7
ТЕЛЕФОН 13-91.

Торговля всякой летней и зимней ОБУВЬЮ т. е.

Ичитки, Всякие сапоги-дамские и мужские, Ботинки хромовые и шевровые, Туфли бархатные и кожанные, Фуфайки, Платки пуховые, Сандалии, Тюбетейки, Туфли открытые хромов. и шевровые.

Вся эта вышеуказанная обувь производится в нашей фирме под наблюдением своих мастеров.

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يوسوپۆف هەم كالىموللينلەرنڭ

نازاندا، مەسكەوسكى ئورامدا، يۇرت نومىرى 64.
ماگازين نومىرلەرى 5-6-7، تيليفون نومىرى 13-91

سەودەبز هەر تۈرلى جەيگى، كۈزگى، قشقى هەم يازعى ئاياق كييملەرى بلەن چيتك، كەوشم حروموى هەم شاۋراوى باتينكەلار، ئيتكلەر، بارحتنى هەم كوژاننى توفلەر، فوفايكى يفەك هەم مامق شەللەر؛ هەر تۈرلى كەلەپوشلەر ئوز ديققەتىبز بلەن ئشلەنە باهالار ئارزان 30% زاداتكى حيبەرگەن كشىگە نالوژقلب جيبەرەبز.

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Arranged by years.

W. E. B. Du Bois - Personals

AT CHARLES ST. CHURCH,

Thanksgiving Night, November 26th, 1891.

ST. BOSTECHARVARDUS

SECOND PERIODIC SPASM,

"The · Birds" · of · Aristophanes

PLAYERS:

PAUSIBLE,	MR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
HOPEFUL, &c.	MR. W. H. JACKSON
HOOPOE, &c.	MR. W. A. JOHNSON
THE PRINCESS ROYAL, THE NIGHTINGALE,	A PRETTY UNKNOWN

Assisted by the CHARLES STREET CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

PROGRAMME.

1. Conference of Plausible and Hopeful, (two Athenians in search of an ideal city) with Hoopoe, King of Birds.
2. Songs of Hoopoe, (summoning the Birds.) . . . MR. WHITE
3. Entrance of the Birds; attack, and chant. . . .
4. The Birds finally consent to listen to the plans of Plausible, who tells them of their ancient glory.
5. Birds lament their lost power. . . . . .
6. Plausible persuades them to build a city; they assent. .
7. The Song of the Nightingale:
   "Flee as a Bird." . . . . . MISS GRANT
   Cornet accompaniment, ... MR. SMITH

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

8. Recitation of the Parabasis. . . . . MISS GRANT
9. Prometheus enters and informs Plausible that the gods are about to surrender.
10. Enter Herakles, Poseidon and Triballus. . . . .
11. The ramparts of the Bird city. . . . . .
12. Marriage of Plausible and Princess Royal. . . .

DOORS OPEN AT 7.30. TO COMMENCE AT 8.

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project of a book

The Black Book.

a book, say 6 × 6, 16 a 24 pp + 1 picture

Published in Jan. Mch, May July, September, Nov

Departments:

as it seems to me — Editorial 3-4 — Trail of Blood 1½-2

Wide Wide World — ~~Events & Comment~~ 1½-6 — Communications - 1-2 - as it seems to Others

Article 4½-6 — Reviews

Progress 3-4

Vol 179

On back of page ~~to~~ a gradation

3rd page of cover ~~ad. of B.B.~~ & extra pp advertisements

~~very~~ taper- ument edges. - special font of type & vignettes

2nd page of cover:

The Black Book

Devoted to the Interests of the Negro Race

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois Editor & Publisher

Published Bi- monthly at Atlanta Ga.

Entered as 2d class matter

January Contents

The Negro in by Hon. James Bryce, M.P.

Frontispiece - Wilberforce U.

O Earth & Sea - Paul Laurence Dunbar

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Dr. DuBois

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DINNER TO

W. E. BURGHARDT Du BOIS

AT

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PITTSBURG, PA.

SEPT. 25TH. 1905

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A. W. Taylor
C. H. McCloud McKeesport Pa
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C. W. W. Posey

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J. N. Byers.

Menu.

—

Blue Points

Olives

CLUB COCKTAIL

—

Cream of Celery

—

White Fish, en Coquille

—

Roman Punch

CIGARETTES

—

Broiled Spring Chicken

LOENDI CUP

—

French Peas Braised Sweet Potatoes

—

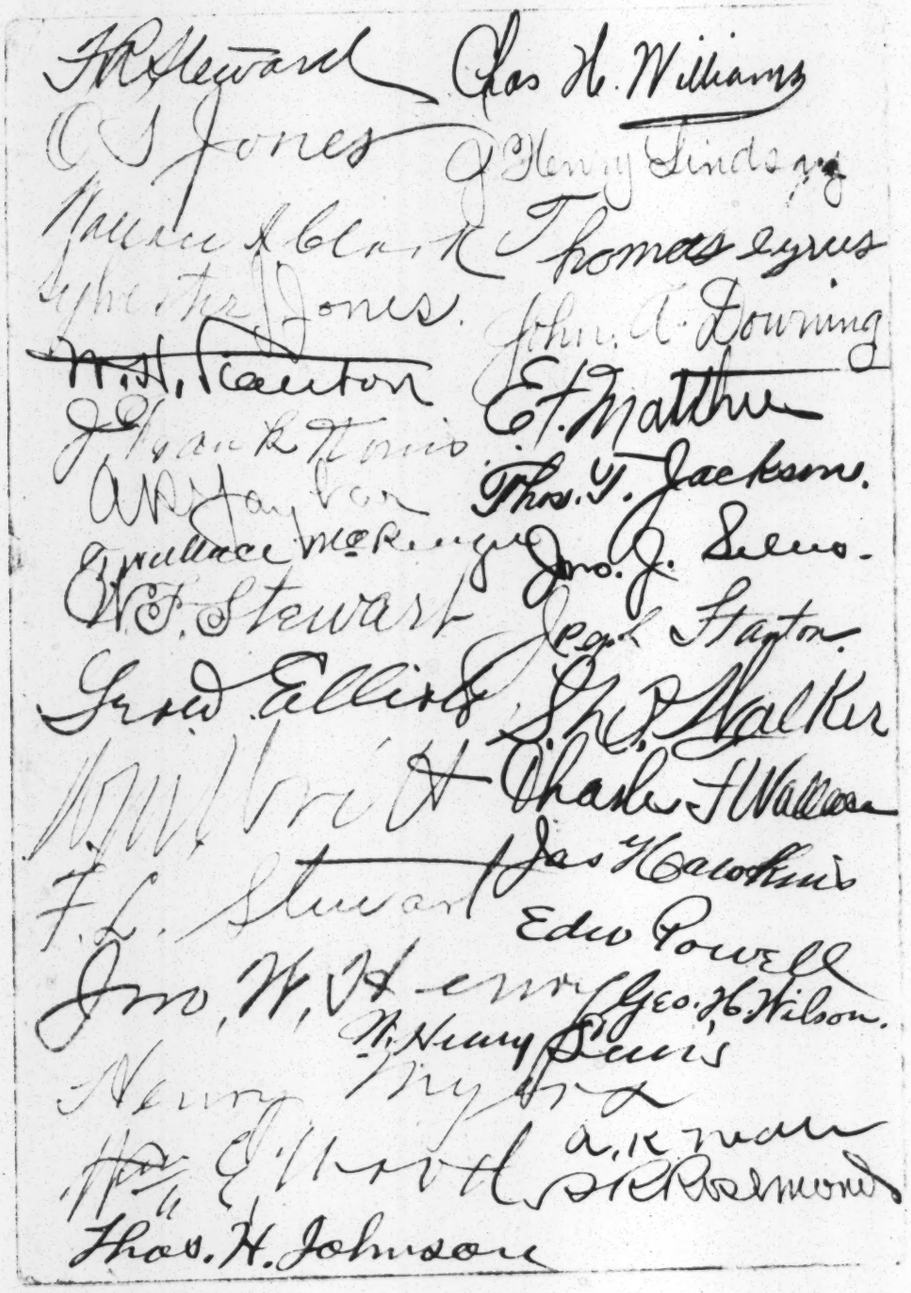
Tomatoes, Stuffed with Celery Cheese Biscuit

—

Roquefort Cheese Bents Crackers

CIGARS

Demi Tasse



[DU 1315]

Atlanta University

The Annual Conferences

1896, Mortality
1897, Homes
1898, Social Betterment
1899, Business
1900, College-bred Negroes
1901, Common Schools
1902, The Artisan
1903, The Church
1904, Crime
1905, Methods and Results
1906, Mortality

Eleventh Annual Conference, 1906

Subject: THE NEGRO PHYSIQUE
Meeting: Tuesday, May 29, 1906

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Corresponding Secretary

Atlanta, Ga., April 1906

Dear

Have you seen Baker's letter in the Congregationalist of April 7? I am writing the enclosed letter to all my friends and have written to the editor of the Congregationalist as indicated. Will you do the same?

Very truly yours,

I-21-64

[OH 3015]

1. Edward Whiting – Haynville – Thurs next mo.
2. J. B. Alexanders – Letohatchie – Tues.
3. Nathan Johnson – Calhoun – Sat.
4. Augustus Johnson – Calhoun – Sat.
5. Clinton Gray – Calhoun – Sat. Sun.
6. S. J. Goodwin – Christy – Monday.
7. R. S. Corner – Benton – Thurs. next.
8. Jacob Williams – Davenport – Sat.
9. A. D. White – White Stall – Sun.
10. A C McElroy – M + Williams – Sun.
11. R. T. Payne – Sandy Ridge X)
12. J. A. Marsh – Sandy Ridge – Sat.
13. Duncan McDaniel Calhoun – Sat.
14. John Robinson Ft. Deposit – Sun.
15. W. D. – Alexandria Letohatchie – Tuesday.
16. N. N. – Boaz boy Linn – ? X
17. P. F. McCall – Haynville – Box 29 – Thursday a.m.
18. Oscar Thomas – Ft. Deposit – Sun.
19. E. E. Edwards – Calhoun Ale – Thurs
20. J. N. Meadows – Lowndsboro – Thurs a.m.
21. Wm. M. Jackson – Lowndsboro – " "

Rec

30-40-19

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Mr. J. W. Sprecher. Pleasant Hill-
M. A. C. Moore " "
Rev. A. J. Edwards - Jelks -
Mr. C. L. Mealing - Jelks -

Census-Takers

1 Edward Whitney – Waynesville +
2 J B Alexander, – Pelahatchie +
3 Nathan Johnson, – Calhoun
4 Augustus Johnson, "
5 Clinton Gray, "
6 S.J. Goodman, Charity +
7 R.S. Comer, Benton
8 Jacob Williams, Devenport
9 A.D. White, Whitehall +
10 A.C. McElroy, Mt Willing +
11 A. March Sandy Ridge
12 Duncan McDaniel, Calhoun
13 John Robinson, Ft Deposit +
14 W.D. Alexander, Pelahatchie +
15 P.F. McCall, Waynesville +
16 Oscar Thomas, Ft Deposit +
17 E.C. Edwards, Calhoun,
18 J.D. Meadows, Lowndesboro +
19 Wm M Jackson, Lowndesboro.
20 W.Q. Thomas, ~~Benton~~ Lolo
21 Geo. Edwards – Palmyra

Alfred Capleton — Calhoun Dame

Green Martin —

A. C. Moore. — Pleasant Hill

J. Nelson — Gordonsville

McElroy ≥ around Mt Pelly & Conway Church, Mecky Goodin on & Nelson near Gordonsville, West Dame & beyond, & south & Dry Cedar Creek (near Trapp) Confirm toward Dame

Moore — between Pleasant Hill Calhoun, Dry Creek & Dame as far as Nelson at Gordonsville

Johnson — East of Calhoun: north & ~~through~~ near Waynesboro (meet McCall) East & ~~Lotts~~ Creek by Bencraft & South & March at Sandy Ridge, south of Calhoun & A Johnson work Grey: has student between Dwarf & Chan

been done (omitted 2 families
near Greenbrier, 3-4 near Lewis
& 2 below here & S Ridge)

N Branch — Delaware Cachan
& Lewis & E. M. Wilson &
Mc Clung & Goodwin
& Hunt (5 families near
here & Wm & Mc Clung)

& Goodwin south & Mc Clung
& Delaware & Cachan &
Cr Swamp & East
& Swamp. Bandy is working
swamp place below
(& Waynesville)

Nelson - Gordonville - N - S
Conner, Moore - E & Gordonville
N & Collierville & Bartlett
Alfred Moore
Explain in Collierville & south
Moore
Queries: Was Moore close to Drane
& Gordonville
Gordonville & Nelson well wood Drane
& county line & south & Briggs.
& Gardenville & so on till meet
Thomas.

Precincts

1. Denton
   Denton village
2. Chunchill
3. Collinsville
4. Gordonville
5. Farmersville
6. Bragg
7. Hickory Hill
8. Hopewell
9. Mt Willing
   Mount Willing town
10. Fort Defiant
    Fort Defiant village
11. Sandy Ridge
    Sandy Ridge village
12. Brooks.
13. Prairie Mill
14. Waynesville
    Waynesville village
15. Lelahatchie
    Lelahatchie village

16. Steele Creek
17 Pintlala
18 Lowndesboro
Lowndesboro Village
19. St Clair
20 Whitehall

33-3-8

Ich bin

W. E. B. Du Bois

stud. phil.

(americanus)

Oranienstr. 130 $\frac{A}{IV}$, S., Berlin

[W.E.B. DuBois]

Du Bois - Personal

40-5c-11

DIPLOMA, Great Barrington High School, 1884.

A. B., Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., 1888.

A. B., CUM LAUDE, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 1890.

BROMFIELD ROGERS FELLOW, Harvard University, in Social Science, 1890—1892.

A. M., Harvard University, 1891.

TRAVELLING SCHOLAR of the John F. Slater Fund, and Student of Social Science at University of Berlin, etc., 1892—1894.

PROFESSOR of Ancient Languages, Wilberforce University, O., 1894—1896.

Ph. D., in Political Science, Harvard University, 1895.

PRINTED PRIVATELY:
WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY PRINT.

The Boylston prize for oratory, the most coveted one of the year at Harvard, has been awarded to W. E. B. Du Bois, of the present senior class. He is a Negro, but so clearly entitled was he to the first honor that the judges awarded him the prize. This is the second time within a year that Harvard has crowned talented colored classmen. A few months ago the senior class chose one of the colored men, by election for a class day honor. It is in the air of Massachusetts to put the Negro on a mental equality, if he deserves it, with the best of the white race.—*N. Y. Press*, May 10, 1890, Editorial Article.

"But when at the last commencement of Harvard University, I saw a young colored man appear, * * * * , and heard his brilliant and eloquent address, I said to myself: "Here is what an historic race can do if they have a clear field, a high purpose, and a resolute will."

Bishop Henry Potter of New York.—*Boston Herald*, Oct. 12, 1890.

Du Bois, the colored orator of the commencement stage, made a ten-strike. It is agreed upon by all the people I have seen that he was the star of the occasion. His paper was on "Jefferson Davis," and you would have been surprised to hear a colored man deal with him so generously. Such phrases as a "great man," a "keen thinker," a "strong leader," and others akin occurred in the address. One of the trustees of the University told me yesterday that the paper was considered masterly in every way. Du Bois is from Great Barrington, Mass., and doubtless has some white blood in his veins. He, too, has been in my classes the past year. If he did not head the class, he came pretty near the head, for he is an excellent scholar in every way, and altogether the best black man that has come to Cambridge.

Private letter from a Harvard Professor,—*Kate Field's Washington*, July 9th 1891, p. 17.

"When the name of William Edward Burghardt Du Bois was called and a slender, intellectual-looking mulatto ascended the platform and made his bow to the President of the University, the Governor of Massachusetts, the Bishop of New York, and a hundred other notables, the applause burst out

heartily as if in recognition of the strange significance of his appearance there. His theme . . . . . heightened this significance. Du Bois handled his difficult and hazardous subject with absolute good taste, great moderation, and almost contemptuous fairness."—*N. Y. Nation*, July 3, 1890, p. 15.

"No history of the civil war will be worth reading, saving as fiction, until sectional prejudices are buried, and the spirit of Greely and Du Bois inspires its writer."—Kate Field in *Kate Field's Washington*, October 8, 1890, p. 225.

The feature of the morning session which attracted most attention was a paper upon the "Enforcement of the Slave Trade Laws," by W. E. B. Du Bois, a Rogers Memorial Fellow of Harvard University. Mr. Du Bois is a young colored man who speaks the purest English without a tinge of racial accent. His article embodied the researches of the Harvard Historical Society upon the slave trade. * * *. —*Washington, D. C. Post*, 31 Dec., 1891.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois, A. M., Fellow of Harvard University, read a scholarly and spirited paper upon the "Enforcement of the Slave Trade Laws:"

Dr. H. B. Adams of Johns Hopkins University, in report of Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association.

Three of the best papers presented to the Association were that on "Henry Clay, the First Political Speaker of the House," by Miss May Parker Follett, of the Harvard Annex, that upon "Governor William Leete and the absorption of New Haven into the Colony of Connecticut," by Bernard Steiner, William's College, Massachusetts, and the "Enforcement of the Slave Trade Laws," by W. E. B. Du Bois, a Rogers Memorial Fellow of Harvard University.

The article upon the "Enforcement of the Slave Laws" was written and read by a black man. It was thrilling when one could, for a moment, turn his thoughts from listening to think that scarcely thirty years have elapsed since

the war that freed his race, and here was an audience of white men listening to a black man—listening moreover, to a careful, cool, philosophical history of the laws which had not prevented the enslavement of his race. The voice, the diction, the manner of the speaker were faultless. As one looked at him, one could not help saying, Let us not worry about the future of our country in the matter of the race distinctions. —*Kate Foote, N. Y. Independent.* Jan., 1892, p. 11.

40-50-11a

From Dr. F. W. Taussig, Professor of Economics, Harvard University.

CAMBRIDGE, APRIL 12th, 1892.

Dear Sir:—

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois, who is an applicant, I believe, for aid from the Slater Fund, has held a graduate fellowship for two years in this institution, which of itself speaks for the rank which he has maintained with us. He is the ablest person of color I have come across, and is a person of ability by any standard. He has an excellent presence and address, works hard and conscientiously, and is in every way as good a candidate for the sort of aid he requests, as the Trustees of the Fund are ever likely to come across. Not only this, but an excellent candidate *per se*.

My letter has been delayed because of my absence from Cambridge since the 6th. I trust the delay will not prejudice Mr. Du Bois's case.

I am, with great respect,

Very Truly Yours,

F. W. TAUSSIG.

Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes.

From the Dean of the Faculty of Art and Sciences, Harvard University.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, April 11th, 1892.

Dear Sir,—

I understand that Mr. W. E. B. DuBois is an applicant for a Slater Scholarship, the assignment of which is to come before you as a Trustee of the Slater Fund. Mr. Du Bois graduated at Fiske University in 1888, and entered Harvard College as a Junior, graduating in 1890 with distinction.

For the last two years he has held a resident fellowship, and has been pursuing his studies in preparation for the degree of Ph. D. I was not acquainted with him while he was an undergraduate; but during the last two years have had frequent occasion for conferring with him, have heard some of his work, and have often conversed about him with those who were more particularly his instructors, and I am able to say that I regard him as a young man of exceptional capacity, of independent mind, fixed purposes and of strong resolution. His character while here has, so far as I know, been unblemished, and his general deportment has been such as to give me a very high opinion of him personally. The work which he has been carrying on, has been in the general field of political science, and with special reference to African slavery; and he has during the last year had in preparation a thesis on the "Suppression of the African Slave Trade," for which he has to my knowledge, carried on an extensive and successful research among original sources.

He will not come up for his degree during the present year, it being the opinion of his instructors that for the degree he still needs to carry on some work outside of his special subject; two years being, moreover, less than the time usually required for the degree of Ph. D.; but I think that all who know him here would join me in saying that the character and extent of his work so far is such as to make him a worthy candidate for any assistance which your Trustees can give him, and one whose use of such assistance is likely to reflect credit upon the trust, and to lead to permanent, good results.

CHAS. F. DUNBAR,
Dean of Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes.

The later part of the next month (June) Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois of Harvard College sails for Europe for one (probably two) year's study at Berlin, Heidelburg, Halle and Paris. Mr. Du Bois goes as a beneficiary of the Slater fund for freedmen, and the story of how the benefit was obtained is an interesting sequel to a student's career which has been a remarkable one in many respects and in fact the most conspicuously brilliant one that the race has produced. Not only did Mr. Du Bois make a good record at Harvard, but such as to win for himself successive scholarships, a commencement part at graduation, a fellowship, and the representation of Harvard College at the National

Historical Societies' meeting at Washington last winter; with all these honors, he stands conspicuous, not by color alone, but by marked and distinguished qualities of mind, and the story of his success in obtaining this his latest honor, we publish to-day for the benefit of our readers.

The story shows, for one thing, what persistent, intelligent effort, backed by worth can accomplish—for another thing it will be great gratification for those who read ex-President Hayes' speech in which he deplored the possibility of finding young colored men worthy of a European education, to know that the race has been vindicated.—*Boston Courant*, 21 May, 1892.

From the Dean of the Graduate School, Harvard University.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, June 22, 1892.

I desire to add to the formal certificate given Mr. Du Bois by the Secretary of the University, that Mr. Du Bois has been a distinguished student in the Graduate School for two years, and is hereby heartily commended to the kind offices of all to whom he may have occasion to apply.

JAMES MILLS PEIRCE,
Dean of the Graduate School.

From the President of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

June 25th, 1894.

Dear Sir:—

I am glad to hear from you, and of your plans and purposes. It will give me pleasure to say a word for you, if I should have the opportunity, * * * * *

Very Truly Yours,
D. C. GILLMAN.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

From Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University.

CAMBRIDGE, 15 APPIAN WAY, April 4, 1893.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:—

We highly approve of your course of study and congratulate you upon the unusual opportunities which you have enjoyed. I

never knew of an American student who in one semester got into close relations with so eminent a man.

Sincerely Your Friend,
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

From the Late ex-President Hayes, Chairman of the Trustees of the Slater Fund; (on occasion of my appointment to a travelling scholarship by the Board).

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, MADISON SQUARE, N. Y., April, 1892.

My Dear Sir:— * * * * * * * *

I am particularly pleased with this result and congratulate you upon it.

Sincerely,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Mr. Du Bois, Cambridge.

From the President of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

TROY, WINONA CO., MINN., Aug. 4th, 1894.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois, Ph.D.,
Great Barrington, Mass.,

* * * * * *

Your idea of getting a place in * * * * * University is a good one, and you can refer the authorities there to me if you wish. * * *

Most Truly Yours,
E. M. CRAVATH.

From Professor Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University.

BAR HARBOR, ME., July 14th, 1892.

My Dear Mr. Du Bois:

All that you do will interest me, and I shall be glad to think that I have had you and your work brought so near to me in college. I wish you a happy and useful career.

Very Truly Yours,
FRANCIS G. PEABODY.

40-52-11b

It is with peculiar pleasure that we make mention of Mr. Du Bois, who has returned to Great Barrington after two years' absence abroad. Those who heard this talented young man speak to the Sunday School of the Congregational Church last week, or who listened to his address on "Aspects of German Socialism" which he delivered before the Y. M. C. A., were impressed by his modest, manly bearing, as well as with his mental ability. Descended from a great-grandfather who fought against oppression in the war of the Revolution, born and bred in New England and with the culture and training which years of study can give, Mr. Du Bois is amply qualified to carry on a great work for his people. It is needless to say that wherever he goes he bears with him the best wishes of many friends in Great Barrington.—*Berkshire Courier*, Great Barrington, Mass., July 12, 1894.

What is without a doubt the greatest scholastic honor yet conferred upon a colored man in America by any institution worthy of the name, is the degree of Ph. D., which was bestowed upon Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois by Harvard last Wednesday.—*Boston Courant*, June 29, 1895.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois has acheived one of the grandest victories for his race in bringing back from Harvard its degree of Ph. D., in the line of Political Science, the first of its kind Harvard has ever conferred.—*Chicago Interior*, July 11, 1895, p. 942.

—x—

From Professor Shaler, Harvard University.

April 27, 1895.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
20 Flagg St., Cambridge.

My Dear Sir:—

I am very glad to hear that you have secured a scholarship from the Slater Fund which will enable you to work in Europe. Any assistance which I may have rendered to secure you this advantage has been gladly given and with the assurance that you would make good use of the opportunity.

Wishing you a success which you deserve, I remain,
Very Truly Yours,
N. S. SHALER.

From Hon. W. E. Russell, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June, 5th.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Mauer Street,
Berlin, Germany.

My Dear Sir:—

I have received your letter of May 23rd. I sympathize warmly with your purposes, and have forwarded your letter to the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Assistant Secretary of State, with a request that he give it careful consideration.

Very Truly Yours,
W. E. RUSSELL.

From Dr. Gustav Schmoller, Professor of Political Science at the University of Berlin, Germany.

BERLIN, W. Den 1 ten Maerz 1893.

Herr W. E. B. Dubois, aus Amerika, hat in diesem Wintersemester sowohl meine Vorlesung mit groessten Fleisse besucht, als an den Uebungen des staats wissenschaftlichen Seminars regelmaessig und mit grossen Erfolge theil, genommen. Er hat fuer das Seminar eine groessere wissenschaftliche Arbeit ueber die Veraenderungen in landwirthschaftlichen gross- und Kleinbetrieb in den Suedstaaten der Vereimgten Staaten geliefert, welche ebenso viel Fleiss und Sachkeuntniss, als algemeine nationaloekonomisches Wissen, bekundete.

PROF. DR. G. SCHMOLLER.

From Dr. Adolph Wagner, Professor of Political Science at the University of Berlin, Germany.

Herr E. B. Du Bois hat mir seine Arbeit ueber den landwirthschaftliche gross- und kleinbetrieb in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika im Manuscript mitgetheilt, die ebenso fleisig auf umfassenden studium beruhende, als umsichtige Arbeit, mir einen recht guten Eindruck gemacht.

* *

Die Arbeit liefert den Beweis, dass der Herr Talent und Fleiss besitzt, und seine Studienzeit in Deutschland gut angewendet hat. Es waere sehr erwuencht, wann ihm die Moeglichkeit gegeben wuerde, noch einige Zeit hier zu verweilen, um es zu einem aeusserer Abschluss seiner Studien, mittelst Erwerbung des Doctorgrades, zu bringen. Zu diesem zweck muss er, den in Deutschland geltenden Normen gemaess, eine gewisse laengere zeit auf deutschen Universitaeten zugebracht haben. Die genannte Arbeit wuerde ohne zweifel als Doctordessertation angenommen werden koennen.

DR. ADOLPH WAGNER, Ord. Professor der Staatswissenschaften an der Universitaet Berlin.

BERLIN, 28 Maerz, 1894.

From Hon. J. L. M. Curry, D. D., L L. D., Ex-Minister to Spain, the and General Agent of the Slater and Peabody Funds.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, 30th July, '94.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Great Barrington,
Dear Sir:—

* * * * * * * * * * *

I should like very much to have one so proficient engaged in one of our best schools, and I venture to suggest that you correspond with the Principals at * * * * * . Naturally the Slater Board will watch with sympathetic anxiety your future life.

Yours Truly,
J. L. M. CURRY.

[Du Bois]

40-Sd-1

IN GOD'S GARDENS.

O mist-blown Lily of the North,
A-bending southward in thy bloom,
And bringing beauty silver sown
And pale blue radiance of snows—

O fair white Lily, bowing low,
Above the dream-swept poppy's mouth,
Athwart the black and crimson South—
Why dost thou fear—why dost thou fear?

Lo! sense its sleep-sown subtle breath,
Where wheel in passioned whirl above
All lingering, luring love of love—
All perfume born of dole and death.

Cold ghost-wreathed Lily of the North,
When once thy dawning darkens there,
Come then with sunlight-sifted hair
And seek the haunting heaven of Night.

Where, over moon-mad shadows whirled,
The star-tanned mists dim swathe the sky
In phantasy to dream and die—
A wild sweet wedding of the World.

W. E. B. DuBois

Poetry

Published in The Crisis,
April 1912

1912. Lectures 1912 [DuBois]

January 1st,	New Rochelle	500	Colored
" " 5th,	Clinton High School	2000	white
" " 8th,	Vigilance Local Com.	25	Colored
" " 15",	Congregational Club, Hotel Martinique	200	white
" " 18th,	Church of the Crucifixion Philadelphia	200	Colored
" " 20th,	Twentieth Century Club,	200	white
" " 21st,	Braintree, Mass.	350	white
" " 21st,	Brockton, Mass. Baptist Church	250	colored
" " 22nd,	Clark University	250	white
" " 22nd,	Providence	200	colored
" " 23rd,	Newport R. I. Rev. Hindley	200	colored
February 2nd,	Y. W. C. A.	50	colored
" " 4th,	Mrs. Curtis Philadelphia	500	colored
" " 5th,	Mrs. Layton Manayunk Meeting	25	white
" " 6th,	Ethical Culture School	30	white
" " 9th,	Women's Municipal League	150	white
" " 12th,	Henry Geo. League Lincoln Dinner	100	white

1/60/35

February 15th,	Charles Street Church Mrs. Hanson		300 colored
March 19th	Charity Organization Society		
" 26th,	Painesville Ohio		300 mostly white
" 27th	Lorain Ohio		300 white
" 28th	South Bend, Ind.		300 mostly colored
" 29th,	Civic Club Indianapolis Ind.		50 colored
April 11th,	N. A. A. C. P. Baltimore		600 colored
" 14th,	Brooklyn Forum		75 white
" 19th	High School of Commerce		750 white
" 21st,	St. Johns Church Springfield, Mass.		400 mostly colored
" 22nd,	Wellesley College		500 white
" 22nd,	Middlesex Downs Club,		250 white
" 27th,	City Club Luncheon		250 white
" 28th	Ethical Society		300 mostly white
" 29th	N. A. A. C. P.		500 mostly colored
" 30th,	N. A. A. C. P. Hull House		500 mostly colored

1/20/36

April 30th,	N. A. A. C. P.	700 mostly colored
May 1st,	School of Civics & Philanthropy	50 white
" 1st,	Allinson Settlement	12 white
" 10th,	Dr. Cadman's Church Brooklyn	250 white
" 17th,	Amherst,	150 mostly white
" 21st,	Dr. V. Norton Jones	300 colored
" 26th,	St. Cyprian	500 colored
" 30th,	Hamilton, Va.	1000 colored
June 24th to July 15th,	Institute, W. Va.	15 lectures, 3000 colored
July 15th to August 1st,	Durham, N. C.	10 lectures 2500 colored
Nov. 3rd,	Socialist Branch	250 white
" 16th,	Cape Boulevard Socialist Club	150 white
" 17th,	Elmhurst, N. Y.	700 white
" 24th,	Philadelphia National Suffrage Convention	3000 white

160/37

Dec. 29th, Hampton Hall university — 50 white

" 30th, Baltimore Teachers' Association — 250 colored

72 lectures

12,925 — colored

12,542 — white

25,467

11 states

1/60/38

- New York - 19
- Pa - 4
- Mass. - 8
- R. Is. - 2
- Ohio - 2
- Ind - 2
- Md. - 2
- Del. - 7
- Va. - 1
- W. Va - 15
- N. Car. - 10

[Addams]

Engagements 1914

Church of Messiah —	Sun.	Jan. 4	— 8 P.M.
Annual Meeting Naacp —		" 5	
Board " "		" 6	— 4 P.M.
Emancipation Commission meeting		" 6	— 8 P.M.
Henry St. Settlement —		" 11	— 4 P.M.
Woman's Suffrage Party		" 12	— 8 P.M. Cooper Union
Emancipation Commission		" 13	— 8 " "
Women's Club, Chelsea, Mass		" 16	—
Maverick Church Bos.		" 18	— 7 " "
Minister's Meeting, "		" 19	—
Emancipation Commission		" 20	— 8 " "
Grace Universalist Church		" 25	— 8 " Lowell Mass
Marshall Hall Forum		" 25	— 4 " Melrose, "
Boston School Social Science		" 26	— 8
Woman's Club, Manchester, Mass		" 27	— 2:30
Rand School N.Y.C		" 31	— 8
White Plains — (Duggan)		Feb. 1	— 8
Montclair — (Carrie Bond)		6	— 8
Unitarian Church Phil. Pa.		8	— 8
Yorkville Forum — N.Y.C		15	— 8:15
Socialists — N.Y.C. (Boston Rd.		Mch. 29	— 8
Board Meeting — naacp —		Apr 17	— 4
" "		" 28	— 4
Music School Settlement Meeting		" 30	— 4:30
Board Naacp		May 28	— 4
" "		June 2	— 4

2/3/40

Board - NAACP — Nov. 4 — 4

" " — Dec 1 — 4

Yale - (Rogers) — Feb. 11 — 8

Dobbs Ferry " 22 — 4

Women's Political Union Mch 15 — 8

Pittsburgh (F. R. Clark) Apr 10 — 8 (300)

Storer College, Harpers Ferry W. Va. (200)

Harvard University — Apr. 14-15-16 — (1450)

Church of the Pilgrims " 19 — (200) 7:45 — Bklyn. N. Y.

NAACP Conference in Bal. " 23 —

Daily Temple " 27 — 350

2/3/41

Memphis May 10 — (2450)

Pine Bluff " 12 — 300

Hot Springs " 14 — 200 700

Ballentine Col. Camp Sedalia

Colored Orphanage " 22 — (Riverdale, N. J.)

Wilberforce University June 15 — [redacted]

Greenacre (Mass) July 12 —

Knoxville, Tenn. " 20 — (H. P. Corbin)

Owensboro, Ky " 22 —

Wilberforce University " 26 - Aug. 1 — 5 dates

Winnipeg, Canada Nov 1 — (5 Kalis)

St. Cyprian's Church Feb. 4 — (N. Y. C.)

St. Philip's " " 7 — (" " ")

" Mark's " " 8 — " "

YMCA, Manchester, N. H. — Nov. 15 —

- Portsmouth, N.H. (Barrett) Nov. 18
- Cleveland (Gilmore) Dec 7
Columbus (Barnes) " 9
- Neighborhood House
Cambridge, Mass " 12
- Chas. St. Church
Boston, Mass " 13

~~Columbia Univ.~~ ~~" 16~~

2/3/42

Lecture

LECTURE ITINERARY——Dr. Du Bois

March 30.....Columbia University.

April 17.....Waterbury, Connecticut.

April 18.....Cheyney, Pennsylvania.

April 30.....Howard University.

May 5.....Tuckahoe, New York. no fee

June 23.....Haverford, Pennsylvania.

2/5/110

1915 Lectures

21 Belgian Fund, Boston 500.

Feb.

23 - Phil. - Natl. Federation Religious Liberals 500
16 - Bluefield W. Va — 400
17 - Huntington " " — 300
200
50
19 - City club Cleveland 100

June

500
2 - Cape May N.J. - Public Schools' - 24 - Bos - Mass - 200
29 - Englewood - " " 200 ~~7 - Yale Pa.~~ Harvard Class

May

30 - Faneuil Hall Bos Mass - 1000
31 - Whitman Fellowship - N.Y. 250

Mch.

14 - Somerville, Mass - 500 ~~- 26 - Bal Md.~~
22 - Socialist Press Club - 300

Oct

18 - Phil. - 400 ~~21 - Phil.~~
~~26 - Wash.~~

Aug.

6 - Richmond Va - 750

2/5/71

Nov.

18 } Wash 500
19 } 250
5 E. Orange. 500
7 Somerville Mass. - 400

16 - Socialist Press Club - 300
25 - St Marks Church NYC - 750

Dec.

4 - Rochester - NY - City Club - (200)
18 - New Review - - (200)

2/5/12

Apr.

30 - Kingston - Jamaica 100 - 1 - Grove Street NYC 150

Sep.

Wash Pageant - 11 Speeches - 6000

2/17/13

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 9 Board 3:30 p m	This Week 9-15 Shopping Music School Proof.	This Month Dec	1917
M 10	Next Week 16-22	Next Month Jan Durham Com.	1918
T 11		Feb Durham com.	
W 12 Civic club 8:15	Week After Next 23-29 Xmas Conference	Mch Lecture - Youngstown	
T 13		Apr Lecture - Tapley	
F 14	30-5 Indianapolis 30,31 Crisis	May	
S 15	6-12 Crisis	June	
		July	
		Aug	
		Sept	

2/17/4

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S Nov 11 ~~NAACP Bd—3~~ ~~ISS 8:15~~	**This Week** 11-17 Crisis proof Durham Commission	**This Month** Nov.	1917
M 12 NAACP Bd: 3 ISS: 8:15 Calendar	**Next Week** 18-24 Rochelle	**Next Month** Dec. Conference 26-29 30 & 31 Bond	
T 13 X		Jan.	1918
W 14 Civic Club 8:15	**Week After Next** 25-1	Feb.	
T 15 X	Dec 2-8	Mch.	
F 16		Apr. Lecture - Mrs. Tapley	
S 17	Dec 9-15	May	
		June	
		July	
		Aug.	

2/17/5

Memoranda of W. E. B. Du Bois

Day

S 7. S. S. Oct 26 28
Civic Club 4-7 -28
Mrs. Day - dinner & evening - 28

M Oct 29 Cook, Room 9.31 - 2 p.m.

T Oct 30
League of Small Nat. - 2:30
- banquet 7 P. M.

W Oct 31

T Nov 1
Proctor

F Nov 2 Editorials

S Nov 3 Men of Month & Color Packet

Week

This week Oct 28 - Nov 3
Durham Commission Letters
Souls of White Folk (Darkwater)
Crisis

Next week Nov 4 - 10
Sargeant - 3 P. M. - 4
Calender to press - 10
Palace Casino - 5
Darkwater - mornings

Week after next Nov 11 - 17
Dictaphone installment - 15
Durham Commission 10 - 22

Nov 18 - 24
Rochester - 23
Durham Commission 18 - 22
Crisis Prospectus

Nov 25 - Dec 1

Month

This month Oct

Next Month Nov.

Dec.
Conference 26 - 30
Durham com 5 - 22

Jan.

Feb.

Mch.

Apr. Lecture for Mrs. Tabley

May

June

July

Year

1917

1918

2/17/6

Memoranda of W. E. B. Du Bois

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S Oct 14	This week, Oct 14-20 Xmas conference plans Finish calendar Jones book Book of essays Pageant	This Month Oct. ~~Book of Essays.~~ Cards - visit + Xmas Durham Commission	This year 1917
M 15 - Miss Cooper 1-5 memorandum on secretary. - Jones book assemble essays D.C. Letters. - P.O. Statement	Next week Oct 21-27 ~~Sargent's Shades, 21~~ Washington 23 Calendar	Next Month Nov Rochester - 23 Oklahoma 15 Dec conference 26-30	
T 16	Week after Next Oct 28 - Nov 3 League of Subject Nat. 29, 30, 31 Nov 1 - Mr Proctor	Jan Feb Mch Apr	1918
W 17 DARKWATER Pageant	Nov. 4-10 Calendar to Press. Palace casino 5	May June	
T 18 Cooperation		July	
F 19	NOV. 11-17	Aug	
S 20		Sept	

2/17/7

Memoranda of W.E.B. Du Bois

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR.
S Oct. 7 7 N.A.A.C.P. Board	This week Oct. 7–13	This month Oct. Visiting cards + Xmas cards	This year. 1917
M 8 N.A.A.C.P. Board – 4	Next week 14 – 20 Yolande's Birthday – 14 Xmas Conference	Next month Nov. Rochester lecture, 23 Durham commission, 11-24, 24	
T 9		Dec. Crisis Durham C 9	
W 10 Civic Club Board – 8:15	Week after next 21 – 27 Meeting at Sargeant's Studio-21 Washington – 23 Virginia, 21 – 28	Jan. 1918	1918
T 11 Music School Settlement 4:30 138 E. 94 St Cannon's – lecture – 8 Clip sheet Independent article Yolande's books	Oct. 28 to Nov. 3 Virginia 28 – 3	Feb.	
F 12 Holiday	Nov. 4 – 10 Crisis 10 – Calendar to press	Mch.	
S 13 Yolande's party Jones' book		Apr.	
		May	
		June	
		July	
		Aug.	

2/17/10

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 23	This Week 23-29	This Month Dec	1917
M 24 Candy, Marshmallows Stamps, tree set up – Victor record	Next Week 30 - Jan 5 Crisis	Next Month Jan South – Darkwater	1918
T 25 Xmas day	Week After Next 6 - 12 Darkwater	Feb South – Darkwater	
W 26 Buy Calendar. National Liberty Council 8.30 . Report for Conference + charts – Crisis	Jan 13-19 Boston + South –	Mch South – Darkwater.	
A 27 Conference + Crisis Ethnic culture.	Jan 20-26. South –	Apr	
F 28 Conference + Crisis Theatre		May	
S 29 – Leave at 2.04 for Indpls.		June	
		July	
		Aug	
		Sept	

File
Dr Barr

Xmas Cards
1917

2/10/23

~~R Johnson~~

/ Allison

Baker

/ Dill

/ R Johnson

/ JW

Hall

Jarvis

C W. Anderson

/ Burnside

Dc. / Jas Anderson

Boulé men

Mrs Gerke Smith

Chambers

Bond

/ Trotman

/ Bulkeley

/ D. Johnson

/ " Walker

Adelle

Webster

/ Echomburg

/ 39. Bell

/ Somerville

/ Anna Jones, Dr Jones

& 3 girls Jones

/ Chestnut / Glenn Walker Mr & Mrs W T Norris

/ Fuller Colored Mrs Jackson

/ ~~R~~ DC Norman Mrs Mrs Stone

/ Mary Connell Savannah

~~Dr Th~~

/ Fansets

/ Davidson

/ Mrs Parks

/ Terrell

/ Means Grimke & Mrs G.

Dc. / R Miller

~~Dr~~

/ LB Moore

/ GW Cook

/ Clifford

/ G D Johnson

/ Glenn

/ Williams

/ S D Brown - Chi

Dr / Ella Clay - 2nd

/ Mitchell

/ RR Wright

21/0/34

Augusta Laney
/ Nickey
/ Turner
m D waller
- Lee
Stokes
- Day
Wanton
/ Mrs Ware
- Ruth
- Col Young
- Downing
/ Burdette
/ Mrs Williams a/c
- Swift
/ Miss K Johnson a/c
80 Ruckers
- Gaines a/c
/ Mrs Hare
~~Frobles~~
Burnett Herbert
- W P Dabney

5 Plain St Elmtrees 2 st

/ Leslie Hall
- Dr H P Phillips
/ Havens

/ Trimble

/ Richardson
Sarah Young
/ Chief, St Louis
greening
- Overington
Daniel
Morgan
/ Wright
/ Padgett
- Adams
~~Gunn~~
/ Webster
- Wanwick
/ Towns
- Coates

Amelia King
- n (quilt colleg) Howe
- Palmer
Bunch
- Perry
- Pace
- Gibson
63 Herndon

/ Crawford Swain
- Dr Hogan Shillers
/ Mrs Ruffin
A Werner

Chamberlain Frank Shuter Smith
Frank Shuter Smith
n Meagher

Dr & Mrs Smith
1513. 9— Avenue
Huntington.
West Virginia.

Miss Isabel M. Hervey
& Mrs Hanna
Heathmere
The Avenue
Petersfield, Hants.
England

2/10/35

Dr & Mrs Palmer

Dr. & Mrs. R. R. Johnson
902 Lafayette Ave
Brooklyn.

Mr. & Mrs. P. Bond.
140 Seaton Place. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

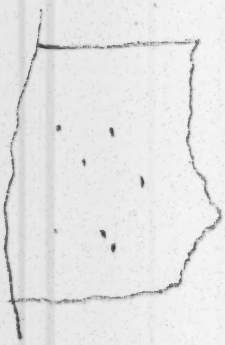
Mr. & Mrs. H. Wright
754 W. 9— St.,
Des Maines, Iowa.

Mrs. A. W. Huntan
575 Greene Ave
Brooklyn

Mr. & Mrs. J Chamberlain,
452 W. 150— St.,
New York.

(over)

*Mr. + Mrs. Stokes
2054 Highland Place
Indianapolis
Ind.



Dr. & Mrs Bently
529 East 41st St.,
Chicago

Mr & Mrs Swan
389 Orchard St.,
New Haven.
Conn.

2/10/36

Mr & Mrs Burch
292 West Mitchell St.,
Atlanta

Miss Florance L. Walker
40 West 136 St.,
New York.

Mr. & Mrs. Conrad Norman
1319 Bristol St.,
Bronx
New York.

Mr. & Mrs. Trottman
583 Franklin Avenue
Brooklyn.

~~Mrs~~ & Miss King
182 Chestnut Street
Atlanta

Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Jones
114 Essex St.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dr Frances Haggan,
Hillview, Squires Lane
Finchley, North,
London, England.

Dr & Mrs Spiller
63 South Hill Park
Hampstead, N.W.,
London, England.

Miss A.W. Werner
86 Abby Road Mansions
St. Johns' Wood, N.W.,
London, England.

The Misses Aldridge
2 Bedford Gardens
Kensington,
London, England.

Mr & Mrs Alcindor
Westbourne Park Road West
Bayswater,
London, England.

Mrs F.L. McGhee
665 University Ave.
St Paul, Minn.

Mr & Mrs Morgan
265 Prospect St.,
Cambridge, Mass

Du Bois - Personal

XIV

[1918]

Cardozo

34-1-119

The Loving Cup presented to me on my Fiftieth Birthday by the Branches of the N.A.A.C.P. came as a joyful surprise. I wish to extend to the contributing Branches my heart felt thanks and deep appreciation of their kindness.

The cup was presented to me Monday night, February 25, at a birthday dinner given me by a few friends at the Civic Club. It was greatly admired by all who saw it.

1868
50
18

3/14/20

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 1	This Week ~~8–14~~ 1–7	This Month Sept.	1918
M 2		Next Month Oct. Dark water Mr. Dill's vacation. ~~Crisis~~ Ed. Petty Cash	Cyclopedia Africana
T 3 – 300th anniversary – Peabody letter. – life & insurance.	Next Week ~~15–21~~ 8–14 9 Board meeting Crisis Proof Crisis Calendar ▷ ~~Xmas Card~~ Pictures framed Plan Crisis for November	Nov	
W 4 – Cooperation – Board members & college suspects	Week After Next ~~22–28~~ 15–21 Plan crisis Clippings & J.F.	Dec	
T 5 – Horizon Shepherds report Pageant (Y.W.C.A)	~~29–Oct 5~~ 22–28 Darkwater	Jan	1919
F 6 Horizon. Darkwater		Feb	Novel Short stories Plays.
S 7 Horizon ready.	~~Oct 6–12~~ 29–Oct 5 Crisis	Mch	
		Apr.	
		May	
		June	

3/14/21

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 8.

M 9 Physician @ 10
Reports
Lunch @ 1
Board @ 4
Music S. @ 8

T 10 Pictures framed
Clippings for J. F.
Calendar & Xmas C.
Agents' Own

W 11 War Relief @ 4
Cover C @ 8:15
J. Campbell @ 2:15

T 12 Victrola bill
Delaware W. Gap.

F 13

S 14

WEEK

This Week 8-14
12-18 Intercol-Soc.
Crisis
Cooperation
Tercentenary

Next Week 15-21
12-18 Vacation
Darkwater

Week After Next 22-28
Darkwater

29- Oct 5
Crisis

Oct 6-12
Crisis

MONTH

This Month Sept
Darkwater

Next Month Oct
Darkwater

Nov
Durham Commun

Dec
Durham Com.

Jan

Feb

Mch

Apr.

May

June

YEAR

1918

1919
Novel
Stories
Plays
Cooperation
Tercentenary

3/14/22

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 22 Brownis Church ~~welcom 4 p m~~	This Week 22–28 Dentist Crises Cooperation Tercentenary (invitations) Darkwater	This Month Sept Darkwater	1918
M 23 ~~Oldsmobile, 1–4~~ welcom 4 p m Lunch, 1 p m.	Next Week 29–005 Crises Darkwater (Oct 1, Englewood) Miss Carroll	Next Month Oct Darkwater	
T 24 Oldsmobile, 1–4.		Nov Durham Conn.	
W 25 Pratts, 4 p m.	Week After Next 6–12 Darkwater	Dec Durham Conn.	
T 26 M. Lafayette.	13–19 Darkwater (Oct 19 Tercentenary)	Jan	1919 Novel Stories Plays Cooperation Tercentenary
F 27 Tercentenary suggestions		Feb Cooperation + lectures	
S 28	20–26 Crises Darkwater (22 Comb Needs?)	Mch	
		Apr.	
		May	
		June	

3/14/24

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 6 Tercen reminders	This Week 6-12	This Month October	1918
	Calendar	Darkwater	
M 7	Picture frames	Next Month Nov.	
	Note book	Durham	
	Next Week 13-19	Dec.	
T 8	Ter-cen.		
	Yolande.	Jan	1919
	Board meeting- Report		Novel
		Feb Coop. & Lectures	Stories
W 9 Beekman	Week After Next 20-26		Plays
		Mch	Cooperation
T 10 Lunch			Tercentenary
		April	
	27-2		
F 11 Check - 552.78		May	
		June	
S 12 Victrola	3-9		
		July	

QUARTER

Personal Money drawn

Sept 24 — $6
30 - 10
30 - 3.26
Oct 4 - 1.70

3/14/25

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 13	This Week 13-19 Calendar Picture frames Note book Ter-cen. Yolande	This Month Oct Darkwater	1918
M 14 Board Lunch	Next Week 20-26	Next Month Nov Durham	
T 15 Oxford dictionary	Week After Next 27-2	Dec	
W 16	Nov 3-9	Jan Ter-cen.	1919 Novel Stories Plays Coop. Ter-cen.
T 17		Feb Coop. & Lectures	
F 18 Jordan's statistics		Mch	
S 19	10-16	Apr	
		May	
		June	
		July	

DARKWATER

XIV

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 20	This Week 20–26 Yer cent & Cook Darkwater	This Month Oct Darkwater	1918
M 21 Yer-cen.	Next Week 27–2 Crisis Pictures – Proctor 37 aces East	Next Month Nov Durham	
T 22 Literature		Dec Durham.	
W 23 Yer cen & Cook	Week After Next 3–9 Crisis	Jan Yercen.	1920 Novel & Stories Plays Cook Yer-cen
T 24 Literature	10–16 Durham	Feb Cook. & Lectures	
F 25 Literature		Mch	
S 26 Yer cent & Cook Crisis	17–23 Durham.	Apr	
		May	
		June	
		July	

3/30/56

3/14/23

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 29	This Week 29–5 — Dentist — Crisis — Coop. — Calendar — Tercent. Darkwater	This Month October Darkwater	1918
M 30	Next Week 6–12	Next Month Nov Durham.	
T 1 — Englewood		Dec Durham	
W 2 — Auto @ 4	Week After Next 13–19 Yolande Miss Carroll Tercent. dinner 19	J.	1919 Novel Stories Plays Cooperation Tercentenary
T 3 — Auto @ 4	20–26 Lectures(?)	F. Coop. – Lectures	
F 4 — Auto @ 4		M	
S 5	27–2	A	
		M.	
		J.	
		J	

3/14/26 1

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
ST. 7. 55 - 7, 8, 9, 10	This Week Nov 7 - 16	This Month Nov Durham	
M 11		Next Month Dec Durham.	
T 12	Next Week 17 - 23		
W 13	Week After Next 24 - 30		
T 14			
F 15	Dec 1 - 7.		
S 16	8 - 14		

Du Bois - Personal

3/14/29

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 7.5.5., 15, 16, 17 History Cook. Printing Ter.-Cen postals Darkwater Africa letters	This Week 15–23 History Africa Tercentenary Darkwater	This Month Nov	History Cooperation Tercentenary Darkwater Durham Africa — France.
M 18 Plans Moving letters	Next Week 24–30 28 Thanksgiving	Next Month Dec	
T 19 Darkwater		Jan.	History Novel Stories Play
	Week After Next 1–7 Dec.		
T 21	8–14		
F 22			
S 23	15–21		

SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS OF BEARER.

W. E. B. Du Bois

(Signature of bearer, to be affixed immediately upon receipt of passport.)

70 Fifth ave, New York, N.Y.

(Bearer's address in the United States.)

G. Morgan, Harjes & Co.,

(Bearer's foreign address.)

Paris, France

RENEWALS.

An American citizen residing in a foreign country and desiring the extension of the validity of his passport should make application therefor to the nearest American diplomatic or consular office.

VERIFICATION BEFORE RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

This passport should be verified by an American diplomatic or consular officer in or near the city from which the holder starts on his return trip to the United States, and also by such officer in the country from which the holder proceeds direct to the United States.

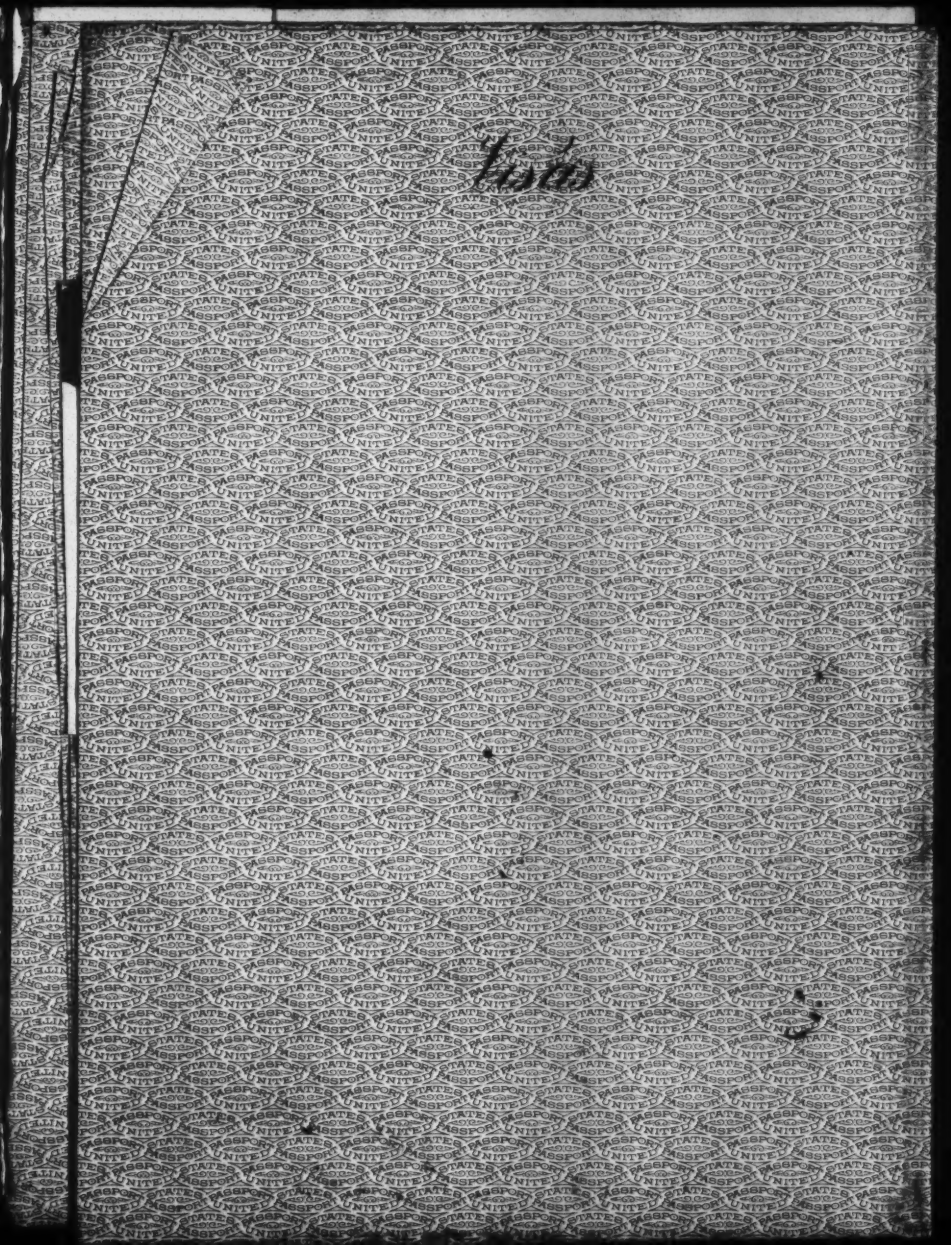
1—722

Marie [illegible] Arrond 3 bout Lucie

TICKET [illegible] PAIN

En 24-2 au 24-3 1913

49-8-2


UNITED STATES PASSPORT

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PASSPORT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request all whom it may concern to permit

W. E. B. Du Bois

a citizen of the United States, safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give him all lawful aid and protection.

This passport is valid for use only in the following countries and for objects specified, unless amended by

Great Britain and France — Newspaper Correspondent

NAME OF COUNTRY — OBJECT OF VISIT

The bearer is accompanied by

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of State at the City of Washington, the 30th day of November in the year 1918 and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty third.

Robert Lansing.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION

Age 51 years	Mouth mustached
Height 5 ft 7 in	Chin bearded
Forehead high	Hair black-gray
Eyes brown	Complexion dark
Nose straight	Face full-round
Distinguishing marks	
Place of birth Great Barrington Mass.	
Date of birth February 23, 1868	
Occupation Editor	

W E B Du Bois

SIGNATURE OF BEARER

W. E. B. Du Bois

This is to certify that the above named photograph bears a likeness, and is a likeness of the person to whom this passport was issued. In witness whereof the Department of State has caused its seal to be affixed upon the photograph.

PHOTOGRAPH OF BEARER

No. 49576

AMENDMENTS, EXTENSIONS, AND SURRENDER.

THIS PASSPORT IS VALID FOR A PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS AND EXPIRES MAY 20 1919 UNLESS PREVIOUSLY RENEWED. IT IS SUBJECT TO RENEWAL FOR TWO PERIODS OF SIX MONTHS EACH.

THIS PASSPORT MUST BE SURRENDERED TO A CUSTOMS OFFICER UPON THE RETURN OF THE HOLDER TO THE UNITED STATES.

VISAS.

LE PORTEUR DU PRÉSENT PASSEPORT

NÉ A Barrington Etats Unis

DE NATIONALITÉ AMÉRICAINE PAR Naissance

Père Américain

SE REND AUTOUR A SE RENDRE EN FRANCE

à Paris (& la Front)

NEW YORK, LE 1.12.18

PR. LE CONSUL GÉNÉRAL,
ET PAR AUTORISATION,

Malet

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DE FRANCE
NEW YORK.

NEW YORK
QUITTCE No 240
DATE 1.12.18
TARIF ANS 18 f
OBS 14
20 f — c
PERCU $4
pour taxe

Vu : au passage
Brest, le 9-12-1918
Le Commissaire spécial

VISAS.

SEEN

DEC - 1 1918

CUSTOMS PORT OF NEW YORK U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

CONTROL OFFICER

VISAS.

2834

Visé à Paris

Le Havre

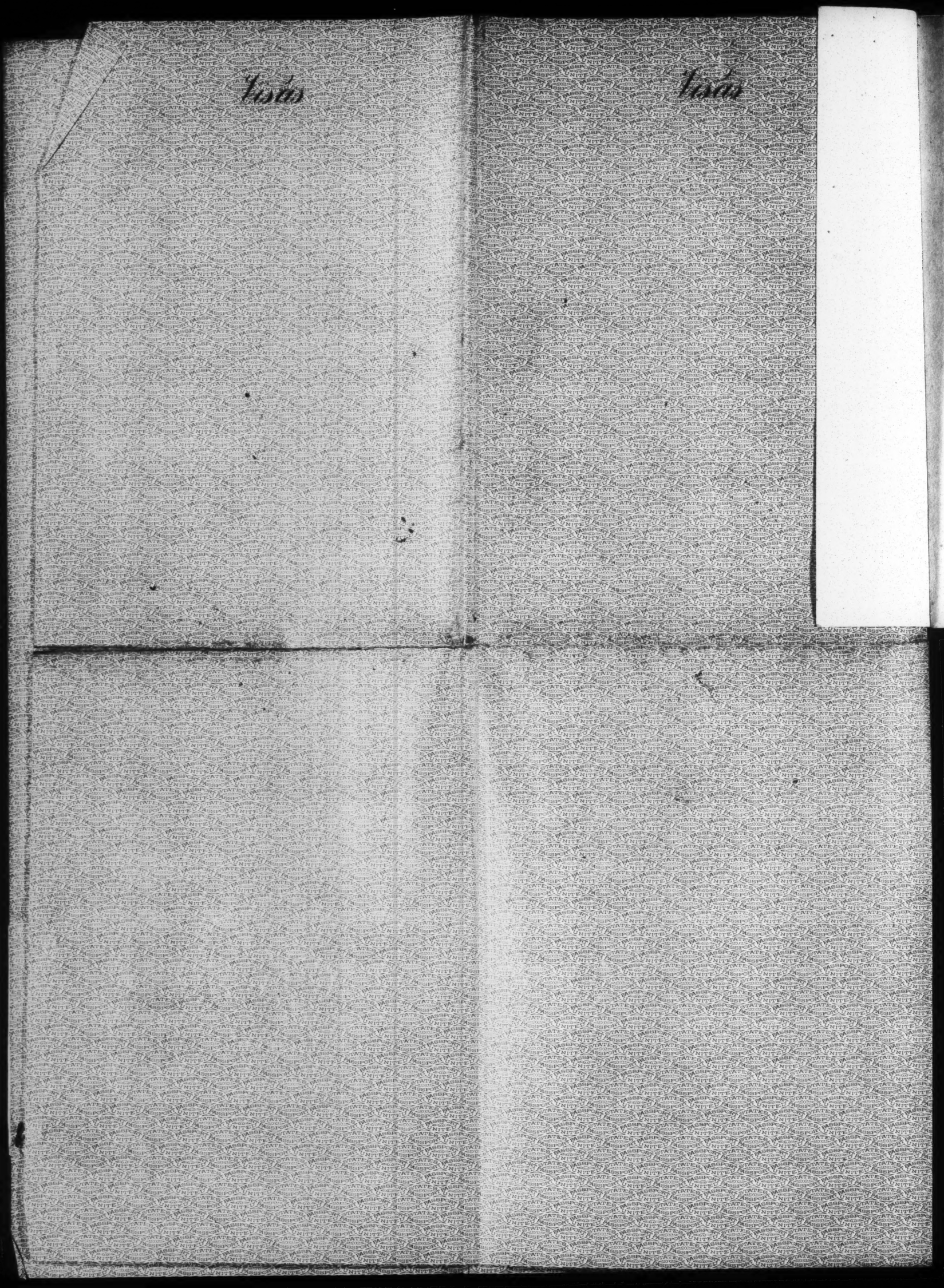
Le

4053

Le Havre

March 22, 19

Returning home



The document herewith enclosed is an American passport.

Le document ci-inclus est un passport américain .

El documento incluso es un pasaporte americano.

Il documento qui accluso è un passaporto americano.

O documento incluso n'isto é un passaporte americano.

Documentul aiçi inchis este un pasaport american.

Die hierin eingeschlossene Urkunde ist ein amerikanischer Reisepass

De hierin ingeslotene oorkonde is een Amerikansch pas.

Det häri innéslutna dokumentet är ett amerikanskt pass.

Det heri indeslutne Dokumentet er et amerikansk Pas.

Załączony w tym dokument jest amerykański paszport.

Az ide mellékelt okirat egy americai útlevél.

Приложенный при семъ документъ американскій паспортъ.

Τὸ ἔγκλειστον ἔγγραφον εἶνε ἀμερικανικόν διαβατήριον.

דער איינגעשלאָסענער דאָקומענט איז אַן אמעריקאַנער פּאַספּאָרט.

هذه التذكرة في باسبورت أميركاني

此是美國護照

是ハ亞米利加合衆國旅券ナリ

(DuBois)

Denver, Colorado.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Knowing my keen interest in the matter Mr. Shillady has wired me that the consensus of opinion was against the editor of the CRISIS entering into the Information Department of the Government. I am most relieved at the decision and I think you are probably glad of it. Of course, if the Government makes a demand you may have to obey, but as you suggested you might go into the work expecting it to be one thing and find that it had to be quite another. I believe that the southern attitude is inimical to the advancement of any Negro in any higher walk of life. I think they are like a stone wall on that matter.

2/17/28

Mary W. Ovington

Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In this crisis in our National Association when you are called upon to make an important decision, I wish to assure you that whichever way you decide I have implicit confidence in your loyalty to the race and to the great cause to which you have so far given your life.

While many are criticising you for requesting us in your recent editorial to forget our special grievances while this war lasts, I suspend judgment even on that, until I know why you said it and why you think it. Then, too, left in its setting, I do not think that it should be taken too literally. Though THE CRISIS can ill afford to lose you, I bid you God speed if you choose something else for the time being, believing that you heart is true to the cause.

Observation and experience have taught one that one can fight more effectively from within than from without, and you may see where you can do more within our military organization than without.

With all good wishes,

Ida Gibbs Hunt.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Immediately upon hearing of the meeting last evening I wrote you a long letter, but upon reflecting to the effect that you probably would not care for so fulsome an account of my personal viewpoint and state of feeling. I desisted, and kept the first letter but send just a line to say that I firmly believe in your integrity of purpose and judgment. Your powers for judging situations are superior to our and we should abide by it. Somebody has started this unpleasant sentiment, but I feel that with reflection they will regain normal and see more clearly. I am sorry for the sake of the multitude that you have sacrificed yourself to--that they should for a short while prove so unworthy. I know that you have only a feeling of great sorrow and compassion for them in their blindness.

Georgia Johnson.

2/17/29

Boston, Mass.

My dear Du Bois:

Thanks for your prompt reply to my note.

In regard to advice on the delicate problem you are up against, it is difficult to give specific advice at long range. But this incident that came to my attention may help. A very able man had volunteered his services to the Government and had gone to France when he was rendering as a volunteer citizen services of the highest value.

The Government offered him a high commission with rank and salary, etc. He declined it because he could render a more effective service as a private citizen than as an official. If he accepted a commission he would be under orders--would be bound by official etiquette and red-tape and could not act on his own instructions or criticise his superior officers. As a private citizen he could act more freely, more effectively.

It would be my judgment that if you accepted a Government commission your hands would be tied. Futhermore you would lose your influence in the community. The row in Washington illustrates that. As a private citizen, patriotically volunteering your services to the commission unit--using your great periodical, using your great influence with your associates for furthering the national cause, you can render the highest service. That would be my judgment on general principles.

2/17/20

This war has got to be won by volunteers--men and women who voluntarily come forward and put their special talents at the service of civilization. The immediate problem before us is that of inspiring our twelve million fellow colored citizens with that volunteer spirit--a peculiar difficult task for it has got to be accomplished in spite of the indifference or opposition of the national authorities.

I, personally, believe that you could do more to over come that opposition as well as to inspire that volunteer spirit in your present position than in Government employ--but I may be mistaken.

George G. Bradford.

Washington, D. C.

My dear Du Bois:

I am writing to tell you that I stand squarely with those others of your friends and supporters here in Washington who believe thoroughly that your present commanding position as editor of the most influential and useful organ ever conducted by our race should not be abandoned by you unless in you judgment the change offers you a wider opportunity for more useful service in a cause to which you have so successfully dedicated your splendid powers.

Your work on THE CRISIS has unmistakably set you apart as one specially qualified in an unuaual way for doing the great work that must needs be done at this time in directing the attention of the whole white world to its shameful attitudes towards the whole colored world. And this great work must not be abandoned. Not only this, but it must be kept up to its greatest efficiency.

2/17/27

I do not believe we have another man among us so finely endowed as is yourself for this stupendous task. And even if you think you see in the new field, to which rumor has it you are about to be called that greater opportunity for still higher service you must know how difficult it is going to be to bring your present constituency to see it in that light. Will not that very fact ~~mix~~ imitate to an appreciable degree against the full effectiveness of this new service? Furthermore, this new field is at best merely an experiment, while the old field is an achievement. May not some other man do aswell in the new field? But what other man can successfully continue the old? There considerations are presented to you as the earnest reflections of a friend who is anxious that no possible misstep of judgment shall now occur to mar the really meritorious ~~program~~ program of work to which you have already set yourself with such fine ability, such splendid courage, and such notable success.

H. E. Baker

(DuBois)

COPY

July 16, 1918.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

Please accept my hearty congratulations upon your recent appointment as captain in the Intelligence Department of the United States Army.

I shall deeply regret, however, should said appointment necessitate your resigning the editorship of the CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

Byron Gunner,
Hillburn, N.Y.

2/17/26

July 15, 1918.

Dear Sir:

Appreciating your service through the CRISIS, to our race, as well as to the people of the United States and the world at large, I know I must speak the sentiments of thousands when I say do not resign as Editor of the CRISIS to accept a position in the Army. An inteliigent, brave and living voice, such as you have been giving for us, and to all mankind through the CRISIS, is worth infinitely more to us and humanity than anything that can come from the memory of a dead hero. Please stick to the CRISIS.

Yours respect.,

Geo. W.J.Brown
2324 E. 36 St.
Cleveland, Ohio.

3/7/52

CONFÉRENCE DE LA PAIX

CERCLE FRANÇAIS DE LA PRESSE ÉTRANGÈRE

80, Avenue des Champs-Élysées (Tél. : ÉLYSÉES 53-00 à 03)

Le Président et le Comité du **Cercle Français de la Presse Étrangère** *vous prient de bien vouloir honorer de votre présence le Concert :*

CHANSONS ET DANSES DE FRANCE

qui sera offert dans la Salle des Fêtes du Cercle, le Samedi 1er Mars 1919, à 21 heures 15.

LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL : E. DIBIE.

LE PRÉSIDENT : Jean DUPUY.

Mr W. E. B. Dubois.

La présente invitation, servira de carte d'entrée.
Elle n'est valable que pour *deux* personnes (Les Dames sont admises).
La tenue de soirée est de rigueur.

317/48

1919

CONFÉRENCE DE LA PAIX

1919

CERCLE FRANÇAIS
DE LA
PRESSE ÉTRANGÈRE

80, Avenue des Champs-Élysées, Paris (VIIIe)

TÉLÉPHONE: ÉLYSÉES 53-00 À 03

Nom et Prénoms du Membre: Mr. Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
Nationalité: American
Journal représenté: The Crisis
Date d'admission au Cercle: 27 Janvier 1919

Signature de l'Intéressé: W.E.B. Du Bois

Signature du Président:

MEMBRE ADMIS

CETTE CARTE EST RIGOUREUSEMENT PERSONNELLE

N° D'ENREGISTREMENT 104

[DuBois]

D 5-17

LE CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

POUR LA

PROTECTION DES INDIGÈNES D'AFRIQUE ET DES PEUPLES D'ORIGINE AFRICAINE

Février 19, 20, 21, au Grand Hôtel, Boulevard des Capucines, Salle 181

BUREAU A L'HOTEL DE MALTE

63, RUE RICHELIEU, SALON N° 45

TÉLÉPHONE GUT. 0.98

COMITÉ

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PRÉSIDENT

M. LE DOCTEUR W. E. B. DU BOIS
SECRÉTAIRE

M. E. F. FREDERICKS

MME IDA GIBBS HUNT
SOUS-SECRÉTAIRE

VISIBLE DE 10 HEURES A 6 HEURES

3/1514

Répondu le 2 mars 1919 pour copie de lettre

PARIS, LE 26 fevrier 1919

Monsieur,

Je m'interesse grandement aux soldats noirs de l'armée américaine. Je sais que beaucoup d'entre eux ont séjourné dans votre voisinage. Voudriez-vous avoir l'amabilité de me faire savoir comment ils se sont conduits? S'ils ont bien agi ou s'ils se sont rendus coupables de crimes?

Je vous serais très obligé de me fournir ces quelques renseignements.

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur, avec mes remerciements anticipés, mes bien sincères salutations.

W. E. B. DuBois

[1919 C?]

When religion is faith & even superstition — I have respect But when faith ceases & one is filled with unreasoning anger

Let us be frank with ourselves: This world is topsy-turvy — The wisest man is a fool. & many fools are currently wise

WILL YOU SUBSCRIBE $1.00

and become an

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

of the

MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT?

3/16/17

WEST 131st STREET

[MAY 1919?]

Chestnut B & L Ass.

Book No 3596

5 shares stock 58th

Alice 13 Days

Pageant beginning. May 1919

15th & Chestnut

Philadelphia

Packard Bldg

What is estimating

Nov 1 1928 - 82.10

20

9-7 37-350

DuBois

[illegible]

A PARIS

Au RESTAURANT NÉGRE AMERICAIN

41-15D-19

HORS D'OEUVRE — BULLETS —

POTAGE — RAT'S TAIL —

ENTRÉE — FISH EYES — SAUTÉ

ROTI — MULE —

ENTREMENT — ONIONS —

DESSERT — SKY ROCKETS

AFTER EFFECTS — ?

LISTEN TO MY TALE OF WOE !

PLENTY OF CUSHIONS —

BUT RESERVE THE LOWER

RIGHT HAND CORNER —

FOR WHO ? —

"Ships that pass in a night"
Thos. J. Calloway

"Every cloud has a silver lining"
Ella M. Murphy

Remember me 'tis all I ask
But should remembrance
prove a task
Forget me!
Adrienne E. Herndon

Laugh, and the world laughs
with you,
Weep, and you weep alone —
Ida Kemp Warrick

"Sleepon"
Samuel E. Salem

And all the world seemed
glad
Vera D. Little

[W.E.B. DuBois - NOTE]

There is a world wide color line.

It rides behind poverty &c

Its methods are old

It is the gavel & molten stream

It refuses & recognizes Confusion

It is a religion

It is strength

It must be fought

It must be studied.

It must be attacked now

3/17/81

(1)

[DuBois] [1919?]

Dec 1 — $1500.00
Feb 15 — 500.00
$2000.00

Total

Passage	110.00
On boat	15
Brest, Dec 8-9	21.
Paris	
Room, Dec 10 - Jan 22	100.00
Board Dec 10 - Jan 22	294.00
Travel	
Paris & Laval & R	35
Paris & le Mans & R	50
" " Brest	62
" " Dompierre	70
" " Mayenne	40
" " Battle fem't	75
Room Jan 22 - March 22	400.00
Board Jan 22 - March 22	282.00
Congress	450.00
Clerical help &c	175
Meals	150
Passage	125
On boat	13
	2107.
Laundry	36

30-29-31

42
42
500
42
7
294 2
3

25
50
32
107

7

1500

2000
750
$1250

105

294
2,282
$576

35
50
62
70
40
75
332

[W.E.B DuBois?]

1. ARM STRETCHING - (20)
2. SHOULDER STRAIGHTENING - (20)
3. NECK AND SHOULDER STRETCHING - (20)
4. KNEE CHEST - (10 EACH)
5. SITTING AND RISING
6. FREE SWAYING
7. PALMS AGAINST WALL - (20)
8. TOE SITTING - (20)
9. SIGNAL STATION
10. CRAWLING
11. BODY ARCHING - (20)
12. NECK ARCHING
13. TOE CIRCLING
14. TOE CURLING - (30)
15. WINDMILL

3/7/70

[DuBois]

34-4-87

A meeting of the committee on permanent organization took place at the office of M. Diagne, 19 Rue de Bagneux March 12. The committee decided after discussion to meet again at the same place March 14 at 6 p.m. & consider the following matters:

1. The advisability of ~~the~~ sending a committee to appear before the Peace Conference, if this can be arranged.
2. A plan of permanent organization

The secretary was asked to lay his proposals before the committee. The secretary wishes to say in so doing that he has two personal considerations in mind and is seeking simply to serve Colored America. He desires to forward at this critical time the common welfare of the Negro race throughout the world.

He therefore suggests:

A. We have just held a successful Congress which attained unanimity and good feeling. We might have stayed at home and written the resolutions but it was infinitely more impressive to do this work here in Paris at this particular time

B. But our work is not done. Thirty five nations

and Peoples have appeared before the Peace Conference including 10 Nations not yet formed and one race which is not a Nation. But the ~~200 million~~ Negroes of the world have only 3 millions of their 201 million represented.

C. In behalf then of this vast race one-eighth part whose destiny is to be decided for a hundred years here in Paris and within the next month, it is our bounden duty to ~~be~~ at least try to secure a hearing.

D. It is not enough for us formally to present our resolutions. These resolutions need to be reinforced and explained by the spoken word. No long speeches, or intricate details are necessary but it is necessary that Negroes in person be heard in the Peace Conference in behalf of their race.

* 4 ~~(C)~~ Can we secure such a hearing? There is no doubt but that the cause of the Negro in the United States which might be expected to arouse it has through Colonel House and Professor Beer agreed to favor it if the President of the Conference consents.

J (4) The President of the Conference would undoubtedly consent if he knew assured that we did not intend to say anything that would endanger present delicate negotiations for Peace and World cooperation.

H (5) We can assure the President that we do not

34-4-89

*

(E) Wilson's doubt me approach the Peace Conference on a different footing from most peoples who already are or are about to become separate Nations. But a fact and not a theory confronts us. A great race needs and voices. Shall we raise objections & defendy Then if the world is willing? Shall we hesitate to perform a great duty because the conditions are unusual? If the Peace Conference is willing, to hear us we should be eager to be heard.

34-1-88

intend to complain about the past or explain present conditions. Our object is to talk about the future development of the Negro & the relation of this development to the well-being of all mankind. Our argument will be as follows:

1. That it is necessary to take positive active measures at once for the civilization & development of Africa

2. That the forces of civilization are adequate to accomplish this & the nature of the African is that common human nature which is capable of every development when given incentive & opportunity

3. That the first practical step is the international control of African development particularly in the former German colonies

4 That the next practical step is to lay down such rules and laws as to bind capital & labor as to prevent the anarchy & exploitation of this continent and the jealousies of the exploiting nations

5 That finally and by greatest importance Africans & persons of African descent must be converted and used in the development of Africa. That education and experience has furnished already hundreds of thousands of black men in both the western & eastern hemispheres who stand ready & able to help in the uplift of their motherland and a careful system of education & experience can furnish millions more for this work. That it is only necessary to turn over to trained civilized Negroes like other civilized men

(over)

34-4-90

to secure the confirmation of the Rest of the Negro race in the work of democratizing the world.

If we can appeal to the Negro world with such models as the Pan African Congress and can defend their rights before the next great parliament of Man, our chances of effective world organization are excellent.

This organization will take time and work, and should be in the beginning as simple & flexible as possible. I propose the following preliminary constitution:

The Permanent Committee on Organization appointed by the Pan African Congress held in Paris Feb 19 20 & 21, 1919 hereby establishes itself a permanent organization to be known as the "Pan African Congress for the Protection of the Natives of Africa and the Peoples of African Descent" under the following by laws:

1. There shall be a President, a Secretary, & a treasurer & he elected by the present committee, and to serve one year.

2. Each group of Negroes shall form a section with chairman, corresponding secretary and treasurer & be elected by the members of the group and to serve one year

3. Each group shall have the right to add to its members and form sub-sections. The ~~one groups not represented~~ shall have ~~a Com~~ ~~members~~ groups and new represented may be ~~constituted~~ given representation by the Executive Committee

They shall act as an executive committee

34-4-91.

4. A second Congress shall be held in Paris in 1921 when a permanent constitution shall be adopted.

34-4-92

[DuBois]

L. E. WILLIAMS, President SOL. C. JOHNSON, Vice-President R. A. HARPER, Cashier E. C. BLACKSHEAR, Asst. Cashier

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Daniel Simmons

J. C. Lindsay
Nathan Roberts
I. R. Spaulding
A. B. Singfield
L. E. Williams

February 19th, 1921.

Miss M.G.Allison,
Room 622,
70 5th Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Miss Allison:

I have all of your telegrams. I think that everything is going very well. You will please write to New Orleans, Memphis and Oklahoma and ask the people not to arrange banquets, or receptions on the night of the lecture. I appreciate their kindness, but after lecturing, I am too tired to do anything else but go to bed.

2/32/36

I think I have the Kansas lecture straight and have written Mrs. Dwiggins. I am wiring Redd of St. Louis, and after I have heard from him, I will see about St. Paul. I wired you to make inquiries at Columbus, as I am going right through there.

Now, as to the Pan-African Congress, please note the following organizations and in some cases, I have added the name of a person in parenthesis with whom you can consult as to details; Odd Fellows, Morris faction and Davis faction (Johnson); Masons, Grandmaster in each state,(Crawford); Pythians, two factions (Ashby Hawkins, Baltimore and Pace); Elks (Pace); with regard to other fraternities like Samaritans and Mosaic orders, consult Pace. Write to all the bishops and general officers of the A.M.E. Church, A.M.E.Zion Church and the C.M.E.Church. Write Penn of Cincinnati and ask him to whom you should send invitations in the M.E.Church . Write to the Morris and Boyd factions of the National Baptist Convention. Consult Mr. Bagnall concerning the Presbyterians and Episcopalians and also write the presidents of the leading colored colleges and to the secretary of the American Missionary Association.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Dunbois]

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J.W. SANFORD, PRESIDENT
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390 BEALE AVENUE
MEMPHIS

1921

MARCH 4th 1921

3/4/18

Miss M. G. Allison,
Room 622,
70-5th Avenue,
New York City.

My Dear Miss Allison:

6.12. I do not find any mail here from you nor the second volume of Well's History, which you were to send me. I start for Oklahoma tomorrow. Let me hear from you at Boley.

Ptd. to Mr. Dill

My income tax return is due March 15th. Please consult Mr. Dill and then write to the collector and ask to have the return postponed until April 1st on account of my absence in the West on important business.

6.12. Please find a copy of a play called the "ALL MOTHER". The manuscript is in my desk or in the file. Pack it carefully and send it to me by registered mail in care of Mrs. Dwiggins at Kansas City.

I trust that everything is going well. Be sure and let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

D.D

Dr. DuBois' Lectures - 1921.

January	15	Civic Club, New York City
	16	Temple Forum, New York City
	23	Fitchburg, Mass.
	24	Worcester, Mass.
	28	Youngstown, Ohio
	30	Lansing, Michigan (?)
	30	Akron, Ohio
	31	Pittsburg, Pa.
February	1	Greensburg, Pa.
	2	Norfolk, Va.
	3	Newport News, Va.
	14	Durham, N. C.
	16	Charleston, S. C.
	18	Savannah, Ga.
	20	Pensacola, Fla.
	21	Tallahassee, Fla.
	22	Jacksonville, Fla.
	25	New Orleans, La.
	28	Tyler, Texas (?)
March	3	Memphis, Tenn.
	4	Dallas, Texas
	6	Boley, Oklahoma.
	13	St. Paul, Minn.
	14	Wichita, Kansas

47-2-57

March	15	Topeka, Kansas
	16	Leavenworth, Kan.
	17	Atchison, Kan.
	18	Lawrence, Kan.
	21	Philadelphia, Pa
	28	Philadelphia, Pa.
April	15	Montclair, N. J.
May	14	Philadelphia, Pa.
June	3	Richmond, Va.
	6	Buckhannon, W. Va.
	7	Fairmont, W. Va.
	9	Bluefield, W. Va.

47-2-58

Lectures Dec 6 1920 — Feb 5 1921

—

X X Dec 6 — Englewood — $25 X X
X X Dec 18 - Boston - 3 hrs - $25 X X
X X Haverhill - 7 hrs. - 52 X X

—

X Jan 2 M. Binghamton $50 X
X 15 S Detroit - $60 X (75)
X 16 M. " Ex. X
X 17 T Milwaukee $40-60 X (51-75)
X 18 W Univ. of Wisconsin $40-60 X (50-75)
~~19 T Bonney, Ill - Peoria~~
X 20 F Kansas city Mo $50 X
21 S
X 22 S 3 hrs. Indianapolis } $75 X
X 23 M 8 hrs " }
X 24 T St Louis $50 X
X 25 W St Joseph $50 X
X 26 T Des Moines 50 X
X 27 F Morning - Chicago $50 X
28 S
29 S Terre Haute 7 hr $40 + round trip Chicago ($50)
X 30 M South Bend $50 X
X 31 T Dayton $50 X
X 1 W ~~Parkersburg~~ Cincinnatti $35 X
X X 2 T. Huntington, W Va $50 X
X X 3 F Charleston W Va (Ex) X
X X 4 S. Cleveland, City Club $50 X
X X 5 S. Elyria 3 hrs - $20 X (25)
X Cleveland 8 hrs $40 X (50)
X Feb 6 Cleveland NAACP Ex X

47-1-22

Cleveland Dec 17, 1920 – Jan 13, 1921

Dec 17 @ 5 p.m. – leave for Boston & Waterbell
Return Dec 19 or 20

Jan 2, noon leave afternoon for Binghamton
Return Jan 3

Jan 13 about Friday – leave for Detroit
15 – 18 Check each day

47-1-229

Lectures

[1921]

Youngstown - Friday January 28

Miss M. Estelle Stewart

617 Dollar Bank Building

Akron - Sunday January 30

Mr. Emmer Lancaster

1010 Big Falls Avenue

Pittsburg - Monday January 31

@ 12:15 Hotel Chatham, Penn Ave., below Stanwix St., (old Fifth St.) in Roof Restaurant "Disfranchisement" C. G. Cooper

43 Fernando St.

@ 8:15 Carnegie Library Lecture Hall, Forbes St. @ 8 p.m.

Mary Rowlands, 1003 Bessemer Building

phone 2059 Court.

Stop with Walter A. May, 5807 Solway St.

Phone Hazel 1252 Business - phone Smithfield 1234

Greensburg - Tuesday February 1 (Take 3:10 p.m. train from Pittsburg) Seton Hill College, Rev. D. R. Sullivan

Leave @ 9:12 for Washington.

Norfolk, - Wednesday, February 2. "Pan-African Congress."

G. W. C. Brown, Box A, Ballentine Station.

Newport News - Thursday, February 3.

47-1-24

S. 1921
3254-1-11

SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS OF BEARER.

W. E. B. Du Bois.

(Signature of bearer, to be affixed immediately upon receipt of passport.)

70 Fifth Ave, New York.

(Bearer's address in the United States.)

(Bearer's foreign address.)

49-8-3

RENEWALS.

An American citizen residing in a foreign country and desiring the extension of the validity of his passport should make application therefor to the nearest American diplomatic or consular office.

VERIFICATION BEFORE RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

This passport should be verified by an American diplomatic or consular officer in the country or countries named below, before the holder departs therefrom on his way to the United States:

Austria

Germany Bulgaria Czechoslovakia

Roumania Hungary Poland

Turkey Siberia Switzerland

Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

4—723

Visa

Vu bon au Consulat Général de France
à New York pour se rendre à France

New York, le 4-8-21

Pr le Consul Général
et par autorisation

COMMISSARIAT SPÉCIAL
DE BOULOGNE-SUR-MER
6 AOUT 1921
LE BARQUEMENT

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DE FRANCE NEW-YORK

NEW YORK
QUITTE le { No
Date
TARIF { ART 81
Obs.
25
TAXE 5

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PASSPORT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request all whom it may concern to permit

William E. B. Du Bois

a citizen of the United States, safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give him all lawful aid and protection.

This passport is valid for use only in the following countries and for objects specified, unless amended.

NAME OF COUNTRY	OBJECT OF VISIT
British Isles	Managing Correspondent
Italy	Fitzgerald
Belgium	" "
	" "

The bearer is accompanied by _____

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of State, at the City of Washington, the 22nd day of July in the year of 21 and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty [illegible]

Charles E. Hughes

CANCELED

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION

Age	53 years	Mouth	[illegible]
Height	5 ft 6 3/4 in.	Chin	[illegible]
Forehead	high	Hair	[illegible]
Eyes	[illegible]	Complexion	brown
Nose	Roman	Face	oval

Distinguishing marks _____

Place of birth Gt Barrington Mass.

Date of birth Feb 23 1868

Occupation Editor

W. E. B. Du Bois

SIGNATURE OF BEARER

W. E. B. Du Bois

PHOTOGRAPH OF BEARER

No. 67910

AMENDMENTS AND EXTENSIONS.

THIS PASSPORT IS VALID FOR A PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS AND EXPIRES JUL 22 1922 UNLESS PREVIOUSLY EXTENDED. IT IS SUBJECT TO ONE OR MORE EXTENSIONS, PROVIDED THE FINAL DATE OF EXPIRATION IS NOT LATER THAN TWO YEARS AFTER THE DATE OF ITS ISSUANCE.

VISAS.

VISAS.

Visa Special

Confédération Suisse

VISA Special

No. 32136 /Bur. Sécurité

Valable pour entrer en Suisse

Nombre des entrées Illimité

Premier lieu de séjour

Durée 1 mois au plus

Motif Affaires

Taxe Frs. Nil

Pour le Consulat de Suisse à New York

AUG 4 1921

Frontière Suisse
1 SEPT. 1921
GENÈVE EAUX-VIVES

Frontière Suisse
Entrée 10 SEPT. 1921
GENÈVE CORNAVIN

VISAS.

Good only for a single journey to the U. K. within 30 days from the date hereof

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE NEW YORK

G 69708 DATE 1.8.21

TRAVELLING TO United Kingdom

REASON FOR JOURNEY to attend Pan-Ægean Conference in London.

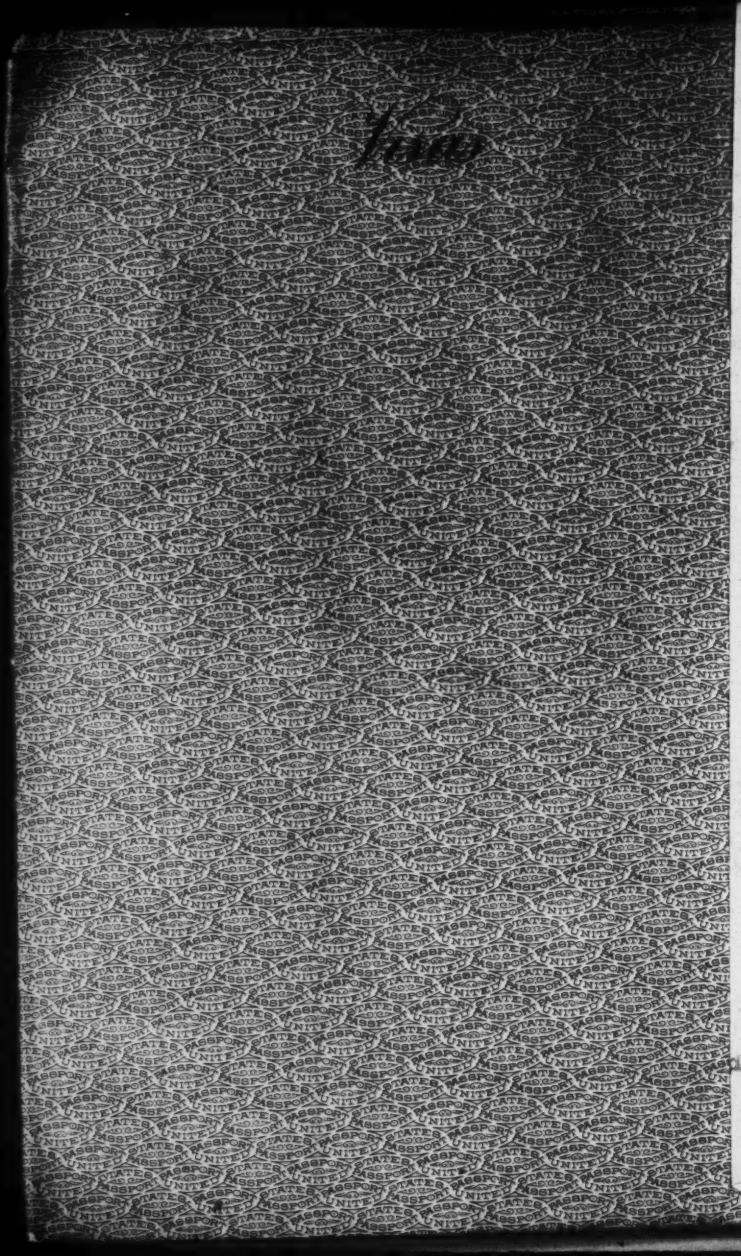
H. Keene

IMMIGRATION OFFICER (18) 24 AUG 1921 DOVER

10 CONSULAR SERVICE

6 CONSULAR SERVICE

IMMIGRATION OFFICER (1) 20 SEP. 1921 CROYDON



The document herewith enclosed is an American passport.

Le document ci-inclus est un passport américain.

El documento incluso es un pasaporte americano.

Il documento qui accluso è un passaporto americano.

O documento incluso n'isto é un passaporte americano.

Documentul aiçĭ inchis este un pașaport american.

Die hierin eingeschlossene Urkunde ist ein amerikanischer Reisepass

De hierin ingeslotene oorkonde is een Amerikansch pas.

Det häri inneslutna dokumentet är ett amerikanskt pass.

Det heri indeslutne Dokumentet er et amerikansk Pas.

Załączony w tym dokument jest amerykański paszport.

Az ide mellékelt okirat egy americai útlevél.

Приложенный при семъ документъ американскій паспортъ.

Τὸ ἔγκλειστον ἔγγραφον εἶνε ἀμερικανικὸν διαβατήριον.

דער איינגעשלאסענער דאקומענט איז אן אמעריקאנער פאספארט.

هذه الاكلة في پاسپورت امريكاني

此是美國護照

合衆國旅券ナリ

是ハ亞米利加

1—732

Lectures of W.E.B. DuBois

January 15 - February 6, 1922.

1922

Saturday, Jan. 14, Leave 2 P.M., Lackawanna for Detroit. Arrive 7:10 A.M. Jan. 15. Stop with Mrs. G. Toles, 5048 Van Dyke Ave., Detroit.

Sunday, Jan. 15.

X At 3 P.M., Central High School, Hancock & Warren Sts., "Future of the Darker Races". (60) 800 persons (100 colored)

(C.M. Novak, 257 King Ave., Phone Market 5390-J)

X 8 P.M. Bethel Church 700 all colored

Monday, Jan. 16.

X At 8 P.M. "Pan Africa". 1200 all colored

J. M. Ragland, 1911 St.Antoine St.,

L. E. Johnson, Secy., 2338 St. Antoine St.

47-2-7

Tuesday, Jan. 17, Leave for Milwaukee. (Mrs. George Raab, 440 Milwaukee Street, Phone Broadway 1391).

X At 8 P.M. Conservatory Hall, 440 Milwaukee St., "Future of the Darker Races". ~~40-60~~ (60) 300 white – some colored

Wednesday, Jan. 18. Leave for Madison.

X At 7:30 P.M. University Gymnasium, Langdon Street, "Future of the Darker Races". ~~40-60~~ (40) 1200 white – few colored

write Samuel Banks, Governors office Madison

(K.V. Hohlfeld, 509 North Lake St., Phone F 1660, ~~R~~ 714

Thursday, Jan. 19. Leave for Chicago.

January 19 or 20. Leave for Kansas City, Mo. write

(J. L. Love, 2623 Euclid Ave.) (50) Dr HM Smith, 2329 Tracy ave K C Mo

X January 20. At Ebenezer A.M.E. Church. - Rev. Osborne. "Pan Africa". 750 persons

Saturday, Jan. 21. Leave for Indianapolis.

X Sunday, Jan. 22. - 3:30 P. M. F. E. De Frantz, Colored Y.M. C.A. 600

X Monday, Jan. 23. - 8 P. M. Y. M. C. A. (75) 300

1922

Tuesday, Jan. 24. Leave for St. Louis.

X 8 P.M. (?) Y.W.C.A., 703 N. Garrison Ave., Phone, Bomont 2569)
Mrs. Amanda V. Gray. (Miss Olivia Richardson 3623 Lawton) (50)

X Wednesday, Jan. 25. Leave for St. Joseph (Arrive 7 P.M.)

8 P.M. (?) N.W. Colored Orphanage, (50) 600

Dr. R. P. Beshears, 326½ Francis St., 'Phone, Main 1320-W.

X Thursday, Jan. 26. Leave for Des Moines.

8 P.M. (?) St. Paul A.M.E. Church, Rev. W. H. Griffin.
Leave at midnight for Chicago. (50) 400

X Friday, Jan 27. Abraham Lincoln Centre, 700 Oakwood Blvd., Ruth Shonle, Secretary, ('Phone Kenwood 6512) 10:30 A.M. "Pan African Movement". (50) Hotel Vincennes, V. ave & 36th St 100

X (8 P.M. (?) Board of Directors N.A.A.C.P.) 25

Saturday, Jan. 28. In Chicago.

X Sunday, Jan. 29. Leave for Terre Haute.

7 P.M.- (40 + R.T. Chi) + $12.80 600

"Future of the Darker Races".

Monday, Jan. 30. Leave for South Bend. Dr Zeno

X Taylor's A.M.E. Zion Church. Rev. B.G. Gordon, 1006 Campau St., ('Phone, Main 5443) (50) 500

8 P.M. (?) "Pan African Congress"

Tuesday, Jan 31. Leave for Dayton, Ohio.

X Aristos Society - W.O. Stokes, 346 W. Fifth St.,

8 P.M. (?) "Pan Africa" (50) 500

XXX Wednesday, Feb. 1, (Dayton High Schools at 9 (12 8)) (3500)

Leave for Cincinnati. (40)

X 8 P. M. (?) St. Andrew's P. E. Church 200

(Dance- Parish house - Crescent Club.)

X Thursday, Feb. 2. Leave for Huntington, West Virginia.

I. V. Bryant, 620 Eighth St., (50) 500

8 P.M. (?) "Pan Africa".

Friday, Feb. 3. Leave for Charleston, W. Va.

X 60

N.A.A.C.P. "Pan Africa". 300

C. W. Boyd, 927 Morris St. Write Dr Gamble

Leave for Cleveland.

Missed Saturday, Feb. 4. ~~City Club (Hollenden Hotel)~~ "Pan Africa".

~~Harry E. Davis, 202 Engineers Building.~~ (50)

X Sunday, Feb. 5, 3 P.M. Elyria Forum. (20) 1000

X 7:30 P.M. Cleveland Forum. (40) 400

Monday, Feb. 6. Cleveland N.A.A.C.P. St. John's Church.

"Pan Africa". @ 8 1500

Womans Club @ noon 100

X Mu Alb 7 Embassy 200 (50)

4-7-2-9

Memorandum on lectures by W.E.B. DuBois, 1922.

January 2, Binghamton, N. Y., Emancipation Celebration.

January 15 & 16, Detroit, Mich., Public Forum and two churches.

January 17, Milwaukee, Wis., Open Forum.

January 18, Madison, Wis., University of Wisconsin.

January 20, Kansas City, Mo., Ebenezer A.M.E. Church.

January 22 and 23, Indianapolis, Ind., Colored Y.M.C.A.

January 24, St. Louis, Mo., Y.W.C.A.

January 25, St. Joseph, Mo., Northwestern Colored Orphanage.

January 26, Des Moines, Iowa, St. Paul A.M.E. Church.

January 27, Chicago, Ill., Abraham Lincoln Center.

January 29, Terre Haute, Ind., Public Forum.

January 30, South Bend, Ind., A.M.E. Zion Church.

January 31, and February 1, Dayton Ohio, The Aristos Society, St. Andrew's P. E. Church, 3 public High Schools.

47-1-25

February 2, Huntington, W. Va., Colored Baptist Church.

February 3, Charleston, W. Va., Colored Baptist Church.

February 5, Elyria, Ohio, Public Forum.

February 5, Cleveland, Ohio, Public Forum.

February 6, Cleveland, Ohio, St. John's Church.

February 6, Cleveland, Ohio, Woman's Club.

February 7, Sandusky, Ohio, Forum.

March 19, Boston Mass., Community Church, Malden Massachusetts High School, Boston Y.M.H.A.

March 20, New Bedford, Mass., Congregational Church.

March 28, Oberlin College, 2 lectures.

March 29, Chicago, Ill., Woman's Club.

March 30, Oak Park, Ill., Forum.

March 31, Chicago, Ill., City Club.

April 2, Evanston, Ill., Forum.

April 4, Moline, Ill., Congregational Church.

April 5, Chicago, Ill., Wendell Phillips High School.

April 6, Winnetka, Ill., Woman's Club.

April 7, Toledo, Ohio, Colored Church.

April 27, Boston, Mass, The Foreign Student Scholarship Association.

May 5 to 8, Washington, D. C., 3 meetings for the N.A.A.C.P. on the 5, 7 & 8
Returned to New York morning of May 9th. * Jury notice received

May 12, Buffalo, N. Y., N.A.A.C.P.

May 13 & 14, Cleveland, Ohio, City Club, St. John's Church.

May 15, Columbus, Ohio, N.A.A.C.P.

May 16, ~~Chicago~~ Ohio State University. Arrived in New York May 18.

May 21, Philadelphia, Pa., Y.M.C.A.

May 22, Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University.

May 29, Philadelphia, Pa., Public Forum.

June 18, Newark, N. J., North Reform Church and First Presbyterian Church.

Lecture Tour

March 27 to April 7.

1922

March 28, Tuesday — "Race Segregation"
12 m — Oberlin College, 12 minutes, President H.C. King
8 p.m. " Lelund Club, Reed University, Mrs L.H. Beck 160 N. Main St.

29, Wednesday — Chicago "Pan Asiatic Movement"
2 p.m. Chicago Womans Club, — Mrs Ella Dayton
211 E. Ontario St.,

30, Thursday — ~~Oak~~ Park, Methodist Church, Lake & Forest, " Pan Asiatic Congress
Mrs J. Rosenfels, 333 Linden

31, Friday -

April 1, Saturday -

2, Sunday — 4 p.m., Evanston Rev. Hugh E. Brown, 1110 Judson ave

3 Monday

4 Tuesday, 8 p.m., Moline, Rev. G.W. Dean, Box 75, East Moline

5 Wednesday, 8 p.m. N.A.A.C.P, Wendell Phillips High, Dr C.P. Dorsey

6 Thursday 2.30 p.m. Winnetka, Womans Club Mrs. S.A. Forbes 449 Woodside ave

7. Friday 8 p.m. Toledo, Maude D. Ford, 832 Palmwood ave
Mrs. P.M. Johnson, Collingwood ave

4-7-27

8 Saturday

9 Sunday

10 Monday

X Dec 6 Englewood $25 X
X " 18 Haverhill $52 X Boston $25

Lectures 1922

X Jan 2 Binghamton $50 X
X Jan 15. Sunday — Detroit - Temple - $75 X (-20%)
X 16 Mon - ~~Chicago?~~ Detroit $(25) X
X 17 T — Milwaukee - Temple - $50-75 X (-20%
X 18 W Masonic - U of Wisconsin $50-75 X (-20%)
- 19 Th - Milwaukee ?
- 20 Fri (~~Detroit ?~~)
- 21 S.
X 22 Sunday - Indianapolis - YMCA. } $75 X
X 23 M " "
X 24 T St Louis $50 X
X 25 W - ~~St~~ Duluth $50 X
26 Th Kansas city 50 Jefferson city 50
X 27 F ~~St Paul~~ Chicago $50 X
28 S
X 29 Sunday Toledo ?
X 30 M ~~Toronto 50~~ South Bend $50 X
31 T Montreal 75 (Terre Haute 60)
1 W ~~Boston $25~~
2 Th Springfield
3 Fri (Detroit ?)
4 Sat near cleveland City Club, Cleveland (50?)
X 5 Sunday Elyria - $25 — X (-20%)
X 5 " Cleveland - $50 — X (-20%)

27-1-28

Lectures Spring 1922

Lea 11 1922

March

18

Sunday 19 Boston, Community church, 162 Dogleton, 10.45 AM Sunday P.M. } $100 X

20 Malden, High School 3 p.m. Sunday Darker races

M 20 Boston, YMHA, Seamen + Humboldt ave., 8 p.m. " "

~~New Bedford~~ ~~$15. X~~

T 21

W 22

T 23

F 24

S 25

Sunday 26

M 27 ~~Oberlin $50~~

T 28 Oberlin $50 X

W 29 Chicago Womans club @ 2 p.m. $100 X ~~Naacp $50~~

T 30 Oak Park $50 X

F 31 Dinner, City Club, Naacp

S 1

Sunday 2 Evanston, 4 p.m. $50 X (1)

M 3

T 4 Moline $50 @ 8

W 5 Naacp $50 @ 8

T 6 Winnetka ? @ 2:30 $50 X

F 7 Toledo 60-40% X

S 8 Winnetka ?

Sunday 9

47-2-4

---

24 — Simmons club

12 - Buffalo 40

May 13 — Cleveland 60

5 2 ~~2.50~~ 2.50
40
28
2.50
30
2.50
2.50
102.40

1922

Lea

Sat - May 10 - Toledo
S " 11
M " 12 Toledo
T " 13 Detroit $35 ?
W 14 Philada -
Th 15
Fri 16
Sat 17

Sun 18 Chicago $100. C E Bentley 1909 Marshall Tola Ohio
Mon 19 gary $60 Rev. Chas E. Hawkins
Tue 20 Des Moines $75 Gilbert R Hall 1212 Mc Cormick St
Wed 21 Lincoln $60 Iraz J. Mc Williams 733 No 13 St
Thu 22 Omaha $75 H.J. Pickett
Fri 23 St Louis - $75 Vaughan
Sat 24
Sun 25
Mon 26 Indianapolis - $75
Tu 27 Cincinnati - $50 ? Dabney
Wed 28 Xenia $50 Grear W. Price
Th 29 Columbus $60 gazaway
Fri 30 Detroit - $75 Rev E B Williams 765 Goodson Ave. Hamtramck

Sat 31
Sun June 1
2
3
4 —
5 Atlantic city 4-730
6
7
8
9 Toledo
10 ~~Toledo~~ $50
11
12
13 ~~Montclair 35?~~
14
15 York $50 — W.E Williams
16 Toledo

17 (White Plains ? $35)
18 Cheyney $50 ?
19 ~~Coatesville~~ ? $50
20
21
22 Cleveland

July 10

47-2-5

~~14 Trenton~~

~~20~~ Boston — $35

+ 21 Boston — $35

22 ~~Balt~~

+ 23 N.Y.

+ 24 Trenton?

+ 25 — Baltimore — $50

26

S. 27 Newport News? $60

+ 28 Richmond $50

+ 29 Washington $25

30

+ May 1 Trenton

2

3

S 4

5 Philadelphia

+ Tu 6 ~~Trenton~~

7

4

7

+ Su 10 Trenton $75

S 11

12 (Board meeting) Trenton

× Tu 13 Newark $35

× We 14 Philadelphia

15 ~~Harrisburg? York?~~ Phil

— 16 ~~Detroit~~ —

17

S 18 Chicago $100

19 — Chicago $150

20 Des Moines? — $75

22 Omaha — $75

~~22 16 ?~~

23 St Louis $175

24

S 25

× 26 — Indianapolis $75

27 Cincinnati

28 ~~Cols~~ Xenia

29 — Columbus $ $60

30 ~~Toledo?~~ Pittsburg (Detroit 9/8)

31

June 1 Buffalo?

2 Trenton

3

4

5 Atlantic City?

× 6 Baltimore

7

8 Trenton

10

11

12

13

14

15

16 — Trenton

17

19

19

20

21

× 22 — Cleveland

Atlantic City 1-8

47-2-6

Lecture Trip

March 27 to April 7

Lec 1922

1922

March 28, Tuesday - 12 P.M. Oberlin College, "Race Segregation" 12 minutes, President H. C. King. 1000 w 50 c

8 P.M. Liberal Club, "Race Superiority" Miss L. M. Beck, 150 N. Main Street. 500 w 50 c (#50)

March 29, Wednesday - Chicago.

2 P.M. Chicago Women's Club, "Pan African Movement", Miss Ella Boynton, 211 East Ontario Street. 200 w (#100)

March 30, Thursday - Oak Park, First Methodist Church, Lake and Forest, "Pan African Congress", Mrs. I Rosenfels, 333 Linden 300 w 25 c (#50) 47-2-2

31 Friday -

April 1 Saturday -

2 Sunday - 4 P.M. Evanston, Rev. Hugh E. Brown, 1110 Judson Ave. 750 w 50 c (#50)

3 Monday

4 Tuesday - 8 P.M. Moline, Rev. I. W. Bess, Box 75, East Moline 150 w 150 c (#50)

#30 U of C Race Superiority

5 Wednesday, 8 P.M., N.A.A.C.P., Wendell Phillips High, Dr. C. E. Bentley, 1909 Marshall Field Annex Building. 1200 c 50 w (#50)

6 Thursday, 2:30 P.M. Winnectka, Woman's Club, Mrs. S. A. Foster, 849 Foxdale Avenue. 8 P.M. U of C. Political Science Room (#50)

7. Friday, 8 P.M. Toldeo, Maude B. Ford, 832 Palmwood Ave., Mrs. P. M. Johnson, 1102 Collingwood Ave. (40%)

8. Saturday

9. Sunday

10. Monday

Hotel Vincennes
36th & Vincennes ave

CALIFORNIA CONT'D:

6	Siskiyou	Pres. Mr. Frank Thompson, McCloud, Calif. Secy. Mr. Enoch Thompson, " "
O	Stockton	Pres. Mrs. A. Hall Potts, R D 1 Box 278. Secy. Mr. Dyer, % Mrs. A. H. Potts, R D #1 Box 278.
O	Tehama Co. Br.	Pres. Rev. Jas. A. Churchill, Red Bluff, Calif. Secy. Mary W. Johnson, Red. Bluff, Calif.
O	Vallejo	Pres. Mr. D. M. Johnson, Veteran's Home, Napa Co. Cal. Secy. Mrs. D. G. Corbin, 114 Carolina St. Vallejo.
O	Visalia,	Pres. Mr. F. K. Pyles, 314 N. F. Second Ave. Secy. Mrs. Eva Pyles, 314 N. F. Second Av. Visalia, Cal

OREGON:

O	Portland	Pres. Secy. Mr. E. D. Cannady, 404 Buchanan Bldg.

WASHINGTON:

O	Everett	Pres.Mr. T. H. Jefferson, % Bachelor & Cornell. Secy. Mr. J. Wesley Samuels, 2214 Wetmore Ave.
O	Seattle	Pres. Rev. W. D. Carter, 1634 19th Ave. Secy. Mrs. Saul H. Hall, 1451 22nd Ave.
O	Spokane	Pres. Rev. T. F.Jones, 514 S. Pine St. Secy. Mr. Smallwood Goff, 416 E. Montgomery Avenue.
O	Tacoma	Pres. Hon. J. H. Ryan, Provident Bldg. Tacoma, Washington Secy. Mr. Fred Harris, 1212 S. 12th St.
O	Yakima	Pres. Mr. John Woods, 309 N. 3rd Ave. Secy. Miss Alice C. Sims, R.F.D. 7, Box 125.

Mrs. Carter
870 Post St
San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. C. W. Overton
460 S. 8th St. San Jose, Cal.

Mrs. S. A. Johnson
Sacramento, Calif.

Mrs. Izetta Clay 1403 F. St.
Fresno, Calif.

Mrs. Geo. H. Gross
1627 - E 22 St.
Denver, Colo.

Rev. W. G. Clayborn
1501 Essex St
Los Angeles, Calif.

[5 5 1]

Dennis Pre
Southwest Review
Albuquerque, N. Mexico

Mrs. Theo. W. Brewer
P.O. Dept
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Mrs O. L. Carson
2032 - Humboldt St
Denver, Col.

Mrs Florence M Stolz
110 E Columbia St
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mrs. M. C. Smith
11 Boylston St
Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Clarence E Wells
Friendship Baptist Church
Pasadena, Calif.

Rev. A. R. Fox
204 McMullen St
Portland, Oregon

Rev. J.W. Anderson
429 Tillamook St
Portland, Oregon

* Rev. W. T. Cleghorn
1501 Essex St
Los Angeles Calif

Mrs Charlotte R. P. Stearns
1233 - 22 St
San Diego, Calif

1922 Leo

X	Sun.	May 18	Chicago	$100	C. E. Bentley, 1909 Marshall Field Annex
			W Chicago		
X	Mon.	"	19 Gary, Ind.	60	Rev. Chas. E. Hawkins
X	Tues.	"	20 DesMoines Iowa	75	Elbert R. Hall, 1212 McCormick St.
X	Wed.	"	21 Lincoln Nebraska	60	Trago T. McWilliams, 733 North 13th St. Luncheon
X	Thurs.	"	22 Omaha Nebraska	75	H. J. Pinkett, 2118 North 25th Street arrive 3.03 May 22 leave @ 11
X	Fri.	"	23 St. Louis Missouri	75	George L. Vaughn, Attorney-at-Law L.H. Goodman 6128 Vermont Av. Elrick Richardson 3523 Lawton Av.
X	Sat.	"	24		
X	Sun.	"	25 Sedalia 3 6215		
X	Mon.	"	26 Indianapolis	75	F. E. DeFrantz, Y. M. C. A. Cor. Senate Avenue & Michigan Street Wants Hendricks
X	Tues.	"	27 Cincinnati Ohio	50	W. P. Dabney, 420 McAllister Street
X	Wed.	"	28 Xenia, Ohio	50	Oscar W. Price, Box 64
X	Thurs.	"	29 Columbus "	60	John W. Gazaway, 235 St. Clair Avenue
	Fri.	"	30 Detroit Michigan	75	Rev. E. B. Williams, 260 Goodson Avenue, Hamtramck

47-2-3

Mon June 2 Pittsburg $50 Erma Lowndes 2607 Wylie ave

May 25 — 145.
May 30 — $187.23
$332.23
30

100
325
50
475
360
115

Mrs Stokes
Dayton O

Telephone Directory

Rents

Branch

Rebates

Ballou	400
Bristow	500
Lexington	1000
W.M.	500
Vernon	400
Phil	3000
Ch	1600
Gary	251
Dearborn	500
Lincoln	300
Grant	2500
S&L	750
Salvin	250
Gulbertson	750
	52
	12700

Cal
X
Col
Ave
Pub

25
3 16
150
25
400
15
2000
400

175 W Jackson
Bell

Home 1K C 9AM
Comm Sys & Sys
Ins M Pac

Lv Omaha @
11:30 Am May 22
Comm Spl. Bus
Arr 123

(DuBois)

PAYMENTS

'22 '3

October - January, 192[illegible]

October	2nd and 3rd Mortgages	$ 863.50
	Nail note, interest and $100 on principal	$ 109.40
November	Real Estate Tax	$ 244.32
December	1st Mortgage Interest	$ 330.00
January	2nd & 3rd Mortgages	$.851.25
	Nail note	$ 107.00
		$2505.47
Available funds		$1155.47
Must borrow		$1350.00

As Follows:

October 1 - $500

November 1- $250

December 1- $330

January 1 - $270 - $1350.00

135
6) 1485.00
$247.50

wt 1,24 one month
2,48 2 months

23-1

7/48

Dec. 1

February 28th, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
c/o Rev. W. T. Cloghorn,
1527 Paloma Avenue,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I am sorry to have to trouble you with this matter, but it is so important that I think you would want me to take care of it at once. Please read the enclosed letter.

Now, I looked up your cancelled checks and found one payable to Mr. Bond for $115.80., dated June 7th, 1922; then, I looked for correspondence on this matter, and I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Bond's letter. It does not seem to me likely, that you would let policy #2383-C lapse for two years, and I am wondering if, in any way, you converted it into policy #55995. This is the only way in which I can, in my own mind, bring the payments up to date. I have the original letters, so you need not return these copies.

All of us send you best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

JHF/W
Enc.

Copy!

copy

[enclosure]

February 26th, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City. In Re: #2382-C

Dear Sir:-

We are writing to advise you that our records shows that your Policy #2382-C lapsed on May 16th, 1921, because of the non-payment of the semi-annual premium of $35.40., which was due and payable on April 16th, 1921. There are now the April and October, 1921 semi-annual premiums at $35.40 each, making a total of $70.80, necessary to be remitted. It will also be necessary for the enclosed Health Certificate be executed, and returned to us with your remittance; and if same is approved by our Medical Department your Policy will be restored to its full force and effect.

4/23/2

Trusting that you will take immediate steps to reinstate this valuable protection and investment, we are

Very truly yours,
STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
By-(signed) Charles A. Shaw
Assistant Secretary

LLW-LPG
(Enc)

[c MARCH 1923]

copy

This Policy # 2382-C
was changed from semi-annual
to annual premium in '21 or
'22 & one annual payment
made. It was in June June
& 1922 when my second
Policy was taken out. If every-
thing was right in order why
have I paid two installments
whatever?

Write above to
Herman Perry personally
& say I will attend to
matter further as soon as
I return Wed?

A.V.D.

4/23/16

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

41-15D-28

Last Will &
testament of
W. E. B. Du Bois

In case of my death
I desire that all my property
go to my wife, Nina J. Du Bois,
who shall be executrix without
bond. If she dies before me
I wish my property to go to
my daughter, Nina Yolande Du Bois
who shall be executrix without
bond. In case both these
die before me I wish my property
to go to the National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

now domiciled at 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

W. E. B. Du Bois

25 Jan 1923

witnesses

Pocahontas Foster

Hattie N. F. Walker

1923

January 25th, 1923.

1. Shakespeare's Hamlet
2. Knight's History of England
3. Duma's Three Musketeers
4. The Old Testament
5. Scott's Lady of the Lake
6. Dicken's David Copperfield
7. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin
8. Dunbar's Poems
9. Homer's Illiad
10. Goethe's Faust

47-2-22

LECTURES

BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

PH. D. [HARVARD]; FELLOW AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE;
SPINGARN MEDALIST 1920; EDITOR CRISIS MAGAZINE; 27TH SEASON, 1896-1923
FOR BIOGRAPHY SEE "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA"

,,

LECTURES 1923

"THE BLACK MAN IN THE WOUNDED WORLD"
HISTORY OF BLACK TROOPS IN THE WORLD WAR AND OF BLACK FOLK IMMEDIATELY BEFORE AND SINCE

"PAN-AFRICA"

"THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN HISTORY"

"SOCIALISM AND THE NEGRO"

"LYNCHING"

,,

DR. DU BOIS LECTURES AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN AND AS THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF NO ORGANIZATION

FOR DATES AND TERMS ADDRESS: W. E. B. DU BOIS,
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Lectures of W. E. B. Du Bois

Season - 1923

February 18th & 19th - Indianapolis, Ind.
Y. M. C. A.

February 20th - Chicago, Ill., - Mrs. Rosenfels

February 21st - Chicago, Ill., - Wendell
Philips High School

February 24th - Los Angeles, California

February 25th - Mission Play

February 26th - 28th - Los Angeles, Cal.

March 1st - Riverside, Cal.

March 2nd - Pasadena, Cal.

March 4th - Los Angeles, Cal.

March 5th - San Diego, Cal.

March 6th, 7th, 8th - Redlands and Hanford, Cal.

March 9th - Visalia, Cal.

March 12th - Fresno, Cal.

March 13th - Oakland, Cal.

March 14th - San Francisco, Cal.

March 15th - Sacramento, Cal.

March 16th - Portland, Oregon - Reed College

March 17th - " " - Y. W. C. A.

March 19th - Seattle, Washington

March 20th - Salem, Oregon

March 23rd, 24th - Colorado Springs, Col.

March 26th - Denver, Col.

March 27th - Pueblo, Col.

March 28th - Coffeeville, Kansas

March 29th - Parsons, Kansas

March 31st - Toledo, Ohio

April 2nd - " "

April 4th - Zanesville, Ohio

April 5th - Coatesville, Pennsylvania

April 8th - New York City - Tremont Temple

April 20th - Cheyney, Pa.

April 22nd - Philadelphia, Pa.

April 29th - N. Y. - Y. M. C. A.

4/9/22

Lectures of W. E. B. Du Bois - 1923

February 18th & 19th - Indianapolis, Ind., Y. M. C. A.

February 20th & 21st - Chicago, Ill., ~~Public~~/Forum and High School at residence of Mrs. Rosenfels, Oak Park

February 26th - Los Angeles, Cal., Trinity Auditorium

February 27th - " " " Rev. Reynold Blight

February 28th - " " " 1st Congregational Church

March 1st - Riverside, Cal.

March 2nd - Pasadena, Cal.

March 3rd - Los Angeles, Cal., City Club

Marhh 4th - " " " Ambassador Hotel

Marhh 5th - San Diego, Cal.

March 6th - " " " Mrs. Parson' club

Marhh 7th - Redlands, Cal.

March 8th - Los Angeles, Cal., University of Southern California

March 9th - Visalia - N. A. A. C. P.

March 12th - Fresno - "

March 13th - Oakland

Marhh 14th - San Francisco

March 15th - Sacremento

March 16th - Portland. Oregon - Reed College
" 18th - " " 1st Congregational Church
March 19th - " " Williams Ave., Y. W. C. A.

March 20th - Seattle, Washington - N. A. A. C. P.

March 21st - Salem, Oregon - Willamette University

Marhh 23rd and 24th - Colorado Springs - Woman's Club (Mrs. Stote)

March 26th - Denver, Col. Shorter Chapel Church

March 27th - Pueblo, Col. Steelworks Y. M. C. A. Auditorium (Branch)

March 28th, Coffeeville - A. M. E. Church

March 29th - Parsons/Kansas

March 31st - Toldeo, Ohio - City Club

47-2-23

April 2nd - Toldeo, Ohio., N. A. A. C. P.

April 4th - Zanesville, Ohio - church

April 5th - Coatesville, Penn

April 8th - New York City, Tremont Temple

47-2-24

Lectures of W. E. B. DuBois

Season - 1923

February 18th & 19th - Indianapolis, Indiana, Y. M. C. A.

February 20th - Chicago, I ll., Mrs. Rosenfels

February 21st - Chicago, Ill., * Wendell Philips High School

February 24th - Los Angeles, California

February 25th - Mission Play

February 26th - 28th - Los Angeles, Cal.

March 1st - Riverside, Cal.

March 2nd - Pasadena, Cal.

March 4th - Los Angeles, Cal.

March 5th - San Diego, Cal.

March 6th, 7th, 8th - Redlands and Hanford, Cal.

March 9th - Visalia, Cal.

March 12th - Fresno, Cal.

March 13th - Oakland, C al.

March 14th - San Francisco, Cal.

March 15th - Sacramento, Cal.

March 16th - Portland, Oregon - Reed College

March 17th - Portland, Oregon, Y. W. C. A.

March 19th - Seattle, Washington

March 20th - Salem, Oregon

March 23rd, 24th - C olorado Springs, Col.

March 26th - Denver, Col.

March 27th - Pueblo, Col.

March 28th - Coffeeville, Kansas.

March 29th - Parsons, Kansas

March 31st - Toledo, Ohio

April 2nd - Toledo, Ohio.

47-2-48

April 4th - Zanesville, Ohio

April 5th - Coatesville, Pa.

April 8th - New York City.

April 20th - Cheyney, Pa.

April 22nd - Philadelphia, Pa.

April 23rd - Philadelphia, Pa.

April 29th - New York, Y. M. C. A.

June 24 - Philadelphia, Pa.

August 3 - Saratoga, New York.

October 28 - December 7

London, England)
) Attending sessions of third Pan-African
Paris, France)
) Congress.
Lisbon, Portugal)

December 29 - 31 - Special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia by appointment of the President of the United States.

1 9 2 4 (Plans)

January 1 - Continuation of above appointment

April 6 - Lectures in an near New York City

May (Annual meeting N. A. A. C. P.
(
(25 lectures middle west and south.

June - Commencement Fisk University.

September)
) Lectures and Pageant, California.
October)

November 15 - 16 - Lectures in New England and Middle Atlantic States.

File Blaise Diagne (DuBois)

To the Public:

An announcement has been made that Blaise Diagne, deputy in the French Parliament for Senegal and formerly under-secretary in the Cabinet of the French Government in charge of black troops, is contemplating a lecture tour in the United States. Mr. Diagne is one of the half dozen most distinguished Negroes in the world. Without his help the first Pan-African Congress would have been impossible and for four years he was president of the Pan-African Congress.

When Mr. Rayford Logan announced that M. Diagne would lecture in the United States, I immediately told him that I would be glad to cooperate, but I told him that in order to have definite and careful plans, he should obtain from M. Diagne a written statement of his willingness to come and the financial terms. To this I understood Mr. Logan to assent.

Afterward I wrote M. Diagne directly, since I have known him probably longer than any other Negro American, and asked him if it was true that he was willing to lecture in the United States. I told him that I would be glad to cooperate in any such project. I told him that of course all his expenses could be met but I ventured to warn him that no large return beyond this could probably be expected for lectures in French which would have to be translated. I was frank about this because Europeans have such exaggerated ideas of American wealth, and I wanted to understate rather than overstate the truth. I have received no reply from M. Diagne but Mr. Logan has written me and objected to what he considered my "interference".

I have therefore dropped the matter entirely and shall take no further part, but I should be sorry to have anyone interpret my attitude as expressing any opposition or even coolness to the project of M. Diagne's visit. If he decides to come he should be welcomed in every way but I insist now, as originally, that there should be a definite, clear, written contract and that then the American Negroes could know exactly what they were expected to do and could live up to every letter. Any other method is going to not only involve the promoters in difficulties, but lead to severe criticism from abroad.

30-28-10

Du Bois

[1924?]

1. Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois

2. Great Barrington, Massachusetts, 1868.

3. Fisk University, A.B,'88; Harvard University, A.B., '90, A.M., '91, Ph.D. '95; University of Berlin.

4. Editor and General Manager, CRISIS Magazine, 1910.

6. AUTHOR: The Suppression of the Slave Trade, 1896; The Philadelphia Negro, 1899; The Souls of Black Folk, 1903; John Brown, 1909; Quest of the Silver Fleece, 1911; The Negro, 1915; Darkwater, 1920; The Gift of Black Folk, 1924. Editor of the Atlanta University Studies of the Negro Problem, 1897-1911

9. Office: 69 Fifth Avenue. Residence: 226 West 150th Street, N.Y.C.

3-23-42

W. E. B. DuBois

LECTURES - Spring 1924

May 1 - Thursday) May 2 - Friday)	- J. Shelby Davidson, 1333 R. St., N.W.	Washington,D.C.
May 4 - Sunday	- Dover State College for Colored Students, R. S. Grossley, President	Dover, Del.
May 5 - Monday	- J. Shelby Davidson, 1333 R. St.,N.W.	Washington,D.C.
May 6 - Tuesday) May 7 Wednesday)	- William Normal School,John A. Hunter	So.Boston,Va.
May 8 - Thursday	- N.A.A.C.P.Branch, G.A.Thornton, Pres. 200 Fifth Ave., N. W.	Roanoke,Va.
May 9 - Friday) May 10 Saturday) May 11 Sunday) May 12 Monday)	- Edward C. Mickey,50 Cannon Street	Charleston,S.C.
May 13 Tuesday	- Rev. E. G. Thomas, Pastor, First African Baptist Church,Franklin Sq.	Savannah,Ga.
May 14 Wednesday) May 15 Thursday) May 16 Friday)	- Atlanta University	Atlanta, Ga.
May 17 Saturday	- Knoxville College,J.Kelly Giffin,Pres.	Knoxville,Tenn.
May 18 Sunday) May 19 Monday)	- Second Baptist Church,Rev. Clarence E. McFadden, 14th and Oak Streets	Terre Haute, Indiana
May 20 Tuesday	- Douglas High School, C. W. Ransom	Mounds, Ill.
May 21 Wednesday	- Clayborne George, 527 Erie Bldg.	Cleveland, O.
May 22 Thursday	- W. O. Stokes, 260 Homestead Ave.	Dayton, O.
May 23 Friday	- Mrs. Young, 6007 Scotten Ave.	Detroit, Mich.
May 24 Saturday) May 25 Sunday) May 26 Monday)	- A. G. Lindsay, Y.M.C.A.Pine&Ewing Ave.	St.Louis,Mo.
May June 1 Sunday) June 2 Monday) June 3 Tuesday)	- Fisk University	Nashville,Tenn.
June 5 Thursday	- New York City	New York City

47-1-31

LECTURES - Spring 1924

May 1 - Thursday) May 2 - Friday)	- J. Shelby Davidson, 1333 R. St., N.W.	Washington, D.C
May 4 - Sunday	- Dover State College for Colored Students, R. S. Grossley, President.	Dover, Del.
May 5 - Monday	- J. Shelby Davidson, 1333 R. St., N.W.	Washington, D.C
May 6 - Tuesday) May 7 - Wednesday	- Williams Normal School, John A. Hunter	South Boston, Va
May 8 - Thrusday	- N.A.A.C.P. Branch, G. A. Thornton, President, 200 Fifth Ave., N. W.	Roanoke, Va.
May 9 Friday) May 10 Saturday) May 11 Sunday) May 12 Monday)	- Edward C. Mickey, 50 Cannon Street,	Charleston, S.C.
May 13 Tuesday	- Rev. E. G. Thomas, Pastor, First African Baptist Church, Franklin Square	Savannah, Ga.
May 14 Wednesday) May 15 Thursday) May 16 Friday)	- Atlanta, University	Atlanta, Ga.
May 17 Saturday	- Knoxville College, J. Kelly Giffin, Pres.	Knoxville, Tenn.
May 18 Sunday) May 19 Monday)	- Second Baptist Church, Rev. Clarence E. McFadden, 14th and Oak Streets	Terre Haute, Indiana
May 20 Tuesday	- Douglas High School, C. W. Ransom	Mounds, Ill.
May 21 Wednesday	- Clayborne George, 527 Erie Bldg.,	Cleveland, O.
May 22 Thursday	- W. O. Stokes, 250 Homestead Ave.,	Dayton, O.
May 23 Friday	- Mrs. Young, 6007 Scotten Ave.	Detroit, Mich.
May 24 Saturday) May 25 Sunday) May 26 Monday)	- A. G. Lindsay, Y.M.C.A. Pine & Ewing Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
May		
June 1 Sunday) June 2 Monday) June 3 Tuesday)	- Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn.
June 5 Thursday	- New York City	New York City

LECTURES - Spring 1924

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May 21 Wednesday	- Clayborne George, 527 Erie Bldg.,	Cleveland, O.
May 22 Thursday	- W. O. Stokes, 250 Homestead Ave.,	Dayton, O.
May 23 Friday	- Mrs. Young, 6007 Scotten Ave.	Detroit, Mich.
May 24 Saturday) May 25 Sunday) May 26 Monday)	- A. T. Lindsay, Y.M.C.A. Pine & Ewing Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
May 28 - Wed.	- U. G. Mason, 310 Eighteenth St. $60.00	Birmingham Ala
June 1 Sunday) June 2 Monday) June 3 Tuesday)	- Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn.
June 5 Thursday	- New York City	New York City

47-1-33

LECTURES - Spring 1924 Lectures 1924

April 12 - Saturday	New York School of Social Research	New York City
April 27 - Sunday	Y. M. C. A.	New York City
April 30 - Wednesday	Temple, Lexington Ave & 63rd St. (Subject: Some Solutions of the Negro Problem)	New York City
May 1 - Thursday	J. Shelby Davidson, 1333 R.St.N.W.	Washington, D. C.
May 2 - Friday		
May 3 - Saturday		
May 4 - Sunday	Dover State College for Colored Students, R. S. Grossly, Pres.	Dover, Delaware
May 5 - Monday	wash.	
May 6 - Tuesday		
May 7 - Wednesday	Williams Normal School, John A. Hunter	South Boston, Va.
May 8 - Thursday	N.A.A.C.P. Branch, G. A. Thornton, President, 200 Fifth Ave. N. W.	Roanoke, Va.
May 9 - Friday		
May 10 - Saturday		
May 11 - Sunday		
May 12 - Monday	Edward C. Mickey, 50 Cannon St.	Charleston, S.C.
May 13 - Tuesday	Rev. E. G. Thomas, Pastor, First African Baptist Church Franklin Square	Savannah, Georgia
May 14 - Wednesday		
May 15 - Thursday	Atlanta University	Atlanta, Georgia
May 16 - Friday		
May 17 - Saturday	Knoxville College, J. Kelley Giffin, President	Knoxville, Tenn.
May 18 - Sunday		
May 19 - Monday	Second Baptist Church, Rev. Clarence E. McFadden, 14th and Oak Streets	Terre Haute, Indiana
May 20 - Tuesday	Douglas High School, C. W. Ransom	Mounds, Indiana
May 21 - Wednesday	Claytone George	527 Eric Bldg., Cleveland O.
May 22 - Thursday	W.O. Stokes, 260 Homestead Ave.	Dayton, Ohio
May 23 - Friday	Mrs. Young, 6007 Scotten Ave.	Detroit, Michigan
May 24 - Saturday		
May 25 - Sunday	Indianapolis?	
May 26 - Monday	A.G. Lindsay, Y.M.C.A. Pine and Ewing Aves. (Subject: Go to High School; Go to College)	St. Louis, Mo.
May 27 - Tuesday	B. M. Roddy — Memphis Tenn	Memphis Tenn.
May 28 - Wednesday	W. G. Mays — Birmingham Ala $60 310 - 16 St	Birmingham, Ala.
May 29 - Thursday		
May 30 - Friday	Wilson Lovett First Standard $50.00 Bank Building	Louisville Ky.
May 31 - Saturday		
June 1 - Sunday		
June 2 - Monday	Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn.
June 3 - Tuesday		
June 4 - Wednesday		
June 5 - Thursday	N y c y	
June 6 - Friday		
June 7 - Saturday		
June 8 - Sunday		
June 9 - Monday		
June 10 - Tuesday		
June 11 - Wednesday		

47-1-20

LECTURES - Spring 1924 (continued)

June 12	- Thursday	Mason A. Hawkins	Baltimore, Maryland
June 13	- Friday	Mrs. E. Pearl Bailey, 212 West Penn Street	Germantown, Pa.
June 14	- Saturday		
June 15	- Sunday		
June 16	- Monday		
June 17	- Tuesday		
June 18	- Wednesday		
June 19	- Thursday		
June 20	- Friday	Rev. W. N. DeBerry, 643 Union Street	Springfield, Mass.
June 21	- Saturday		
June 22	- Sunday		
June 23	- Monday		
June 24	- Tuesday		
June 25	- Wednesday		
June 26	- Thursday		
June 27	- Friday		
June 28	- Saturday		
June 29	- Sunday		
June 30	- Monday		

12-1-24

4/50/20

Complimentary
DINNER

to

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

Sunday Evening, April 13, 1924

at *Seven* o'clock

DR. J. E. SPINGARN, *Chairman*

Café Savarin

1 Pershing Square, 42nd St. and Park Ave.

New York, N.Y.

Mr. & Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois

Table No. Guest Table

Seat No.

Table No. Guest Table

Seat No. 10

10 4/50/6

DINNER

to

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

Sunday Evening, April 13, 1924

at *Seven* o'clock

DR. J. E. SPINGARN, *Chairman*

Café Savarin

1 Pershing Square, 42nd St. and Park Ave.

New York, N.Y.

M Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

You and Your Friends are Cordially Invited

to attend

A Dinner in Honor of

Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS

Editor, Author, Publicist and Poet who has just returned from Africa and the Pan-African Congress which he organized

At the

Café Savarin

1 Pershing Square

42d Street and Park Avenue

New York, N.Y.

Sunday Evening, April 13, 1924

at 7 o'clock

Dr. J. E. Spingarn, *presiding*

Among those who will take part in the program are:

Mary Austin	Charlotte Wallace Murray
Robert C. Benchley	Eugene O'Neill
Mary McLeod Bethune	Albert A. Smith
Heywood Broun	Garfield Warren Tarrant
Witter Bynner	Ridgely Torrence
Countee Cullen	Harry J. Turner
Augustus Granville Dill	Hon. James J. Walker
Zona Gale	Laura Wheeler
Walter Hampden	Talcott Williams

Hon. George R. Lunn, *Lieutenant Governor, the State of New York*

4/50/116

Tables of four and eight will be reserved for group applications. As the number of guests will be limited please make your application at once.

Card of Admission $3.00

If you wish to join in paying this tribute to Dr. DuBois send the enclosed slip with your check or money order to The Du Bois Dinner Committee, Mercantile Bank Building, 5th Ave. at 14th Street, New York, N. Y., before noon of April 11th.

(TELEPHONE: STUYVESANT 3024)

Reservations will be made in the order of their receipt.

Members of The Du Bois Dinner Committee

Mabel E. Adams
Lillian A. Alexander
Dr. W. G. Alexander
Ray Stannard Baker
Mr. and Mrs. C. LeRoy Baldridge
Roger Baldwin
Dr. and Mrs. Charles Bentley
Konrad Bercovici
Herman Bernstein
Rev. Shelton H. Bishop
Harriot Stanton Blatch
Bruce Bliven
Dr. Franz Boas
Charles Boni, Jr.
Dr. and Mrs. M. V. Boutté
William Stanley Braithwaite
Carl Brandt
Heywood Broun
John S. Brown, Jr.
Harry T. Burleigh
Charles Burroughs
Rev. J. D. Bushell
Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Cannon
Hon. Arthur Capper
Stuart Chase
Bishop M. W. Clair
James A. Cobb
John S. Codman
Stella Comyn
Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Cooper
Herbert Croly
Rev. Frederick A. Cullen
Dr. and Mrs. U. G. Dailey
Taraknath Das
Jo Davidson
Shelby Davidson
Floyd Dell
Edward T. Devine
Augustus Granville Dill
Martha Lincoln Draper
R. L. Duffus
John Lovejoy Elliott
Robert J. Elzy
Charles W. Ervin
Sophie Lynn Fahs
John Farrar
Jessie Fauset
Grace B. Fenderson
Dr. and Mrs. Charles Fleischer
Louise Adams Floyd
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Homer Folks
Glenn Frank
Elisabeth Freemen
Lewis S. Gannett
Rev. A. C. Garner
Rev. William H. Garth
Gertrude S. Gertrude
Anna Gillingham
Charlotte Perkins Gilman
Arturo Giovannitti
Dr. A. L. Goldwater
Dr. James T. Granady
Dr. William R. R. Granger
Eugene M. Gregory
Dr. Ernest Gruening
Frances Gunner
Judge Charles Guy
Maude G. Hall
Dr. H. O. Harding
George W. Harris
Albert Bushnell Hart
Rev. William P. Hayes
George E. Haynes
Amy Mali Hicks
Leslie Pinckney Hill
Rev. John Haynes Holmes
John Hope
J. A. H. Hopkins
Syud Hossain
Marie Jenney Howe
B. W. Huebsch
Addie W. Hunton
Fannie Hurst
Will Irwin
Grace Nail Johnson
James Weldon Johnson
Dr. Roland R. Johnson
Eugene Kinckle Jones
Horace M. Kallen
Florence Kelley
Dr. Gertrude B. Kelly
Paul Kennaday
Robert T. Kerlin
Freda Kirchwey
Dr. George W. Kirchwey
Harry W. Laidler

(Over)

Members of The Du Bois Dinner Committee

(Concluded)

Helen Fauset Lanning
Katherine Leckie
Colonel Arthur Little
Horace B. Liveright
Owen R. Lovejoy
Solomon Lowenstein
Judge Julian W. Mack
Percy Mackaye
John Macy
Isadore Martin
James G. McDonald
Mrs. Charles McDowell
Edward McSweeney
Henry L. Mencken
Christina Merriman
Mr. and Mrs. Darwin J. Meserole
Mountfort Mills
Mary K. Morse
Ferdinand Q. Morton
Dr. and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz
Ella Rush Murray
Dr. P. M. Murray
John B. Nail
John E. Nail
Roy Nash
Dr. L. F. Nearon
Alice Dunbar Nelson
Raymond O'Neil
Eugene O'Neill
James Oppenheim
Mary White Ovington
Walter Pach
Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Parker
Herbert Parsons
Dorothy Peterson
Walter Pettit
Marlen E. Pew
Rev. George Marshal Plaskett
Walter H. Pollak
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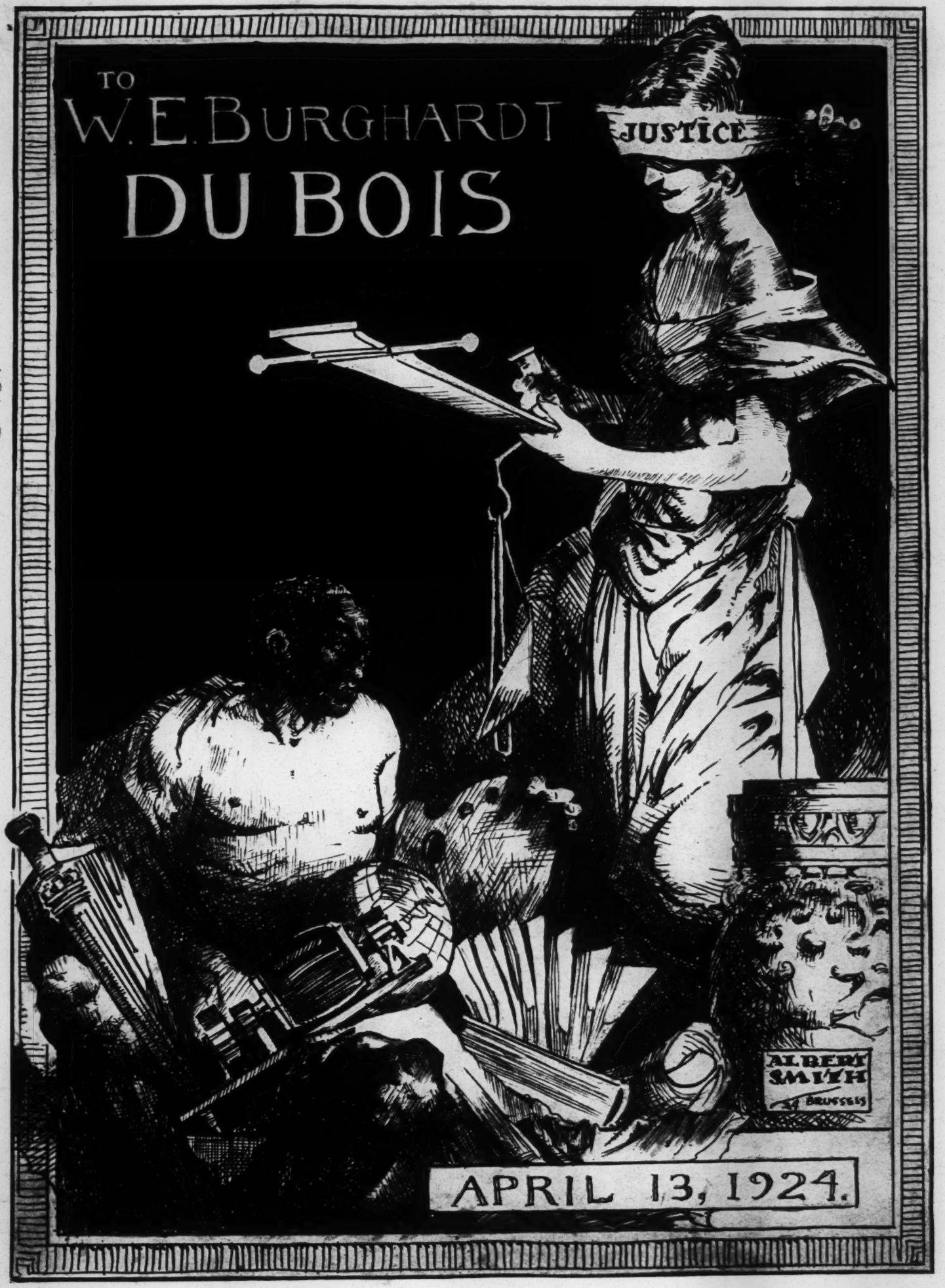

TO
W. E. BURGHARDT
DU BOIS
JUSTICE
ALBERT SMITH
BRUSSELS
APRIL 13, 1924.

41-2-181

MENU

FRUIT COCKTAIL

PUREE GREEN SPLIT PEA SOUP
WITH CROUTONS

CELERY OLIVES

HALF BROILED CHICKEN, VIRGINIA

PEAS AND POTATOES

CHIFFONADE SALAD

SAVARIN ICE CREAM

PETIT FOUR

DEMI-TASSE

DINNER

IN HONOR OF

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

CAFÉ SAVARIN, NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 13, 1924

Program

CHARLES H. STUDIN, *presiding*

"TO DU BOIS AND HIS PEOPLE", BY WITTER BYNNER
READ BY RIDGELY TORRENCE

REMARKS BY HEYWOOD BROUN

TWO NEGRO SPIRITUALS
(*a*) Go Down Moses (ARRANGED BY HARRY T. BURLEIGH)
(*b*) Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen
(ARRANGED BY CLARENCE CAMERON WHITE)
GARFIELD WARREN TARRANT
AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL ACCOMPANYING

A TRIBUTE BY ZONA GALE
READ BY JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

REMARKS BY HON. GEORGE R. LUNN,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR STATE OF NEW YORK

REMARKS BY MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

"TO WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS", A POEM
BY SCUDDER MIDDLETON

REMARKS BY ROBERT BENCHLEY

TWO NEGRO SPIRITUALS (ARRANGED BY HARRY T. BURLEIGH.)
(*a*) Deep River
(*b*) Sinner Please Don't Let This Harvest Pass
CHARLOTTE WALLACE MURRAY

REMARKS BY WALTER HAMPDEN

AN APPRECIATION BY EUGENE O'NEILL
READ BY JESSIE FAUSET

"THE FLEDGELINGS TO THE EAGLE", A POEM
BY COUNTEE P. CULLEN

RESPONSE BY DR. DU BOIS

To Du Bois and His People

ALTHOUGH we bar you from the cooling shade
And stubbornly condemn you to assuage
Your thirst with your own sweat, O patient sage
Of darkness and of light, be not afraid,
With your compassionate prophets on the way,
We harshly set for you this heavy noon,
To bring among the stars a crescent moon,
The alleviation of our brazen day.

Though other days go blind with wrong we have done,
Prepare a dawn for us, to pierce contempt
Out of our way before the laughing sun—
And dare to tell us what you long have dreamt
That now and evermore, with every night,
Light becomes darkness, darkness becomes light.

Santa Fé, New Mexico.

Witter Bynner

I FIRST saw Mr. Du Bois in July, 1914, when I was a guest of the National Federation of Colored Women which was holding a convention at Wilberforce, Ohio. I remembered him as one of a group which impresses me in any assembly—the group which is completely self-conscious and knows where it is going and why. At the usual convention, called for whatever purpose, this group is not large; but the more I talked with those men and women at Wilberforce the more impressed I became with those who knew something of the problem of human relationship and who knew some of the things to do to present that problem of human relationship to others. It is too much to ask that most problems be clarified. But we could at least understand, if we would, that human relationship in itself offers the problem which underlies most of our confusions. It seemed to me this sovereign fact which Mr. Du Bois sought to present to those who are concerned with lesser matters, such matters as credal or racial or national supremacy. The whole economic fabric itself, which seems to us basic, is dependent on this still more vital and fundamental basis.

From that time Mr. Du Bois and *The Crisis* seemed to me to stand for infinitely more than the limited range of interest with which I had always thoughtlessly connected them. And I feel that he has shown us that race consciousness, like class consciousness, may stand for more than itself,—may stand for no less than the application of common sense to the common life.

I mean of course that fundamentally Mr. Du Bois is one of the great teachers of Democracy in America,—of a democracy which we have not yet practiced nor even visioned. Personally, I am grateful to him for three things: for his literary art; for his cure-all of the sentimentality with which we are likely to approach the gravest matters; and for his splendid denunciation of that supreme sentimentality that we are our brother's keeper. If we will let him he can even cure us of the illusion that we are our brother's brother and can reveal to us quite simply that we *are* our brothers.

Portage, Wisconsin.

Zona Gale

IT seems rather impertinently superfluous, at this late date, for me to add any words of tribute, no matter how sincere, to the general appreciation which has given Dr. Du Bois his sure and hard-won position as a man of letters. Ranking as he does among the foremost writers of true importance in this country, one selfishly wishes sometimes (as a writer oneself) that he could devote all his time to the accomplishment of that fine and moving prose which distinguishes his books. But at the same time one realizes, self-reproachfully, that with Dr. Du Bois it is a cause—an ideal—that overcomes the personal egotism of the artist; and still feeling that we need more of his work—whose every book is an event—nevertheless we are forced to be content when we admit the importance of his constant activity in behalf of his race. Dr. Du Bois speaks somewhere of how gladly people should give their own souls to endow their children's souls with a great guiding, exalting ideal. As one whose own ancestors struggled against intolerance and prejudice, I believe I can feel the value of such an ideal; and it seems to me inevitable that, awakened and encouraged by Dr. Du Bois' leadership, there will spring up a group of creative spirits who, with a proud sense of their racial integrity and an unembittered sense of our common humanity as their background, will interpret life and beauty afresh,—perhaps, who knows, as it has never been interpreted before. This is an exciting thing to look forward to. It seems to me that to be a Negro writer today must be a tremendously stimulating thing. They have within them an untouched world of deep reality. What greater boon than their rare opportunity can a true artist ask of fate? They are fortunate. And it is to Dr. Du Bois more than to any other man that they owe their good fortune; for by the sheer power of his own ability he has played a foremost part in convincing the world that it must await with genuine artistic respect the contribution of the Negro to modern literature.

EUGENE O'NEILL.

New York, N. Y.

To W. E. B. Du Bois

"THE FLEDGELINGS TO THE EAGLE"

MEN raised a mountain in your path,
Steep, perilous with slime,
Then smouldered in their own hot wrath
To see you climb and climb.

By some black charm they whirled a stream
Before you for their whim;
You cried, "For faith and the beckoning gleam,
"Limbs, let me plunge and swim!"

"—To fly, we grant such height; no more.
Be static, that perch won."
"A trial flight, but now I soar",
You said, "Up to the sun".

They came to you and said: "This book
Confines your hire and wage."
Your hand flashed up; you bade them: "Look!"
And lo! There was no page!

No cultivated plot could bait you,
No subtly planned disaster;
You were your "Kismet", you your fate, you
Outmatched them, proved their master.

. . . .

This age of mine cries: "Draw no morals,
For there you quench the fire,—"
Yet what your perch and what your laurels
Had they no spark to inspire?

Strong eagle, we, the fledgelings, try
Our wings, though thinly spun,
Because we know you watch, and cry
Us "Courage!" from the sun.

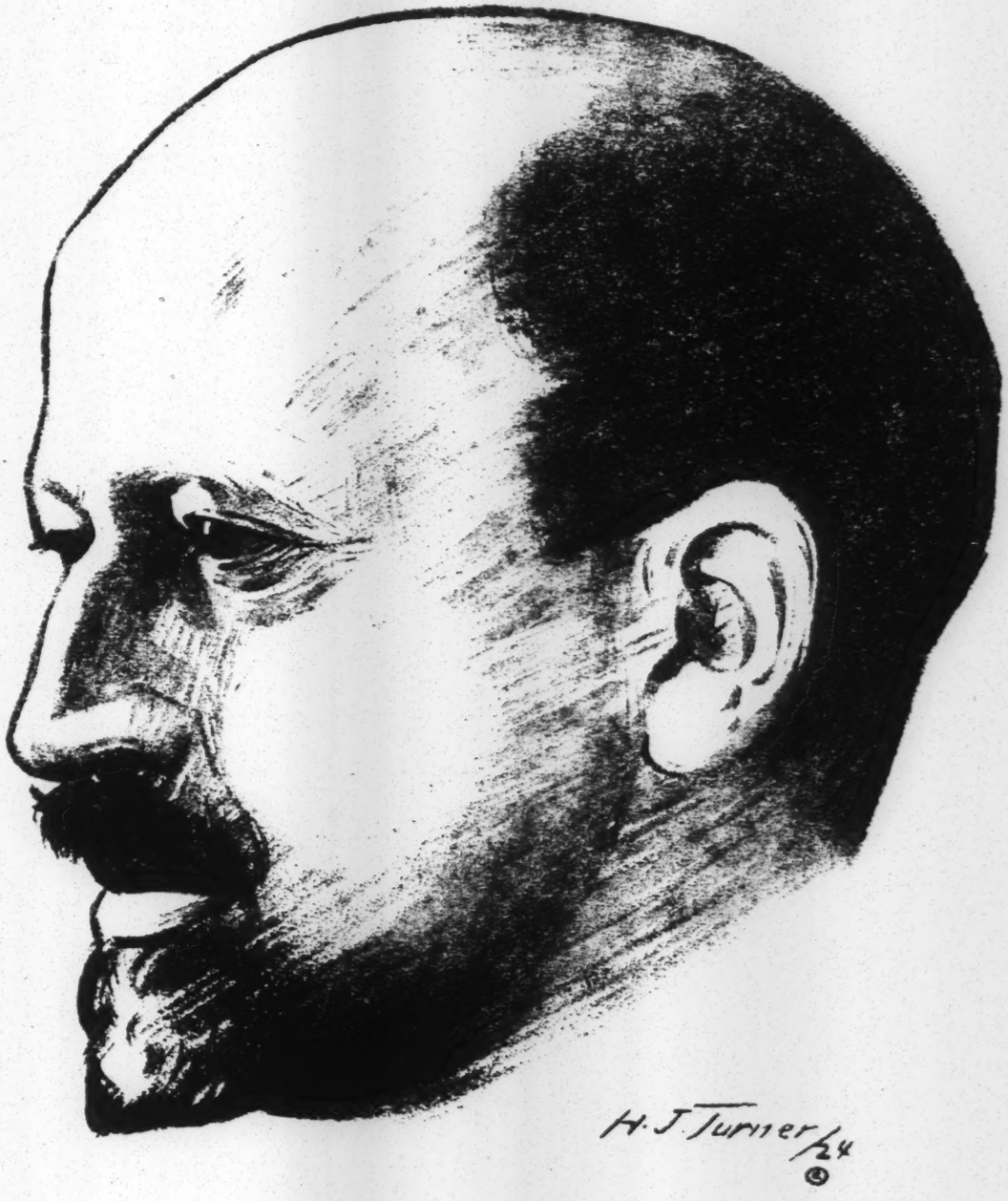
Countée P. Cullen.

To William Edward Burghardt Du Bois

THE race that wheedles mercies from its God
Shall be the beggar always at His door;
It shall debase itself before the rod,
And live among the shadows evermore.
But when, with growing pride in self, it stands
Asking no favors of the clouds or men,
To it God reaches down His mighty hands,
To it are all to-morrows given then.

You know those hands! Beyond the cottonfields,
Beyond the creaking tree, the faggot's flame,
Your eyes have caught the vision of a race
Rising by greater truths than pity yields.
And you have made it dream, speak out its name—
Proud of that ancient ebon of its face!

Scudder Middleton.


H. J. Turner '24

I WAS born by a golden river and in the shadow of two great hills, five years after the Emancipation Proclamation. . . . My own people were part of a great clan. Fully two hundred years before, Tom Burghardt had come through the western pass from the Hudson with his Dutch captor, "Coenraet Burghardt", sullen in his slavery and achieving his freedom by volunteering for the Revolution at a time of sudden alarm. His wife was a little, black, Bantu woman, who never became reconciled to this strange land; she clasped her knees and rocked and crooned:

"Do bana coba—gene me, gene me!
Ben d'nuli, ben d'le—"

Tom died about 1787, but of him came many sons, and one, Jack, who helped in the War of 1812. Of Jack and his wife, Violet, was born a mighty family, splendidly named: Harlow and Ira, Cloë, Lucinda, Maria and Othello! I dimly remember my grandfather Othello and my grandmother Sarah—a stern, tall, Dutch-African woman, beak-nosed, but beautiful-eyed and golden-skinned. Ten or more children were theirs, of whom the youngest was Mary, my mother. Mother was dark shining bronze, with a tiny ripple in her black hair, black-eyed, with a heavy, kind face. . . . She met and married Alfred Du Bois and went to live by the golden river where I was born.

Alfred, my father, must have seemed a splendid vision in that little valley under the shelter of those mighty hills. He was small and beautiful of face and feature, just tinted with the sun. . . . In nature he was a dreamer. . . . His father, Alexander Du Bois, cloaked under a stern, austere demeanor a passionate revolt against the world. . . . Long years before him Louis XIV drove two Huguenots, Jacques and Louis Du Bois, into wild Ulster County, New York. . . . A descendant, Dr. James Du Bois, a gay, rich bachelor . . . made his money in the Bahamas where he . . . had plantations. There he took a beautiful little mulatto slave as his mistress, and two sons were born: Alexander in 1803, and John, later. . . . He brought them to America and put Alexander in the celebrated Cheshire School, in Connecticut. Here he often visited him, but one last time fell dead. He left no will, and his relations made short shrift of these sons. . . . So with some circumstance having finally gotten myself born . . . I come to the days of my childhood. They were very happy. . . . As I peer back through the shadow of my years, seeing not too clearly, but through the thickening veil of wish and afterthought, I seem to view my life divided into four great parts: the Age of Miracles, the Days of Disillusion, the Discipline of Work and Play, and the Second Miracle Age. The Age of Miracles began with Fisk. . . . I willed and lo! I was walking beneath the elms of Harvard. . . . I asked for a fellowship and got it. I announced my plan of studying in Germany. . . . I crossed the ocean in a trance . . . After two long years I dropped back into . . . America. . . . I went to Wilberforce with high ideals. . . . In 1896 I married,—a slip of a girl, beautifully dark-eyed. . . . I essayed a thorough piece of work in Philadelphia. . . . My real life work was done at Atlanta for thirteen years, from my twenty-ninth to my forty-second birthday. . . . Away back in the little years of my boyhood I had sold the *Springfield Republican*. . . . I dreamed of being an editor myself some day. I am an editor. In the great, slashing days of college life I dreamed of a strong organization to fight the battles of the Negro race. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is such a body and it grows daily. . . .

With all this has come the strengthening and hardening of my own character. The billows of birth, love and death have swept over me. I have seen life through all its paradox and contradiction of streaming eyes and mad merriment. I have emerged into full manhood, with the ruins of some ideals about me but with others planted above the stars; scarred and a bit grim, but hugging to my soul the divine gift of laughter and withal determined, even unto stubbornness, to fight the good fight.

From *Darkwater*

THROUGH all the sorrow of the Sorrow Songs there breathes a hope—a faith in the ultimate justice of things. The minor cadences of despair change often to triumph and calm confidence. Sometimes it is faith in life, sometimes a faith in death, sometimes assurance of boundless justice in some fair world beyond. But whichever it is, the meaning is always clear: that sometime, somewhere, men will judge men by their souls and not by their skins. . . .

Even so is the hope that sang in the songs of my fathers well sung. If somewhere in this whirl and chaos of things there dwells Eternal Good, pitiful yet masterful, then anon in His good time America shall rend the Veil and the prisoned shall go free. Free, free as the sunshine trickling down the morning into these high windows of mine, free as yonder fresh young voices welling up to me from the caverns of brick and mortar below—swelling with song, instinct with life, tremulous treble and darkening bass. My children, my little children, are singing to the sunshine, and thus they sing:

Let us cheer the weary traveler,
Cheer the weary traveler,
Let us cheer the weary traveler
Along the heavenly way.

From *The Souls of Black Folk*

HUMANITY is progressing toward an ideal; but not, please God, solely by help of men who sit in cloistered ease, hesitate from action and seek sweetness and light; rather we progress today, as in the past, by the soul-torn strength of those who can never sit still and silent while the disinherited and the damned clog our gutters and gasp their lives out on our front porches. These are the men who go down in the blood and dust of battle. They say ugly things to an ugly world. They spew the luke-warm fence-straddlers out of their mouths, like God of old; they cry aloud and spare not; they shout from the housetops and they make this world so damned uncomfortable with its nasty burden of evil that it tries to get good and does get better.

Evolution is evolving the millenium, but one of the unescapable factors in evolution are the men who hate wickedness and oppression with a perfect hatred, who will not equivocate, will not excuse, and will be heard. With the sainted spirits of such as these *The Crisis* would weakly but earnestly stand and cry in the world's four corners of the way; and it claims no man as friend who dare not stand and cry with it.

From *The Crisis*

W. E. B. Du Bois

FRONT COVER *drawn by* ALBERT A. SMITH

DRAWING OF DR. DU BOIS *by* HARRY J. TURNER

BACK COVER *drawn by* LAURA WHEELER

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Art Young
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THE CUMBERLAND PRESS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

241-41 4/50 [1924]

DR. W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE
PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA, 1924

5/38

1924—25

MERRY CHRISTMAS
HAPPY NEW YEAR

DR. AND MRS. W. E. B. DU BOIS
New York

[1924]

2 62

Dr. DuBois was born in Great Barrington, Mass. in 1868, of French, Dutch and African blood. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. Thence he went to Fisk University where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. and from there he went to Harvard whence he is A.B., A.M. and Ph.D. He spent two years at the Universities of Paris and Berlin and in European travel. For a while he taught at Wilberforce University in Wilberforce, Ohio, where he married. But the bulk of his teaching was done at Atlanta University in Atlanta, Georgia where he taught sociology and economics for 12 years. In 1909 He came to New York to accept the position of director of publication and research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and where he also became editor of the 'Crisis'.

The 'Crisis', by the way, is unsubsidized and yet it maintains the salaries of the editor, the literary editor, the business manager, eight clerks and office upkeep----an unusual feat in propagandistic journalism. Dr. DuBois has been the author of many books. AAmong them are 'The Suppression of the African Slave Trade', 'The Negro', 'The Quest of the Silver Fleece', 'John Brown' studies in sociology, several monographs published in The Century, The Atlantic Monthly, The Nation, The New Republic and other leading magazines. But his most remarkable works have been 'Darkwater' and 'The Souls of Black Folk' which are not only remarkably moving and compelling but which possess a brilliance and eloquence of style not surpassed by any other in any language.

Dr. DuBois' greatest achievement has been the forming and holding of a series of Pan-African congresses----which may best be described as an attempt at internationalizing the interests of people of African descent all over the world. It was while in attendance on the third Pan-African Congress that Dr. DuBois conceived the idea of going to Africa to further his studies concerning the continent which has been his motivating force throughout all these years and it is his return from Africa which we are anxious so siggally to honor.

Dr. DuBois is a Spingarn medallist and was recently appointed by President Coolidge Special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the second inauguration of His Excellency President C. D. B. King of Liberia.

[1924]

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16-1-74

throughout all these years.

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17-1-22

XVI

MENU

Dîner offert en l'honneur
de S.E. Monsieur le Dr. DuBois.

Hôtel Métropole
Dakar
4 Février 1924.

Potage Flamand	Porto Ferreirinha Chablis
Poisson au Riz	
Tomates Provençale	Pommard
Filet Mignon rôti	
Salade	
Asperges fraîches au beurre noir	Champagne
Omelette au Rhum	
Fruits de France	
Café Liqueurs.	

TITO
GALLAIS

Madame Da Silva Passos

W. J. Yerby, Consul Américain.
Consul de Belgique à Sa Cité Occidentale d'Afrique.

Mario Fernandes Consul du Brésil

Dakar, 4 février 1924. Consul de Portugal

W. E. B. Du Bois

4-15E-14

Copy

XIV

To celebrate the return from
Africa, March 17,1924 will
you dine with us March 17,
1925 at Craig's at seven*?
Please answer.

W. E. B. & N. G. DuBois
606 St. Nicholas Avenue

*This means 6:59!

VICTUALS !!

IN MARCH

BOUTTÉ BITTER

SOUP McGHEE

ALEXANDER'S CHICKEN

HUNTON-LANNING ROOTS & HERBS

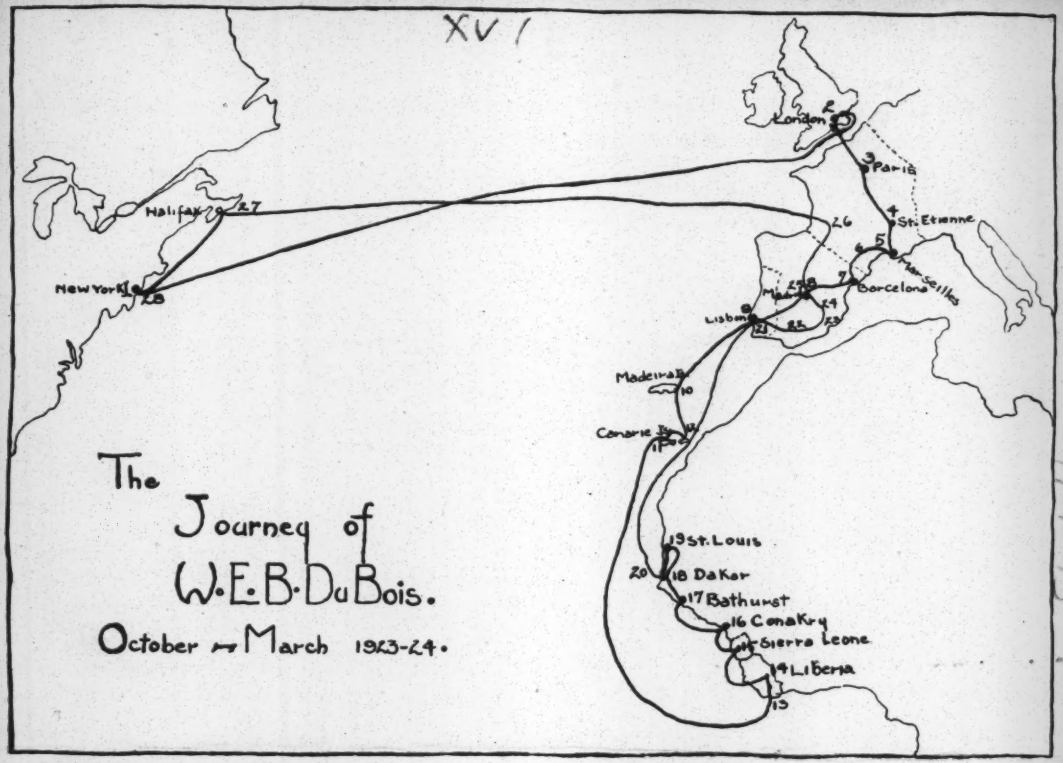
ROLL-ROCHON ROLLS

L.Z SALAD

"I-SCREAM DILL"

COFFEE CLARK

1985



1. I leave New York October 28, 1923.
2. I land in London November 6.
   I hold the first session of the Third Pan-African Congress, November 7, 8.
3. I meet the local committee of the Third Pan African Congress.
4. I visit Consul and Mrs. Hunt at St. Etienne.
5. I see Marseilles.
6. J'ai vu Carcassonne.
7. Barcelona.
8. Madrid.
9. I arrive in Lisbon, November 30.
   I hold the Second Session of the Third Pan African Congress, December 1, 2.
10. I arrive in Madeira, December 14.
11. I arrive in Las Palmas.
12. I arrive in Teneriffe.
13. I land in Monrovia, Liberia, December 22.
    I am appointed Envoy Extraordinary, December 29.
    I am presented to the President and receive the diplomatic corps.
    The President is inaugurated January 7, 1924.
14. I visit the interior.
    I leave Liberia, January 22.
15. I visit Sierra Leone, January 24-30.
16. I visit Conakry, January 31.
17. I visit Bathurst, Gambia, Feebruary 1.
18. I arrive in Dakar, French Senegal, February 2.
19. I visit St. Louis and Goree.
20. I leave Dakar and Africa, February 13.
21. I arrive in Oporto, Portugual, in time to miss my boat, February 21.
22. In Seville.
23. In the Alhambra, the mighty master-piece of the Moors.
24. In Cordova.
25. In Madrid.
26. I leave Bordeaux on the Roussillon, March 6.
    The Roussillon performs in mid-ocean.
27. We touch at Halifax, Brrh!
28. I land in New York, March 19.

$200 00/100 Alex Bass - Personal

Nine months after date I promise to pay to

the order of Myself

Two hundred 00/100 Dollars

at Nail Factory - Nashville 13 Tenn. Mfg. Co.

Value received with Interest.

No. -9- Due

W E B Du Bois

5/10/27

W. E. B. Du Bois

Nina G. Du Bois

Mrs. Du Bois, Yolande and
I wish you a Merry Christ-
mas and a Happy New Year.

W. E. B. Du Bois.

606 St Nicholas ave.,
New York, 1925.

S/37/57

Note 1

House at 606 St. Nicholas Avenue

Total Investment

1923

Rent	$3,372.50	
Payment at closing	2,181.15	
Cash	4,177.55	
		$9,731.20

1924

Rent	$3,197.00	
Cash	8,505.00	
		$11,702.00
Total investment		$21,433.20

Cash invested outside rents - 1923		$6,358.70
1924		8,505.00
		$14,863.70
Deduct DuBois rent		1,680.00
		$13,183.70

Deduct loans outstanding:

Loan X, without interest	$1000	
Probable overdraft, 1924	1300	
C. Wood, 1925	2000	
C. Wood, 1926	1500	
		$5,800.00
Total invested by W.E.B.D.		$7,383.70

[1924?]

X

Purchase Price $22,000 Cash Payment $6000 ~~$2000 + $500 quarterly for 2 years.~~ *

First Mortgage $11,000 at 6% When due June 15, 1926

Second Mortgage 5000 at 6% When due $250 payable quarterly ~~$1750~~ paid.

Yearly Income		Yearly Expenses	
From business or salary	$5000	Int. on 1st & 2nd Mtges	~~$936~~ 825
		Payments on 2nd Mtge	~~1750~~ 1000
From Real Estate	$000	Taxes, Water, Coal	~~$1199~~ 1200
Other Income (state source)		Insurance, repairs, etc.	~~2837~~ 1000
Lectures & Writing		Morris Plan Loan	1000
(variable - $500 - $1000 a year)		Other Expenses Living	3000
		Debts	1000
			9025
Total		Total	

7/48

* all paid but 1 installment due Jan 1, 1925

Note 3

House at 606 St. Nicholas Avenue

Expenses

1923

Mortgages and interest and loans...	$3,889.35
Large repairs.....	2,824.50
Taxes and water.....	499.80
Insurance.....	37.00
Gas and electricity.....	88.11
Commissions.....	138.38
Janitor.....	206.65
Coal.....	610.75
Small repairs.....	352.69
	$8,647.23

1924

Mortgages and interest and loans...	$7,~~987~~.65
Large repairs.....	1,522.00
Taxes and water.....	291.34
Insurance.....	99.17
Gas and electricity.....	57.75
Commissions.....	73.15
Janitor.....	200.00
Coal.....	495.55
Small repairs.....	235.60
	$10,~~018.21~~
Estimate - November & December (Taxes and 1st mortgage interest).	290.22 1,290.00
	$11,~~308.21~~

1925 ~~(estimate)~~

Carrying expenses:

Mortgage payments.	~~$1,500.00~~
~~Mortgage interest~~.....	780.00
~~Insurance~~.....	~~100.00~~
Gas and electricity.....	~~60.00~~
~~Janitor~~.....	~~245.00~~
Coal.....	~~650.00~~
Repairs.....	~~600.00~~
Taxes.....	~~500.00~~
	~~$4,435.00~~

782.190

Income and Expense of House

Total Rents, - 1923 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $4092.50
1924 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4490.60
1925 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4600.00
$12,182.10

85-151
7/48

Expenses

	1923	1924	1925
Payments on Mortgages with interest	$3236.25	$3747.50	$2010.00
Repairs	3177.19	1757.60	340.17
Taxes	499.80	582.68	618.00
Insurance and Light	125.11	156.92	73.53
Coal and Janitor	817.40	695.55	752.30
Miscellaneous	138.38	73.15	267.99
TOTAL	$7,994.13	$7,013.40	$4,051.99
Rents	$4,092.50	$4,490.60	$4,600.00

Income and Expense of House

Total Rents, - 1923 - $4092.50

1924 - 4490.60

1925 - 4600.00

$12,182.10

7/8/ 35-151

Expenses

	1923	1924	1925
Payments on Mortgages with interest	$3236.25	$3747.50	$2010.00
Repairs	3177.19	1757.60	340.17
Taxes	499.80	582.68	618.00
Insurance and Light	125.11	156.92	73.53
Coal and Janitor	817.40	695.55	752.30
Miscellaneous	138.38	73.15	267.99
TOTAL	$7,994.13	$7,013.40	$4,051.99
Rents	$4,092.50	$4,490.60	$4,600.00

Du Bois

(DuBois)
[1925?]

30-23-40

MEMORANDUM ON REPAIRS

at 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

PLUMBER

New bath tubs on the 3rd, 4th and 5th floors.
Wash tubs on the 2nd and 5th floors.
Flush boxes in the toilets on the 2nd and 4th floors.
Wash stand on the 4th floor.
Transfer of basement washtern to the 2nd floor.
Cutting out old water pipes on the 4th and 5th floors.
Mending leak around dumb waiter on the roof.
New pipes in tubs are needed.
New water trap on the 2nd floor.
Total estimated cost, $302.00.

CARPENTER

Fix baseboard in the kitchen, 2nd floor.
Renew ½ of the kitchen floor, 2nd floor.
Mend the cupboard, 2nd floor.
Repair falling mantle, sitting room, 2nd floor.
Mend baseboard, sitting room, 2nd floor.
The molding around the floor and repair cupboard, 4th floor.
Mend molding around baseboard, weather strip around window and replace floor in alcove cupboard.
5th floor, mend the kitchen floor, put molding around the sitting room floor and renew weather strip.
On 4th and 5th floors rehang doors and put on latches.
Contract price, $48.00.
On the 1st floor, under Mrs. Corey's direction, the room was stripped, papered and painted for $85.00.

PAINTER

On the 5th floor, strip and wash walls of all the rooms and paint and paper walls. Put one coat of paint on all floors except kitchen. $125.00.
4th floor all walls stripped and painted. Two coats.
All floors two coats. $150.00.
On the 2nd floor paint bath room and kitchen. Two coats.
One coat on the kitchen floor and hall. $25.00.

[DuBois]

LECTURES - 1926

By W. E. Burghardt DuBois

PROBLEMS OF WEST AFRICA

LIBERIA

THE PAN AFRICAN MOVEMENT

SEGREGATION

THE AMERICAN NEGRO SINCE THE WAR

THE NEGRO IN THE WORLD WAR

MODERN PROBLEMS OF COLOR AND RACE

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN HISTORY

GREAT MEN OF NEGRO BLOOD

6/28/104

Chov 1926

Lectures, 1926-27 (1)

November								
X	14	Su	YMCA, Nfy	25	17		X	
	15				18			
X	16	Tu	El James, Nfy.	0	19	Su	Roxbury &	50 X
X	17	W			20			
	18	Th			21			
	19	F			22			
X	20	S.	(N.H. game)		23			
	21	Su			24			
X	22	M.	Howard celebration		25	Sa	(Xmas)	
	23	Tu	~~Mt Holyoke C.~~	~~35~~	26	Su		
	24				27			
	25	Th	(Thanksgiving)		28			
X	26	Fri	Arden	50	29			
	27	Sat			30			
	28	Su			31			
	29				Jan			
	30				1	S.	(New Years)	
December	1				2	Su		
	2				3			
	3				4			
	4	Sat			5			
	5	Su	D.C.		6			
	6	M	(Raleigh)	50	7			
X	7	T.			8			
X	8	Wed	Durham NC	50	9	Su.	Community ch.	
X	9	Th	Richmond	50	10	Mo	Columbia U.	25
X	10	Fri	Petersburgh Va	150	11			
X	11	S	D.C.		12			
	12	Su.			13	Th.	Adelphia, Brooklyn	25
	13							
	14							
	15							
	16							

46-1-61

14					11	Fri	(2)	
15					12			100
16	Sun				13	Sun	Denver	100 X
17					14			
18					15	Tu	Los Angeles	
19	Wed.			50	16	W		
20		Kohe – dinner	X		17	Th	Pasadena	75 X
21		– Wheeling dance	X		18	Fri	San Diego	100 X
22					19	Sat		
23	Sun	West Side Unitarian Ch N.Y.	25 X		20	Sun	Oakland	100 X
24					21	M	2a Bakersfield	100
25					22	T	St Monica	50
26		Hayes concert			23	W	Dinner	75
27					24	Thu	Dinner (Conclave)	
28					25	Fri		
29					26	S.		
30	Sun	~~Princeton~~			27	Sun	Chicago	100
31					28	M.	Chicago (75)	60
Feb					March			
1					1	T	Wheelwalks } 100	80
2					2	W	Cleveland }	
2					3	T	} Toledo	
3					4	F		
4					5	S		
5	Sat.	—			6	Sun	Lima O 50-75 45-60	
6	Sun	Jewish Communal Home	(75) 60 X		7	M	230 km & 9 14 km arrive 845 km	25
7	M	—			8			
8	Tu	Haverford	25 X		9			
9	Wed	~~Chicago~~ Cheney	25 X		10			
10	Thu	Philadelphia	25 X		11		Howard U	

(3)

12			
13	Sr	Oakland	75
14	M.	Reading (GS)	49
15			
16		~~Harper~~	
17			
18			
19			
20	Sr		
21	M.	Brooklyn Jewish Center	25.
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27	Sr	~~Princeton~~	
28			
29			
30			
31			
1			
2		Princeton NJ	
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8		Bluefield	
9			
10		Cornell U	

11	
12	Huntington WVa
13	
14	
15	1927
16	
17	~~Oneonta~~
18	

46-1-63

U
Hor 730
BD 870
YE 930

W
Cornell 800
YE - 900

No answer came. The Committee waited patiently until Settlemier & then wrote Archie McNeill, who replied on hand as follows: Oct 6.

46-1-99

Vouchers

	$1122.61
Frazier -	1000.
Crisis	150
Bond	200
Redmond	1400
Elementary Ave	575
Dr Bain	4347.61
	300
?	4747.61
	252.39
Cash	$5000.00

H6-1-103

Personal

Investigation Trips of W. E. B. Du Bois ~~in connection~~ his representative
in study of Negro Common schools, 1926-27

April 1-10 1926

Visit to Tennessee
Arkansas - Fare & Pullman $120.36
Little Rock & return 28.00
Dining car & Tips 15.00
Board 5 days 163 36

~~$163.36~~

May 3-8, 1926

Visit to Birmingham
Ala. & return
Fare & Pullman 92.84
Dinner & tips 16.25
Board 3 days 8 00 117.13

~~$117.13~~

46-1-19

Feb 9-18, 1926

Visit to Oklahoma
Total Cost of Trip was
$250 of which $100 was
paid for by lectures.
Amount to fund 150.00

Dec 3-10, 1926 ~~June~~

Visit to Tuskegee Carolina
Charlotte S.C. & return
Fare & Pullman $66.23
Board 17 00 83 23

Dec 16-22

~~June~~ ~~Dec.~~

Visit to Louisiana & Texas 148.86
~~Report~~ ~~Fare & Pullman~~
Fare Pullman Arizona, Texas 25
Board

Total 173 41

[W. E. B. DuBois]

Herr Du Bois weisst nicht genau wer der Osterhase soll sein. Aber er schicht ihm seinen verbindlichsten dank.

Easter, 1926

G/28/106

[1926]

PERSONAL

Inspection trips of W. E. B. Du Bois and his representatives in study of Negro Common schools, 1926-27.

April 1-10, 1926.

Trip to Tennessee and Arkansas—Fare and Pullman to Little Rock and return	$120.36	
Dining car and tips	28.00	
Board 5 days	15.00	163.36

May 3-8, 1926.

Trip to Birmingham Ala. and return.		
Fare and Pullman	92.88	
Diner and tips	16.25	
Board 3 days	8.00	117.13

Feb. 9-18, 1926.

Trip to Oklahoma Total cost of trip was $250, of which $100 was paid for by lectures.		
Charge to fund	150.00	150.00

Dec. 3-10, 1925.

Trip to North and South Carolina		
Fare and pullman to Charleston S. C. and return		
Fare and pullman	$66.23	
Board	17.00	83.23

Dec. 16-22, 1926.

Trip to Louisiana and Texas		
Fare and pullman to Austin, Texas.	148.86	
Board	25.00	173.86
Total		$687.58

291-1-94

II/23 26-50

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
and Miss Du Bois wish you a
Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

606 St. Nicholas Avenue,
New York.
1926.

1926 1-50, 11

AN ANSWER TO THE MEMORANDUM ON THE BETTERING OF THE POSITION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE IN AMERICA

1. It is true that submission to oppression on the part of the colored people in the United States has made them despised rather than pitied and that their loyalty to America is not really appreciated.
2. It is true that the percentage of Negroes in the population of the United States has gradually grown less and probably will grow less as time goes on. At the same time, it is also true that the colored people because of their increased wealth and intelligence count for more in the country than they ever have in the past. At the same time they must, in self-defense, carefully organize themselves so that they can present an organized front to their enemies within the country and can intelligently and effectively state their grievances to the people of other countries. There has, however, long been a difference of opinion as to just how close and united such an organization should be. Some intelligent Negroes still think that as the intelligence of individuals grows they will be recognized as Americans and that in this way the group will gradually come into its full rights. Others realize that only through united group action is recognition going to come and they are beginning to see that, as this memorandum states, we have got practically to build a nation within a nation in order to survive.
3. It is probably necessary that a very large migration of Negroes out of the South must take place. This does not distribute the Negro group so widely as to weaken it. On the contrary those who come north for the most part settle in the cities and in particular parts of cities like Harlem in New York City, the South Side in Chicago and certain wards in Detroit. Two tremendous advantages follow on this

migration and concentration. First, the Negro gets effective political power and secondly, he gets education and better wages. I do not think he ought entirely to leave the South but practically all the advance made by the Negro in the last generation has been made in cities, North and South, and the northern cities have set the pace.

4. There is already the beginning of attention to Negro health and the reduction of the death rate. There is an annual "Negro Health Week" celebrated throughout the country; the number of Negro hospitals is increasing; there is a large annual increase in the number of Negro physicians and they are much better trained today than the older physicians. More must be done in this line but a beginning has been made. There is as yet a great deal of silly prejudice against illegitimate children and education in this line must increase.

34-2-52

5. Economic organization among Negroes is rendered difficult for two reasons: first, they have been systematically in the past kept out from most of the effective white trade unions. This is changing somewhat but not entirely. Secondly, inside the Negro race there is a tendency to build up a race capitalism which it is difficult to oppose, always, since some of the thriftiest and most intelligent are the new capitalists. But many of us see the danger here and are giving attention to it. At present this tendency has not gone far, so that we have no millionaires, and there is greater equality of wealth in our group than in any other American group. Education is increasing but not nearly as fast as it should and there again we face dilemma. Where there are separate Negro schools they are usually under white supervision which hinders their effectiveness, and where we are in schools with the whites we do not receive the

1920

attention and care which we ought.

6. There is strong propaganda already toward race loyalty and sacrifice for the race but it is a little puzzling as yet to know just how to direct this and make it most effective. In order to have it centered we need united organization. What we have today is a large number of separate organizations, very effective in themselves but limited in their objects. The next step is not to make one of these organizations all inclusive but rather to select important representatives of each organization and bring them together in a super-organization which will make for unity and discipline. Large numbers of Negroes, I think, are beginning to see this and steps toward it ought to be taken during the present decade.

34-2-53

7. I am myself so wedded to the ideal of peace on earth that I hate to contemplate armed force. At the same time I am no fool and I realize that as long as practically the whole of the civilized world is armed for defense and offense, no group which expects to survive can neglect at least defensive military training. I think therefore that we should increase the number of colored boy scouts and girl guides, take a greater part in the militia, attend in larger numbers the schools for the training of officers, and go in for sports and gun clubs and aviation, etc. In all these things we will be but obeying the laws and the continual desire of those back of the laws. I should sincerely hope that such training would never be used except to help in the defense of this, our common country, but on the other hand if we should have to fight for survival in the future, it would be foolish for us to fight without training. Something in this line has already been done. We have two or three good Negro regiments and some semi-military bodies like the Knights of Pythias, etc. and also a few boy scouts.

1926

8. There is no doubt that in his fight for survival in the United States the Negro can look for many and valuable allies both within and out of the country. Within the country the great mass of the working people ought to be brought to see that we are fighting against the same denial of democracy that they are. Outside of the country we ought to strengthen the bonds between ourselves and the colored and Latin races of Mexico, Central America, the West India Islands and South America. Beyond this continent we ought to strengthen our bonds with the colored races of Africa, Asia and the South Seas. We ought to join in that world-wide determination of the darker people not to be slaves of a thoroughly mistaken Anglo-Saxon imperialism. Up to the present it has been difficult to make the colored peoples of other parts of the world realize that the colored people of the United States were friends and friends with some power. For this reason I tried to organize a Pan-African congress which has held three meetings, my idea being not to carry out any set program but to have leaders of the various groups of African descent to come together and get acquainted with each other and realize their common interests. I think that a program of this sort can be carried out.

9. There is no doubt of the will of the colored people of the United States to survive, to gain freedom and to take any steps that reasonable men should take in order to gain their freedom. We want ever, if possible, to work within the law and by peaceful methods but we do not propose to submit indefinitely to lawlessness, lynching and aggression and studied insult on the part of our fellows. We are working and will work toward the end of freeing the mass of working men from the slavery of modern organized capital and in this effort we not only would receive willingly but earnestly seek the help and advice of like-minded men.

34-2-43

1926

MEMORANDUM

ON THE PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK NEXT AUGUST.

3-4 6-41

The Negro problem as it is called is not simply a problem of the United States. Groups of black and colored people of African descent in many countries of the world have their problems and difficulties, their ideals and aspirations. One of the best steps toward a proper settlement of such problems would be to have leading representatives of these various groups come together in conference and to bring into their conferences various friends of the Negro race and representatives of organizations and even of governments interested in these people. This is a kind of gathering which we propose to hold in New York next August. We have no set solution problem and no line of action to be put before such a conference. We do believe that only in comparison of ideas and reasoned deliberation can light be shed upon the social problems of this world. We can see no possible objection to such a meeting. Similar meetings have been held three times in the past and they have all brought together men of understanding and like sympathies, and led to ~~national~~ broader conception of the problems of racial contact. We want to hold such a conference in New York in August and we want to have the delegates to this conference welcomed by the nation. A delegation of the circle which we represent has appeared before you and asked if you would join in welcoming these delegates. Perhaps we have not been specific enough in asking just what we want you to do. We do not want you to join in the ~~cause~~ call for the conference or indorse anything that it may

do, but merely to say that you understand they represent various groups of persons of Negro descent and propose to meet in New York to confer among themselves and with their friends as to their racial problems and their relations to the people of the world, and that for such a conference with such objects you are glad to join in extending a welcome to these delegates. May we not again ask that you would be willing to let your name be used in this way?

34-6-42

Details of Debts

Short term debts:-

A - -	$1000.
B - -	512.50
C - -	590.
D - -	550.
E - -	1500.
	$4,152.50

Debts secured by rents:-

Overdraft at agents	$1480	
Ten notes.....	2000	
		3,480.00
		$7,632.50

Forecaste

1926 - Income		$6,000
Expense		
Rent & House	$2400	
Car.....	600	
		3,000
Pay on debts.....		$3,000
1927 - Income		$6,000
Expense		3,000
Pay on debts.....		$3,000
1928 - Income		$7,000
Expense		3,000
Debts		3,000
Surplus		1,000

A.600-650.4

Payments - 606 St. Nicholas Avenue

March 31,1924	$39.10	water tax
April 1,1925	$295.00	2nd Mortgage & Interest
May 31	232.90	R. E. Tax
June 15	330.00	1st Mortgage Interest
July 1	291.25	2nd Mort. & Int.
October 1	287.50	" " "
November 29	232.90	R. E. Tax
December 15	330.00	1st Mort. Int.
January 1, 1926	283.75	2nd Mort. & Int.
	$2322.40	

7/4 26-100

A. 600-650. 1

[1926]

Payments - 606 St. Nicholas Avenue

March 31,1924	$39.10	water tax
April 1,1925	$295.00	2nd Mortgage & Interest
May 31	232.90	R. E. Tax
June 15	330.00	1st Mortgage Interest
July 1	291.25	2nd Mort. & Int.
October 1	287.50	" " "
November 29	232.90	R. E. Tax
December 15	330.00	1st Mort. Int.
January 1, 1926	283.75	2nd Mort. & Int.
	$2322.40	

6/23

Mr Bois - 606 St Nicholas [1926?]

Cost of 5-story and basement apartment house at 606 St. Nicholas Avenue:

January 1,1923		$22,000
1st Mortgage (due June 15,1926, 6%)	$11,000	
2nd Mortgage (paid off in quarterly installments of $250, interest 6%. $2,000 remain to be paid)	5,000	
3rd Mortgage (wholly paid with quarterly installments of $500, 1923-4)	4,000	
Total Mortgages	$20,000	
Cash	2,000	
		$22,000

4/21/16

Present value of Property (due to $4,000 in large repairs, increased rental, etc.)	$28,000
Remaining Mortgages	13,000
Equity -	$15,000

~~Debts~~

~~Net equity~~

Income and Expense of House

Total Rents, - 1923 - 1925.....$13,183.16

Expenses

	1923	1924	1925
Payments on Mortgages with interest	$6133.00	$3954.00	$2010.00
Repairs	3177.19	1757.60	340.17
Taxes	499.80	582.68	618.00
Insurance and Light	125.11	156.92	73.53
Coal and Janitor	817.40	695.55	752.30
Miscellaneous	138.38	73.15	267.99
TOTAL	$10,890.88	$7,219.90	$4,061.99
Rents	$4,092.50	$4,490.60	$4,600.00

Total Investment - $8,979.67

4/24/17

Debts, 1926

House indebtedness

10 notes @ $200, due monthly @ 6%	$2100	
Overdraft at agents 6%, running account...	$1590	
		3690.00

Personal Indebtedness

A - Note with interest, 3 months, due April 1	$1118	
B - Loan without interest due August 1	$1500	
C - Loan @ 6% due Oct. with interest	$543.25	
D - Loan @ 6% due March 15	$913.50	
		4074.75
		$ 7764.75

4/21/18

1926	Income		$6000.
	Living	$4000	
	Debts	7764.75	11764.75
	Deficit		$5764.75
1927	Income		$6000.
	Living	$4000	
	Debts & Interest	6124	10124.
	Deficit		$4124.
1928	Income		$6500.
	Living	$4000	
	Debts & Interest	4400	8400.
	Deficit		$1900
1929	Income		$6500.
	Living	$4000	
	Debts & Interest	2044	6044.
	Surplus		$456.

4/21/29

1926

Income	$6000	Living Expenses	$4000
Loan	5000	Debts	7764.75
	$11000		$11,764.75
			11,000.00
		Deficit	764.75

1927

Income	$6000	Living Expenses	$4000
		Debts & Interest	8064
			$6064
		Deficit	64

4/21/20

1928

Income	$6500	Living Expenses	$4000
		Debt	1304
			$5300
Surplus	1200		

1929

Income	$6500	Living Expenses	$4000
		Debt	1180
			$5180
Surplus	1340		

Possibly the installments in 1928 and 1929 could be $2000 settling the debt in 3 years or 4 years.

EXPENDITURES

for

Postage, Stationery, Carfare and Miscellaneous.

(36)

1925.		1926.	
May	$7.63	January	$3.24
June	8.40	February	6.15
July	6.15	March	8.82
August	4.00	April	9.05
September	2.15	May	3.04
October	7.60	June	2.14
November	6.53	July	0
December	4.19	August	0
	# 46.65	September	0
		October	5.10
		November	6.07
		December	7.98
			51.59

Total $ 98.24.

~~Paid~~

Paid out of American Fund, Dec 31 1926.

W.E.B. DuBois

[DuBois]

[1926]

Schedule F

Explanation of Deductions claimed in Item 1

40/88/8

During the months of July, August, September and October,1926 I travelled on business for THE CRISIS MAGAZINE to Germany, Russia, Turkey, Greece and Italy, (July 15--October 17). My total expenses for travelling, board and lodging for three months amounted to $2121. Of this $1471 was paid by the magazine and by organizations for which I lectured and $650 by myself out of my salary.

Item 12

Automobile	$16
Theatre tickets	2.80
State income tax	3.28
	$22.08

DR. DU BOIS ON NEGRO WELFARE.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted Negro writer, lecturer, and publicist will speak in Milbank Chapel, Teachers College, Monday evening, January 10, at 7.30 p.m.

Topic - "Aims and Activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

This is the fourth lecture in the special Unit Course on Negro education. All interested are invited. No cards necessary.

Miss Olive T. Hopkins of Harlem will sing.

44-2-115

30

[1927?]

Merry Christmas!

Happy New Year!

NINA G. DU BOIS
W. E. B. DU BOIS

606 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

[1927]

THE CRISIS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
3809 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.
C/o Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones.

24/42/4

Did you accept engagement Howard University Student Council?
Inquiry here this morning. Wire.

Marvel Jackson.

Lecture

[DuBois]

TUESDAY, FEB. 8TH -- 8 P.M. - - HAVERFORD COLLEGE -- HAVERFORD, PENN.
ALBERT V. FOWLER.- SUBJECT: MODERN PROBLEMS OF RACE AND COLOR.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA 7:15 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9TH -- DURHAM SCHOOL, -- NIGHT -- CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL--
LESLIE P. HILL. - SUBJECT: RUSSIA.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10TH -- PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE. --
I. N. RUBINOW, 330 SOUTH 9th STREET. -SUBJECT: RACE RELATIONS. --
LEAVE 10:50 FOR CHICAGO.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH -- DENVER, COLORADO. -- A. A. HEIST, 210
WEST 18th STREET.
FEBRUARY 17TH TO 23RD. -- LOS ANGELES.-- DR. J. A. SOMERVILLE,
18 SAN PEDRO STREET, LOS ANGELES. -- HOME ADDRESS: 1325 WEST
35TH STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

FEBRUARY 27TH --SUNDAY -- WENDELL PHILLIPS HIGH SCHOOL. -- JESSE
BINGA. SOUTH STATE AT 35TH STREET.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH.--FORUM IN CHICAGO.--(COMMUNICATE WITH
FRED A MOORE, 19 SOUTH LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

46-1-58

Lectures [DuBois] (Circ 1927)

ADDRESS OF W. E. B. DU BOIS MARCH 3rd to 26th.

March 3rd to 9th, HOTEL GRAND, South Parkway and East Fifty-First Street, Chicago, Illinois.

March 10th to 12th, Detroit, Michigan, C/O Baxter S. Scruggs, St. Antoine Street Branch, Y.M.C.A., 655 East Elizabeth St.

March 13th, 14th, Grand Rapids, Michigan, C/O Steven H. Gumede, 58 Ionia Avenue, South West, Grand Rapids, Mich.

March 15th to 18th, Chicago, HOTEL GRAND, South Parkway and East Fifty-First Street, Chicago, Illinois.

March 19th to 20th, St. Louis, C/O Dr. T. S. Curtis, 2336 Market Street.

March 21st, C/O L. S. Curtis, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri

March 22nd to 25th, Kansas City, Mo., C/O John L. Love, 2623 Euclid Ave.

March 26th, Chicago, HOTEL GRAND, South Parkway and East Fifty-First Street.

LECTURES 1927 [March 1927]

March 4th, Sunday, 4 P. M. Aurora, Illinois. (60) 45

March 4th, Sunday, 8:30 P. M., West Town Forum, Chicago. (75) 60

March 5th, Monday, 10:00 A.M., Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. (50)

March 5th, Monday night, Jewish Arts Club, Chicago. (75) 60
(Lunch - Hendricks)

March 6th, Tuesday night, Winnetka. (5:45 N.W. Depot — (75) 60

March 7th, Wednesday, (Savoy) ~~Benton~~

March 8th, Thursday, Decatur 8:30 (3:30 student-dinner) 35

March 9th, Friday, (Milwaukee) Bentley Summa @ 4.

March 10th, Saturday, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 4:15 P. M. (ABA) 50

March 11th, Sunday, Detroit, Michigan, 3:00 P.M., W. M. C. A., 75

March 12th, Monday, ~~7:30 Detroit~~ 12 M City Club 25
5 student dinner 25
0

March 13th, Tuesday, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Family Service Association. 75

March 14th, Wednesday, ~~Grand Rapids~~ 25? ~~50~~

March 15th, Thursday, ~~S. Bend~~ 50

March 16th, Friday, Minneapolis N. A. A. C. P. 75

March 17th, Saturday, Dinner Club, Minneapolis. 25

March 18th, Sunday, 7:45 P. M., Uptown Forum, Chicago. (75) 60

March 19th, Monday, ~~St. Louis.~~ } ~~25~~ 75

March 20th, Tuesday, St. Louis. }

March 21st, Wednesday, Jefferson City, Missouri. 50

March 22nd, Thursday, Hannibal " 50

March 23rd, Friday, Columbia " 50

March 24th, Saturday,

March 25th, Sunday, Linewood Forum, Kansas City, Missouri. (100) 80

March 26th, Monday, Della, Chicago 50

27

28

29 YWCA N.Y.C. 25

~~April 17th, Tuesday, Columbia University, New York.~~ 25

April 19th, Thursday, Philadelphia Inter-racial 50.

24 Sandya ?

May 6 Phil ?

46-1-64

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois
plan to be at the International
House Thursday at Five O'clock.

January Third
Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-Eight.

226 West 150th Street
New York

Mr and Mrs W.E.B Du Bois wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

December, 1928.

8/34/15

Bookman

Arthur

File DuBois

36-23-30

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois of New York City announce the engagement of their only child, Nina Yolande to Mr. Countée Cullen, son of Reverend and Mrs. Frederick A. Cullen, also of New York. The wedding will be celebrated at Easter time.

Countée Cullen, the well-known young poet, was born and educated in New York and is a graduate of New York University (A. B., Phi Beta Kappa) and of Harvard (A. M.). He is the author of two volumes of poems and an anthology and is assistant editor of the magazine, Opportunity. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Miss Du Bois was born in Massachusetts and educated in New York and England. She is a graduate of Fisk University (A. B.) and Columbia (A. M.) and is a teacher of English and Drawing at the Douglass High School, Baltimore. She is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

30-23-31

THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS, Chicago, Illinois.

The AFRO-AMERICAN, Baltimore, Maryland.

The PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The NEW YORK AGE, New York City.

The AMSTERDAM NEWS, New York City.

The GUARDIAN, Boston, Massachusetts.

The BOSTON CHRONICLE, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. C. A. Franklin, Kansas City, Missouri.

The ST. LOUIS ARGUS, St. Louis, Missouri.

The HOUSTON INFORMER, Houston, Texas.

Mrs. E. D. Cannady, Portland, Oregon.

The BLACK DISPATCH, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The NEW AGE DISPATCH, Los Angeles, California.

The SAVANNAH TRIBUNE, Savannah, Georgia.

The JOURNAL AND GUIDE, Norfolk, Virginia.

The CINCINNATI UNION, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1928

Mch 12	Phil			30 x
~~Jan 14~~	~~Jan 15~~	~~Old Santa Barbara, 3 15 hrs.~~	~~M75-(100-2)~~	~~60~~
~~15~~		White Plains, 8 hrs	35-	28 x
~~Mar~~	20-21 23		60-	45 x
March -	4	Sun 4 a.m. Aurora Sunday Eve	75-	60 x
	5	Sun 8:15 " Mass Town	75-	60 x
		Mon 8 hrs. Journal Arts Club	50-	40 x
		Northwestern U. 10 AM.		60 x
	6	— Wisconsin 75-		
	7			
	8			
	9			50
	10	ann Arbor — 4:15 hrs		75 x
	11	Sun Detroit 3 hrs & 8 hrs	M75 + 75- ?	60
	12	M		75 x
	13	Tu Grand Rapids		
	14	W ?		
	15	Th		75
	16	Fri Minneapolis		25
	17	Sat - "	75-	60 x
	18	Sun 7:45 hrs Chicago, Wisconsin Forum		
	19	20 Lowa —		125
	20	20 Lowa —		50
	21	Kansas city —	29 —	
	22	—		
	23			
	24			
	25	Sun Kansas City	80	
	26	" " "		
April 17		N.Y.C, Columbia	125	
	19	Phil	50	

[DuBois]

Lectures 1928

April

18 Wed
19 Thurs Philada "50 Pd
20 F.
21 Sat.
22 Sun.
23
24 Skidmore "50 Pd
25
26
27
28
29 Sun YMCA YWCA "25 Pd
30

May

1
2
3 Kendall "10
4
5
6 Sun Phila. "25
7
8
9
10
11
12 Rob. Leslie – Book club 20 W 15.
13 Sun.
14
15

May

16
17
18 (Pageant)
19
20 Sun
21
22 St James
23 Banlé
24
25
26
27 Sun. Springfield "50
28
29
30
31

June

1
2
3 Sun.
4 Hampton 75?
5
6
7
8 Springarn Committee
9
10
11 Sun

8/28 38-339

· Jesse

11

12

13 Infinite Planes Modern Problems by Line + Color #50

14

15

16

17 Sun

18

19

20

21

22 - Chicago #50?

23

24 Sun

[DuBois] [Nov. 1938]

26-337

9-16

	Baltimore, Maryland		
	~ Dover, Delaware	7-8	50
	Washington, D. C.		
	Richmond, Virginia		100
Nov. 12	Petersburg, Virginia	8, 9, 10, Th. Fri. Sa.	50
" 11 ~	Greensboro, North Carolina	11 or 12 Sun or Mon	50
Nov 14 ~	Fayetteville, North Carolina	13 Tu	50
Nov 15	Charlotte, North Carolina	wed	
	Columbia, South Carolina	Thurs	50
	Augusta, Georgia	16 Fri	50
	Savannah, Georgia		50
Nov. 19 ~	Jacksonville, Florida	17-18 Sat. Sun.	
	St. Augustine, Florida	19 Mon.	50
Nov 20	Charleston	20 Tu	50 Nov. 18
Nov. 18	Daytona, Florida		50
~	Tallahassee, Florida	20 Tu	85
Nov 21 X ~	Atlanta, Georgia	22-23 Tues, Fri	60
Nov. 25	Tuskegee, Alabama (Nov 24-26)	24 Sat	40
~	Selma, Alabama	26 Mon	50
		27 Tu	50 Nov. 28
Nov. 27 ~	Talledega, Alabama	28 Wed	50
Nov 28 ~	Nashville, Tennessee	29 Thurs	50
~	Knoxville, Tennessee	30 Fri	
	Roanoke, Virginia		985

11

[Du Bois]

1928

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois is lecturing on

"The Negro in Literature and Art"
"The Present Conditions of Black Africa"
"Democracy in the United States"
"The Russian Revolution"

in the following Negro colleges:

November 11, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.

November 12, Virginia N. and I. Institute, Petersburg, Va.

November 14, Colored State Normal School, Fayetteville, N. C.

November 15, Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

November 18, Bethune-Cookman Institute, Daytona, Florida.

November 19, Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida.

November 20, Charleston, South Carolina.

November 21, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

November 25, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

November 27, Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama.

November 28, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

46-3-203

[1928] [NOV]
[DuBois]

LECTURES

November 10, Saturday, leave for Greensboro at 8:35 P.M. Southern No. 37.

November 11, Sunday afternoon, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N.C. - Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown. $50 X

November 12, Monday, Petersburg, Va., Va. Normal and Industrial Institute. "The Present Outlook for the Darker Races" - President John M. Gandy. $50 X

November 13, Tuesday, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., Rev. J. C. Peacock. $50 X

November 14, Wednesday, Fayetteville, N. C., Colored State Normal School. President E. C. Smith. $50 X

November 15, Thursday, Charlotte, N. C., Johnson C. Smith University, President H. C. McCrorey. "Conditions of Black Africa". $50 X

November 16, Friday, Allen University, Columbia, S.C., President Sims.

November 17, Saturday. ~~(Laurens, to Atlanta)~~ $50 X

November 18, Sunday, Daytona, Florida, Bethune-Cookman Institute. Mrs. Mary M. Bethune. $50 X

November 19, Monday, Jacksonville, Florida, Edward Waters College. President A. B. Cooper. $50 X

November 20, Tuesday, Charleston, South Carolina. "Democracy in the United States". Mr. E. C. Mickey, 50 Cannon Street, Charleston, S. C. $50 X

November 21, Wednesday. Augusta Ga - Haines, Inst. $50 X

November 22, Thursday, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. President H. H. Adams. $35 X

November 23, Friday, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. President John Hope. $50 X

November 24, Saturday. ~~Mobile.~~

November 25-26, Sunday and Monday, Tuskegee, Alabama, Tuskegee Institute. Mr. A. Lake Imes. $125 X

November 27, Tuesday, Talladega, Alabama, Talladega College. "The Russian Revolution". Miss Marion V. Cuthbert. $50 X

November 28, Wednesday, Morning and Night, Nashville, Tennessee. Fisk University. Mr. Ambrose Caliver. $75

November 29th, Thursday night, Bowling Green, Kentucky. Dr. O. D. Porter. $50 (26+24)

$785

46-2-13

N.Y. Greensboro $26.26
1138
Raleigh
Pt. Raleigh

[Du Bois] 1928?

LECTURES

March 4th, Sunday, 4 P. M. Aurora, Illinois.

March 4th, Sunday, 8:30 P. M., West Town Forum, Chicago.

March 5th, Monday, 10:00 A.M., Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

March 5th, Monday night, Jewish Arts Club, Chicago.

March 6th, Tuesday night, Winnetka.

March 7th, Wednesday.

March 8th, Thursday.

March 9th, Friday.

March 10th, Saturday, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 4:15 P. M.

March 11th, Sunday, Detroit, Michigan, 3:00 P.M., W. M. C. A..

March 12th, Monday.

March 13th, Tuesday, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Family Service Association

March 14th, Wednesday.

March 15th, Thursday.

March 16th, Friday, Minneapolis M. A. A. C. P.

March 17th, Saturday, Dinner Club, Minneapolis.

March 18th, Sunday, 7:45 P. M., Uptown Forum, Chicago.

March 19th, Monday, St. Louis.

March 20th, Tuesday, St. Louis.

March 21st, Wednesday, Jefferson City, Missouri.

March 22nd, Thursday.

March 23rd, Friday.

March 24th, Saturday.

March 25th, Sunday, Linewood Forum, Kansas City, Missouri.

March 26th, Monday.

46-2-44

April 17th, Tuesday, Columbia University, New York.

April 19th, Thursday, Philadelphia Inter-racial

[DuBois]

New York to Greensboro ——————— 26.26

Dedalia to Petersburg ——————— #11.38

X Leave Greensboro Sunday at ~~6:50 P.M.~~ 9.50 via Southern (~~Table 15~~) ~~arrive Raleigh 9:50 P.M. —81 miles~~.

~~Leave Raleigh Monday at 1:40 P.M. via Seaboard.~~ Arrive Petersburg ~~5:41 P.M.~~ 9.30 AM —~~134.5 miles~~. 189

X Leave Petersburg Tuesday at 1:30 P.M. via Seaboard, arrive Raleigh 5:37 P.M. 134.5 miles. #4.85

X Leave Raleigh Wednesday at 10:35 A.M. via Southern. Arrive Selma 11:30.) (Table 15) 30 miles. Leave Selma at 2:25 P.M., via Atlantic Coast. Arrive Fayetteville, 4:05 P.M.—49 miles. (Table 26). #1.76

X Leave Fayetteville to Charlotte (write for information—car to Hamlet—60 miles—) Thursday.
Leave Hamlet 10:30 A.M., Seaboard, Arrive Charlotte 11:30 P.M.—77 miles. #12.78

X Leave Charlotte Friday at 12:05 P.M. via Southern; Arrive Columbia 5:45 P.M.—108 miles. (Table 3) #5.85

11.57

Leave Columbia Friday at 11:00 P.M. Arrive Jacksonville ~~7.51~~ 8:15 A.M. Saturday. (Via. Southern, Table 4.)—322 miles. —#15.00

Seaboard 7:30. 5.00 2.29.9 ~~arrive Daytona at 7:12~~ By Car

~~12:45 noon via. Florida E. Coast.—110 miles. (Table 3)~~ 5

By Car Leave Daytona Monday 2 4.38 P.M., Arrive Jacksonville ~~6:55~~ P.M. 110 miles. Florida E. Coast. (Table 3)

Leave Jacksonville Tuesday at 9:00 A.M. via Atlantic Coast. Arrive North Charleston 3:55 P.M.—282 miles. (Table 26) #10.30

Leave Charleston Wednesday 5:15 P.M., via Southern; ~~arr~~ Atlanta 5:25 A.M. ~~177 mi 150 Mal~~ 300 miles (?) Southern and C. (Table 29).

Augusta @ ~~8 pm~~ 5.55 P.M. arr 5.35 (EC) 171 mm #6.17

Leave Atlanta ~~Friday~~. Sat ~~6:25~~ 4.20 A M arr ~~Atlanta 2:10 pm~~ T 8.00 175.'

Lv ~~NT 8.50 AM~~ auto arr Cahaba 11.15 ~~L.C 11.26 arr Talla 11.5 hm~~

Lv. Talladega by auto Tu. night — arrive Bumpa. 11.40 hm

" B 11:45 arrive Nashville 6:15 AM #21.16

Lv Nashville Thursday 11.25 AM. arr BG ~~9.36~~ 1.55 #3.63

Lv Charlest. @ 7 arr Yemassee 9 Lv Y 910 arr augusta 12:30 (59+89 = 148 mm) #4.97

Lv B Green 946 AM Sat. Dec 1 arrive Cinc 5:30 hm

227 mile #7.48
Cinc & N.Y.C

96-2-89

Bishop

[DuBois] [1928?]

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

Algonquin 3024

69 Fifth Avenue

Editor of THE CRISIS and lecturer

8/2/29

Race Problems. History and conditions of the Negro race.
Enclosred are my lecture folders.

In and near New York, $25.00. Outside New York, $50 and equitable fee and expenses. No free lectures.

[DuBois]

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor of THE CRISIS, will deliver a series of lectures before Southern colleges and other organizations, in the month of November, 1928.

His subjects will be:

1 — 1. Recent Trends in the Art and Literature of American Negroes.

2 — 2. The Present Condition of Black Africa.

3. Democracy in the United States since the World War.

4. The Present Outlook for the Darker Races.

3 — 5. The Russian Revolution.

Single lectures can be arranged or a series on one or several of the above subjects. The lectures will be illustrated by charts and maps.

For terms, dates and other information, please address:

Pierce McN. Thompson,
CRISIS Lecture Bureau,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

9-49-43

[Du Bois] [Nov]

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3. Democracy in the United States since the World War.

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5. The Russian Revolution.

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Pierce McN. Thompson,
CRISIS Lecture Bureau,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

46-2-13

He can speak in Tampa Friday November 16
His charge for a single lecture is $50. If you
know of any organization that would like his services
please write me

[DuBois] Na

ADDRESSES for Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

Captain James W. Floyd, 617 Clay Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

Reverend E. L. Madison, 2838 Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Julia Brown Delaney, 212 North State Street, Raleigh, N.C.

46-2-15

nov (1922)
[DuBois]

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"The Negro in Literature and Art"
"The Present Conditions of Black Africa"
"Democracy in the United States"
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November 19, Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida.

November 20, Charleston, South Carolina.

November 21, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

" 23 Morehouse College " "

November 25, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

November 27, Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama.

November 28, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

71-2-94

[DuBois] [illegible] War

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois is lecturing on

"The Negro in Literature and Art"

"The Present Conditions of Black Africa"

"Democracy in the United States"

"The Russian Revolution"

41-2-14

[DuBois] [1928] Nov

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"The Negro in Literature and Art"
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"Democracy in the United States"
"The Russian Revolution"

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Virginia Normal College, Petersburg, Va., November 9th.

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Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida, November 19th.

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, November 22nd.

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, November 25th.

Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama, November 27th.

Further dates between the dates indicated can be made by writing immediately to Miss Marvel Jackson, C/O THE CRISIS, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

81-c-94

(1928) (NAT)

(copy)

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois is lecturing on

"The Negro in Literature and Art"
"The Present Conditions of Black Africa"
"Democracy in the United States"
"The Russian Revolution"

in the following Negro colleges:

Change

Virginia Normal College, Petersburg, Va., November 9th.

Colored State Normal School, Fayetteville, North Carolina, November 14th.

Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona, Florida, November 18th.

Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida, November 19th.

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, November 22nd.

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, November 25th.

Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama, November 27th.

Further dates between the dates indicated can be made by writing immediately to Miss Marvel Jackson, C/O THE CRISIS, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

46-2-14

Hw Bros

[1928?]

PAY		REMIT	
November 7		**November 7**	
Check sent	$14.14	Bank	$78.75
Cash	35.00		
Cash	15.00		
Cash	10.00		
Total	$74.14		
November 14		**November 13**	
Civic Club	$12.50	Remittance	100.00
Wanamaker	30.70		
Garage	25.00		
Total	$68.20		
November 16			
House	$15.00		
November 19		**November 20**	
Car	$ 94.28	Payment	158.33
		Remittance	250.00
November 23			
House	$15.00		
November 25			
Wanamaker	$229.30		
November 30		**November 30**	
Beckman	$ 12.00	Payment	208.33
House	15.00		
Rent	$19.00		

8/46 H

[1928]

11-12-26

PAID TO DU BOIS

Cash

1923	June	$185.77

Rent

1923	720.00
1924	960.00
1925	960.00
1926	960.00
1927	960.00
1928	80.00
	$4,825.77

Income and Expense - No. 606 St. Nicholas Avenue

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
1st Mtg. Int.	660.	660.	660.	660.	660.	660
2nd Mtg. Installments	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.	
Interest	278.	219	158	98	38	
3rd Mtg. Installments	2000.	2000.				
Interest	195	75.				
Carrying Exp.	1723	1450.	1450.	1450.	1450.	1450.
Repairs	2319	500.	500.	500.	500.	500
Total	8175	5904	3768	3708	3588	2610
Rentals	2989	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500
Deficit	5186	1404				
Balance			732	792	912	1890
Debt						
Raise						

7/48

Rents

January	$241	
February	241	
March	196	
April	190.50	
May	320.	(including Du Bois)
	1188.50	
June - December	2800.	
1923	2988.50	
1924	4500.	
1925	4500.	
1926	4500.	
1927	4500.	

7/48 M

1923		
	March	$ 885.00
	May	232.90
	July	873.75
	October	471,90
		1350.00
1924		
	January	500.00
	March	500.00
	April	1500.00
	May	275.00
	June	330.00
		400.00
	July	1500.00
	September	500.00
	October	3000.00
		1000.00
	November	512,57
1925		
	February	295.00
	March	500.00
	October	287.50
	November	232.90
	December	613.75
1926		
	March	319.10
	May	230.35
	June	276.25
	October	272.50
1927		
	January	250.00
	February	100.00
	April	100.00
	June	1294.37

7/48

Mrs Du Bois and I send
best wishes for a Merry
Christmas and a Happy
New Year.

W. E. B. Du Bois.

December, 1929.

(Feb)

1929

LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS—February, March and April.

FEBRUARY AND MARCH

X February 27th, Wednesday, CIVIC CLUB, "Race Developments in Africa".

X February 28th, Thursday, Tuckahoe, "Further Education, Is It Worthwhile In The Light Of The Opportunities for Negro Youth?" $10

March 1st, Friday,

March 2nd, Saturday,

March 3rd, Sunday,

X March 4th, Monday, Hartford, Sigma Phi Lamda Sorority, "The Negro Problems of America". $50

March 5th, Tuesday, (2v 7 hm)

X March 6th, Wednesday, Meadville, Pa. Alleghaney College, at 11:45 A.M "The Negro in American History". $20

X " 6th, " , Meadville Forum, 8 P. M., "The Future of the "Darker Races". $20

X March 7th, Thursday, Meadville Inter-racial Committee, $25

X March 8th, Friday, Buffalo, Y. M. C. A, ΑΦΑ $80

X March 9th, Saturday,

March 10th, Sunday, Detroit Y. M. C. A., $75, 25, ? 3 hm 8

March 11th, Monday, 2nd Detroit Women's City Club 50, 2 hm

March 12th, Tuesday,

March 13th, Wednesday, K. - Dunning { Dene books and cases

March 14th, Thursday,

X March 15th, Friday, Chicago. Insurance Meeting. "The History and Meaning of Life Insurance". $125.

X March 16th, Saturday, Zeta Boule.

X March 17th, Sunday, Afternoon. Chicago Forum. 150

X " 17th, " , Evening. Austin Forum. $45

March 18th, Monday, Evanston 50/ ~~Antioch 25?~~ 1:30 wright

March 19th, Tuesday, First Cl

4-4-13

LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS

March 20th, Wednesday, Morton Junior College. Morning. 20?
~~" 20th, " , Men's Club. Humboldt Boulevard Temple. Evening.~~ 60

March 21st, Thursday,
March 22nd, Friday,
March 23rd, Saturday,
} Blue Book Bookings

March ~~24th~~ 25 26, ~~Kansas~~ Madison City, Missouri. Linewood Forum. 40 60

APRIL

April 17th to 19th. Durham, North Carolina. Fact-Finding Conference.
April 21st, Albany, New York, Jewish Community Center. 50
23 N.Y. Neighborhood Houses 25
April 29th, Montclair, Y. W. C. A.,
6:30 dinner YWCA 159 Glen Ridge

Nov 17 — Park Sunday.

[March]

LECTURES.1929.

Wednesday, March 6th.	Morning.	Meadville, Pa.	Allegheny College,
*	$25.00.		
Wednesday, March 6th.	Evening.	Meadville, Pa.	Forum.
*	$25.00.		
? Friday, March 8th.		Y. M. C. A.	Buffalo, New York.
	$60.00.		
Sunday, March 10th.	3 P.M.	Y. M. C. A.	Detroit, Mich.
	$75.00.		
Sunday, October 21st.	11:00A.M.	Wesley Center A.M.E.	Zion Church,
Few remarks also	4:00P.M.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	
	$85.00		

Feb 2. afternoon "Negro Emancipation and the Crisis"

51-1-15

LECTURES.1929.

Mar 3 Dennison O.

Wednesday, March 6th.	Morning. $25.00.	Meadville, Pa.	Allegheny College.
Wednesday, March 6th.	Evening. $25.00.	Meadville, Pa.	Forum.
Friday, March 8th.	$60.00.	Y. M. C. A.	Buffalo, New York.
Sunday, March 10th.	3 P.M. $75.00.	Y. M. C. A.	Detroit, Mich.

Mar 12-24-

Jan 1 & 2 Future of Our Darker Races

Jan 30 – For Rochester

Mar 17 Quadrangle Com. Forum $60

" " Debate with Stoddard (after)

Mar 2 Round School Negro Soc. Dinner Pm

Mar 20 Mens Club Humboldt Bd Temple $75

Lectures
1927 - 30

May 26 "Wall Street" WEVD.
June 4 Philadelphia, Bureau
23 Corona.
July 11 Wilmington Gallia
Bonnie
12 Harrisburg
22. Tuskegee
23 Elmira — Binghamton?
24 Tuscumbia
25
26 Williamsport
27
28
29 Bluefield
30 Petersburg.
31 Auburn — Eliminate — Oct 27 — Elmira — 65 —
Oct 20 — 100
Nov 3 Wilmington 11 AM. — 50
13 Trenton — Atlantic City?
15 Wilmington meeting
16 Boston, 20th century
17 Lowell Mass
17 Haverhill Wright
18 Dartmouth.
19
20 Albany?
21 Schenectady — 100

Feb. Williamsport Akron?
Toledo
Feb 7 Atlantic City?
Feb 3 — Minn. Y Far Rockaway — 50

(over)

10-31

10.6.55

W. E. B. DU BOIS,
EDITOR

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
THE CRISIS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

A. G. DILL,
BUSINESS MANAGER

Mch 11 Reuse

SUMMER SCHOOL LECTURE TOUR

A Special Message To Teachers of Negro Youth

July 10
Baltimore
Bowie
Washington

July 11
Manassas
Richmond

July 12
Petersburg
Lawrenceville

July 14
Hampton
Newport News
Norfolk

July 15
Elizabeth City
Raleigh
Durham

July 16
Greensboro
Winston-Salem
Salisbury

July 17
Charlotte
Columbia
Orangeburg

July 18
Augusta
Athens

July 19
Atlanta

July 21
Tuskegee

July 22
Montgomery
Selma

July 23
Birmingham
Huntsville

July 24
Nashville

July 25
Louisville

July 26
Wilberforce

July 28
Huntington
Charleston
Institute

July 29
Bluefield

July 30
Roanoke
Staunton

July 31
Harper's Ferry

Aug. 2
Cheyney

Under Management of
Thos. J. Calloway
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

[Early 1929]

DR. DU BOIS' LECTURE SCHEDULE

JULY, 1929

I shall be until Monday Noon, July 22nd, at Tuskegee, Alabama.

Monday night, July 22nd, at Selma, Alabama, C/O Dinkins.

Wednesday, July 24th, at the Tennessee Colored A. and I. College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Friday, July 26th, C/O Ada Young.

Monday, July 29th, at Bluefield Institute, Bluefield, West Virginia

Tuesday, July 30th, at Virginia C. and I. College, Ettricks, Va.

Wednesday, July 31st, at Arden, C/O Mrs. M. Newcombe.

47-4-53

[OCT-1929]

LECTURES——————1929-30.

X October 20, Sunday. Elmira. —

X October 27, Sunday, Ethical Culture Hall.

X " Greenwich — $25

X November 3, Sunday, Montclair. 11 A. M.

X November 13, Wednesday. Trenton. { 3.45 — $15.00 / 60

~~November 15, Friday, Boston. [redacted]~~

X November 16, Saturday, Boston. 20th Century Club.

X November 17, Sunday afternoon, Lowell.

X night, Haverhill.

X November 18, Monday, Darthmouth College.

X November 21, Noon, Skidmore College.

X November 21, Night, Schenectady.

February 3, Monday, Far Rockaway. { $75 / $100 Dalton

Mch 3 ~~March 7~~, Friday, Flint, Michigan. —— $100

March 11, Tuesday, Racine, Wisconsin.

" 17 Jamaica 757 Exeter C.

Feb 9 Haynes

Mch 2 — 2 Decatur

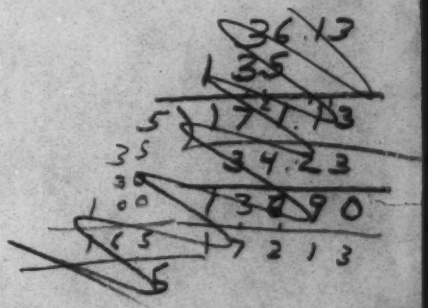
X Dec 5 — Columbia U

X Dec 11 — Cornell U

21 — Forum Policy assoc

April 18 Lancaster

417-5150



Lecture

(1929?)

SCHEDULE

November 13, C/O Mrs. Bessie Nelms Hill, 6 Montgomery Place, Trenton, New Jersey.

November 14, Back to New York.

November 15-17, C/O Lovett Groves, 30 Peacevale Road, Dorchester, Massachusetts

November 18, Dartmouth College, C/O Robert E. Ela, President of the Round Table. Hanover, ~~Massachusetts~~ New Hampshire

November 19, James Burghardt, 26 Hall Street, Williamstown, Mass.

November 21, Skidmore College, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York.

47-4-49

November 1929

Lecture

LECTURES

November 13th, Wednesday, 3:45 P. M., Club Room Central Y.W.C.A., 140 East Hanover Street, Trenton, New Jersey.

Mrs. Bessie Nelms Hill, 6 Montgomery Place, Trenton, New Jersey.

6:00 dinner with Mrs. Hughes Stewart

8:00 P.M., Y. M. H. A., Community Center, 18 South Stockton Street. "Modern Problems of Race and Color". Telephone: Haym Peretz---Trenton 4630.

At Night: Reception; Mrs. Agnes L. Kemp, 31 Montgomery Place.

New London, Connecticut. Hempstead Cottage, 73 Hempstead Street. Mrs. Sadie D. Harrison.

Dorchester. Mr. Lovett Groves, 30 Peacevale Road.

November 16th, Saturday, 1:00 P. M. 20th Century Club. 3 Joy Street. "Modern Problems of Race and Color". 30 Minutes.

Sunday, November 17. Lowell, Massachusetts. 5:00 P. M. "Souls of Black Folk". 20 minutes. Reverend Charles R. Joy, 136 Chesnut Street. Telephone: Lowell 4441 M. ALL SOULS CHURCH, East Merrimack Street.

Sunday, November 17. Haverhill, Massachusetts. 7:30 P. M. Open Forum, High School, Main and Sumner Streets, 45 to 60 minutes. "Modern Problems of Race and Color".

Ralph E. Gardner, 82 Fountain Street. Telephone: Haverhill 2569.

Monday, November 18. Dartmouth College, Hanover, Massachusetts. The Round Table. 8:30 P. M. "Modern Problems of Race and Color". Dartmouth Hall. Roger E. Ela. Telephone: Hanover 8400.

Williamstown, James Burghardt, 26 Hall Street, ~~Thursday, November 21~~

Thursday, November 21, Saratoga Springs, New York. Skidmore College 11:50 A. M. Sharp. "The Future of the Darker Races". Henry T. Moore, President. 40 Minutes.

Luncheon, George Foster Peabody.

Address

Mrs James Burghardt — 380 Classon ave. — % Hunter, 2nd Ma
(Emma Chadwick)

11-4-41

LECTURES (Continued)

Thursday, November 21. Schenectady. Open Forum. ALL SOULS CHURCH, Union Street and Wendell Avenue. 8:15 P.M.

Reverend Ernest Caldecott. Telephone: 2-4884 Schenectady.

Friday, November 22. New York.

67-11-14

[1927?]

Inter-racial Conference

0-80

STATEMENT OF
EXPENSES OF WASHINGTON TRIP.
FOR INTER-RACIAL CONFERENCE

Railway fare	$10.02
" "	12.14
Board and lodging--3 days	18.00
Incidentals	14.84
	$55.00
Received cash	55.00

Copy

PRELIMINARY MEMORANDUM ON A STUDY OF NEGRO COLLEGE GRADUATES

The Study should include graduates of Negro colleges and white colleges. It would include colleges now existent and colleges defunct. It might include all schools who have or have had courses of study and graduates above preparatory grade.

Concerning these graduates, we should note:

> Name and sex; date of birth, graduation and death; marriage and ~~birth~~ divorce; occupation since graduation with dates; some economic data concerning property and income. Possibly, some record of achievement, like books published, etc.

The number of graduates, living and dead, is approximately 15,000. Four thousand of these were graduated before 1910, and about 11,000 since.

Methods of study would include:

1. Data gathered and furnished by the various colleges.
2. Schedules sent out to individuals.
3. Printed information, especially about dead graduates.
4. Correspondence to complete the information already gathered.

[Du Bois]
[c. January, 1930]

October, 1929.

Interview of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois with the Committee of the General Education Board:

For several years I have been studying the college-bred American Negro. I made a statistical study, first, in Atlanta University in 1900, and another in 1910. Since then, annually in The Crisis, since 1911, we have made a survey in either the July or August number. All this, however, has been incomplete and more or less fragmentary. I want to suggest a more careful study and that more especially into the occupations of American college-bred Negroes. I am very much interested to know what educated Negroes really do for a living. This could be done by securing the co-operation of colored colleges and to some extent of white institutions, and then by individual questionnaires.

I am writing to ask if you would be interested in promoting such an inquiry? Of course, I should like to do it myself under your co-operation, but it ought to be done, even if I have no part in it.

47-4-24

October, 1929.

Preliminary Memorandum on a Study of Negro College Graduates:

The study should include graduates of Negro colleges and white colleges. It would include colleges now existent and colleges defunct. It might include all schools who have or have had courses of study and graduates above preparatory grade.

Concerning these graduates, we should note:

> Name and sex; date of birth, graduation and death; marriage and children; occupation since graduation with dates; some economic data concerning property and income. Possibly, some record of achievement, like books published, etc.

The number of graduates, living and dead, is approximately 15,000. Four thousand of these were graduated before 1910, and about 11,000 since.

Methods of study would include:

1. Data and addresses gathered and furnished by the various colleges.
2. Schedules sent out to individuals.
3. Printed information, especially about dead graduates.
4. Correspondence to complete the information already gathered.

November 1, 1929.

Jackson Davis of the General Education Board to
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois:

Your memorandum regarding the data to be obtained and the method of procedure in the study of Negro college graduates reached me in New York. We brought up the proposal for discussion at our Inter-board Committee meeting and it was the opinion of the Committee that the American Council on Education might be interested. We are taking it up with the Director, Dr. Charles R. Mann. We appreciate your bringing the matter to our attention and we are very glad that you could come down and talk to us about it.

November 12, 1929.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois to Mr. Will W. Alexander:

I was talking with President Hope the other day and he suggested that I write you.

I have recently put a proposition before the General Education Board suggesting to them that they finance a study of Negro college graduates. I said that twice in 1900 and in 1910 I made inquiries of this sort for the Atlanta University Studies. The projects were inadequately financed, but, nevertheless, the results were interesting. I calculate that there are about 15,000 Negro graduates living and dead and a thorough investigation of what they did and are doing for a living would be most enlightening for future educational projects. I told the Board that I should, of course, like to help in the investigation but whether I would or not the thing ought to be carried through.

I had a personal interview with Mr. Jackson Davis and several others of the workers and they all expressed interest. Later, Mr. Davis wrote me that they were referring the matter to some National Education Association with which I am not at all acquainted. I assumed that they had decided that the General Education Board will not take it up, and Mr. Hope suggested that I write you.

I understand that you are Chairman of the Committee of the National Research Council and I am wondering if they would not like to sponsor such a Study? I would be glad to know if you are interested and if you see any way of getting the project on foot.

November 27, 1929.

Will W. Alexander to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois:

The study of Negro college graduates is undoubtedly a matter of great importance. The values in the suggestion are so obvious that I wonder that it has not been done long ago.

The Social Science Research Council's Committee would, I am sure, be interested in it, but I believe that we can get it done more or

less independently of them and, if so, this will be desirable, for their processes are irritatingly slow. Will you give me an estimate of what such a study would cost, the personnel involved, and the time required? In the meantime, I will make some preliminary investigations and see whether I can get clues as to where the money might be found outside the Social Science Research Council. If this cannot be done, then we will take it up with them.

I am glad you wrote me, and I assure you of my very genuine interest.

December 20, 1929.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois to Mr. Alexander:

On account of the illness of my Business Manager, I have been unable to answer your kind letter of November 27th until now. Meantime, no further communication has come from the General Education Board and I am pretty sure that they have no plans.

I am enclosing a Memorandum on the scope of the study. I have not attached to this any estimate of the cost. I have had in mind roughly that a study of this sort would cost between Five Thousand and Ten Thousand Dollars if properly done, but this is only an approximation based on my experiences at Atlanta before the war. I am not sure how valid these experiences are for conditions today. I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

47-4-26

December 20, 1929.

Memorandum on a Study of Negro College Graduates:

1. This Study should cover all known graduates of Negro descent living and dead from colored and white institutions which now exists or which have existed. It might be expanded so as to include all persons who have taken a course of study above the eighth grade but I think this group would be a little too indefinite for complete and accurate study. Preliminary decisions would have to come to what institutions we are going to recognize as colleges.

2. Concerning these graduates, we should try to find out name and sex, date of birth, preparatory education, date of graduation and degree, marriage and children, occupation since graduation, with places and positions held, and salaries received. Books published, public offices held, honors received, date and place of death, or present address.

The chief difficulty about the above information would be salaries received, honors, etc. Some efforts, certainly, should be made to get economic data and to measure achievement.

3. The methods of study would include a canvass of existing colleges for such data as they have on hand concerning colored graduates. Most Negro colleges have considerable data. In the case of white colleges, the chief difficulty would be in getting the names of the colored graduates. For colleges that have gone out of existence, the United States Bureau of Education might help, together with old

catalogues and general sources of information. There have been, I estimate, about fifteen thousand Negro college graduates, of whom four thousand were graduated before 1910, and approximately eleven thousand since. Schedules for all of these should be prepared and filled in from the data secured from colleges. Duplicates of such schedules for corrections and enrollment should be sent to all Negro graduates whose addresses could be obtained and to children, relatives or friends of others. A series of three or four follow-up letters would be necessary to secure the return of such schedules. It will be thus seen that the work involved would call for:

A. Correspondence with colleges.
B. Field agents to visit the Negro colleges and some of the white colleges.
C. Extended correspondence with living graduates and relatives and friends of dead graduates.
D. The tabulation and interpretation of the letters.

December 31, 1929.

Will W. Alexander to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois:

I have tried repeatedly to see Davis, but to date have been unable to do so. I talked with my committee about the study of Negro colleges and they gave it general approval, which has sometimes been helpful in getting projects financed. I have also talked with Clark Foreman, of the Rosenwald Fund, and with Dr. Hope and Miss Read. I am going to continue to work on the matter and shall report any prospects which I may develop.

January 21, 1930.

Will W. Alexander to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois:

I have done two things regarding the study of Negro college graduates. First, I had a talk with Mr. Jackson Davis, of the General Education Board. I find that they still have the matter in mind and I believe there is a possibility of their doing it. Second, at the recent meeting of the research committee, of which I am chairman, the matter was discussed, and the following is taken from the minutes:

> "Chairman Alexander presented a proposal of Dr W. E. B. Du Bois that a study be made of Negro college graduates. This had first been place before the General Education Board, and later found its way to the Committee. After discussion of the relation of this project to the fields regarded as pressing by the Advisory Committee it was decided that the wisest step would be to ask Dr. Du Bois to formulate this study and present it for action to the Association of Teachers of Negro Youth, which now has begun to develop the research phases of its programs."

In addition to Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Professor Work, members of the committee, Dr. Hope and Miss Read were present. They were of the opinion that the participation of the Association of Teachers in Negro Colleges in the appeal for the study would strengthen it. It seems that this Association is interested in such studies, and it

was the opinion of the persons mentioned above that they would bring real strength to the appeal. You will know better about that I do and, if you decide to do so, you will know how to interest them. I am sure we can get the study made. Foundations, of course, move slowly. If there is any way in which you think I can be of assistance, I shall be glad to do so.

8-4-47

[June, 1930]

The DuBois
(original with Arthur Spingarn)

I, W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS, of the City, County and State of New York, do hereby make, publish and declare this to be my Last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former Wills and Codicils made by me.

FIRST:----As soon after my death as conveniently may be, I ORDER AND DIRECT my Executrix to pay all my just debts and funeral and testamentary expenses.

SECOND:---I give and devise unto my daughter, NINA YOLANDE DUBOIS, all of my Books constituting my Library.

THIRD:----I give, devise and bequeath all the REST, RESIDUE AND REMAINDER of my property, real, personal and mixed, of every nature and description and wheresoever situate, of which I may die seized or possessed or to which I may be in any manner entitled at the time of my death, unto my wife, NINA G. DUBOIS, absolutely and forever.

In the event that my said wife shall predecease me, or in the event that my said wife and I shall die as the result of a common catastrophe, then and only in either of such events, I give, devise and bequeath my said residuary estate unto my daughter, NINA YOLANDE DUBOIS.

In the event that both my said wife and my said daughter shall predecease me, I give, devise and bequeath my said residuary estate unto the descendants, per stirpes, of my said daughter me surviving.

FOURTH:---In the event that both my said wife and my said daughter shall predecease me without leaving descendants me surviving, then and in that event only, I give,

devise and bequeath my said residuary estate unto my cousin, PHYLLIS BURGHARDT DOUGLASS, granddaughter of James Burghardt of Williamstown, Massachusetts.

FIFTH:----I NOMINATE, CONSTITUTE AND APPOINT my wife, NINA G. DUBOIS, Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament, giving and granting unto her and her successors full power and authority to sell, mortgage, assign, lease or in any other manner dispose of any and all Real Estate and any interest in Real Estate of which I may die seized or possessed, either at public or private sale, upon such terms as she may think proper, and to execute and deliver proper deeds and instruments for the conveyance thereof.

If my said wife shall decline to serve or be disqualified to act, or shall resign or be removed, or for any reason be incapacitated from performing her duties, I nominate, constitute and appoint as Executrix in the place and stead of my wife, my said daughter, NINA YOLANDE DUBOIS.

I HEREBY DIRECT that no bond or other security of any kind shall be required of either my said wife or my said daughter for the faithful performance of their duties as Executrix.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of June, in the year One thousand nine hundred and thirty.

WITNESSES.

_____(L.S.)

32-5-26

On this day of June, 1930 the above named testator, W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS, in our presence subscribed and sealed the foregoing instrument and declared the same to be his Last Will and Testament, and thereupon we, at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other subscribed our names as attesting witnesses thereof.

_____ Residing at _____

_____ Residing at _____

_____ Residing at _____

To be fairly well and sufficiently strong;
to look back on some things well done,
and forward to work worth doing; that is
the happiness of all New Years and the
mirth of Christmas time.

Nina G. Du Bois.
W. E. B. Du Bois

December, 1930
226 West 150th Street
New York

32-40-113

[1930.]

To be fairly well and sufficiently strong;
to look back on some thing well done,
and forward to work worth doing, that is
the happiness of all new years and the
mirth of Christmas time.

10-51-2

Ltr. DuBois

Christmas, 1930

10-21

10.13.22

To be fairly well and sufficiently strong:
to look back on some things well done,
and forward to work worth doing, that is
the happiness of all New Years and the
mirth of Christmas time.

LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS, 1930.

JANUARY

~~Jan 9~~

(January 10th, Waldorf Theater)

X January 12th, Sunday, at 3:30 P. M. Junior Society of Congregation-Emanuel Church, Fifth Avenue at 65th Street, New York. $25

Haiti. Has the American Occupation Failed?

X January 21, Tuesday Night. Ford Hall, Boston. 6:30. ~~$25~~ Pd.

X January 25, Saturday, Boston. Foreign Policy Association. (?) $50

10-32

10.6.56

~~Jan 20 E Ore~~

[Copy]

LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS, 1930.

JANUARY

(January 10th, Waldorf Theater)

January 12th, Sunday, at 3:30 P. M. Junior Society of Congregation-Emanuel Church, Fifth Avenue at 65th Street, New York.

Haiti. Has the American Occupation Failed?

January 21, Tuesday Night. Ford Hall, Boston. 6:30.

January 25, Saturday, Boston. Foreign Policy Association. (?) O.K. $50
(Which includes expenses.)

617-5-149

LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS. 1930.

FEBRUARY

X February 3rd. Monday Night. Far Rockaway. $50

~~February 9th. Sunday. Haynes.~~

February 16th. Sunday. Philadelphia. (?) $25

X Feb 6-7 Friday — 3:30 Staten Island

Feb 20 E. Orange $25

10-32

10.6.34

Feb 20 E. Orange

1930

Lectures

NY-C - 32.70
Auto 9.00 (7.20
Debt 2462
1.39
$1,20

February

16 - Philadelphia ?
20 - E. Orange #25.

March

1 Lv 3:15 p.m. Penn
Sun 2 - Detroit, P.M. - YMCA. night - Bethel Church. $175
3 - Flint, Mich. YMCA. 100
4
5
6 Ypsilanti, Adrian, Dayton } Literature
7
8
Sun 9
10 - Connersville - (75+ fare = $60+) Ready Road Trouble
11 - Racine, Wis. 75 (60)
12
13
14 St Paul, Minn. #75
15 Minneapolis 35?
Sun. 16 - good Shepherd (150-) Chicago
17
18
19 Cleveland? 35?
20
21
22
Sun 23
24
25
26
27 - greenwood, Conn #25.
28
29
Sun 30

21-91

10.7.48

W. E. B. DU BOIS,
EDITOR

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

THE CRISIS

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

A. G. DILL,
BUSINESS MANAGER

LECTURE TRIP-----March, 1930.

Saturday, March 1, leave via Michigan Central, at 6:00 P. M.

Sunday, March 2, Detroit, Michigan, 3:00 P. M. Lecture at Y.M.C.A., 615 East Elizabeth Street. Baxter S. Scruggs in charge. Subject: "The Contribution of the Negro to American Civilization". $75.

$75 X

$100 Fd

At night: Bethel Evangelical Church, 2270 West Grand Boulevard. Consult: Otto A. Pohomy, 2902 Webb Avenue. Telephone: Longfellow 3906. Parsonage: 2726 Lothrop Avenue. Parsonage Telephone: Walnut 1974. Office Telephone: Walnut 1491.

Monday, March 3, Flint, Michigan, 8:15 P.M. First Baptist Church. Auspices of the Colored Branch, Y.M.C.A. Subject: "The Contribution of the Negro to American Civilization". E. C. Robinson, Executive Secretary, Colored Branch.

$100 X

Tuesday, March 4,

Wednesday, March 5,

Thursday, March 6,

47-5-151

X Friday, March 7, Dayton 25

\ Saturday, March 8, (milleport)

Sunday, March 9, (Cinti) 28+60

X Monday, March 10, Reading Road Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio, 8:00 P.M. $75 and expenses from Chicago. Subject:

Tuesday, March 11, Racine, Wisconsin. Racine Public Library. Subject: "Negro Literature". Miss M. Louise Hunt, Librarian. Dinner: at 6:00 o'clock. Fee: Guest of Mrs. Ella Swett Davis, 1312 Howe Street.

Wednesday, March 12,

(Continued) LECTURE TRIP--------March, 1930.

Thursday, March 13,

X Friday, March 14. Luncheon. St. Paul Urban League. W. R. Smalls, Secretary. Lecture: Pilgrim Baptist Church. Night: Subject: "Haiti and the American Occupation", $75.

Saturday, March 15, Minneapolis. Luncheon Club. (?) W. M. Smith, 2441 Fifth Avenue, South,

Sunday, March 16, The Church of the Good Shepard. Howard M. Kingsley, Pastor, $50.

Monday, March 17,

Tuesday, March 18, @ 11 Entree

Wednesday, March 19, Cleveland, Ohio. $25-$50. Miss Eleanor Alexander, 10728 Gooding Avenue.

47-5-152

LECTURE TRIP-----March, 1930.

Saturday, March 1, leave via Michigan Central, at 6:00 P. M.

Sunday, March 2, Detroit, Michigan, 3:00 P. M. Lecture at Y.M.C.A., 615 East Elizabeth Street. Baxter S. Scruggs in charge. Subject: "The Contribution of the Negro to American Civilization". $75.

At night: Bethel Evangelical Church, 2270 West Grand Boulevard. Consult: Otto A. Pohomy, 2902 Webb Avenue. Telephone: Longfellow 3906. Parsonage: 2726 Lothrop Avenue. Parsonage Telephone: Walnut 1974. Office Telephone: Walnut 1491.

Monday, March 3, Flint, Michigan, 8:15 P.M. First Baptist Church. Auspices of the Colored Branch, Y.M.C.A. Subject: "The Contribution of the Negro to American Civilization". E. C. Robinson, Executive Secretary, Colored Branch.

Tuesday, March 4, | Wm. A. L. Turner, 3410 West Warren Avenue,
Wednesday, March 5, | Detroit, Michigan.

Thursday, March 6, | c/o Belvoder, Dayton, Ohio

Friday, March 7,

Saturday, March 8,

Sunday, March 9, c/o Maloney, 412 McAllister St., Cincinnati.

Monday, March 10, Reading Road Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio, 8:00 P.M. $75 and expenses from Chicago. Subject:

Tuesday, March 11, Racine, Wisconsin. Racine Public Library. Subject: "Negro Literature". Miss M. Louise Hunt, Librarian. Dinner: at 6:00 o'clock. Fee: Guest of Mrs. Ella Swett Davis, 1312 Howe Street. c/o Public Library

Wednesday, March 12,

c/o Rev. V. H. Turner,
Dakota Building
5th W. 7th St.
St. Paul, Minn.

4-7-5-1917

(Continued) LECTURE TRIP--------March, 1930.

Thursday, March 13. c/o Turner, ↑

Friday, March 14. Luncheon. St. Paul Urban League. W. R. Smalls, Secretary. Lecture: Pilgrim Baptist Church. Night: Subject: "Haiti and the American Occupation", $75.

Saturday, March 15. Minneapolis. Luncheon Club. (?) W. M. Smith, 2441 Fifth Avenue, South.

Sunday, March 16. The Church of the Good Shepard. Howard M. Kingsley, Pastor. $50.

Monday, March 17.

?

Tuesday, March 18.

Wednesday, March 19. Cleveland, Ohio. $25-$50. Miss Eleanor Alexander, 10728 Gooding Avenue.

And address after the 19th

47-6-148

Copy

LECTURE TRIP-----March, 1930.

Saturday, March 1, leave via Michigan Central, at 6:00 P. M.

Sunday, March 2, Detroit, Michigan, 3:00 P. M. Lecture at Y.M.C.A., 615 East Elizabeth Street. Baxter S. Scruggs in charge. Subject: "The Contribution of the Negro to American Civilization". $75.

At night: Bethel Evangelical Church, 2270 West Grand Boulevard. Consult: Otto A. Pohomy, 2902 Webb Avenue. Telephone: Longfellow 3906. Parsonage: 2726 Lothrop Avenue. Parsonage Telephone: Walnut 1974. Office Telephone: Walnut 1491.

Monday, March 3, Flint, Michigan, 8:15 P.M. First Baptist Church. Auspices of the Colored Branch, Y.M.C.A. Subject: "The Contribution of the Negro to American Civilization". E. C. Robinson, Executive Secretary, Colored Branch.

Tuesday, March 4,

Wednesday, March 5, } c/o ~~Hon.~~ Turner, Detroit, Mich
Hon. A. L. Turner, 3410 West Warren Ave, Detroit, Mich

Thursday, March 6, —— c/o Belbowden, Dayton, Ohio
Norwood Avenue, Dayton, Ohio

Friday, March 7,

Saturday, March 8,

Sunday, March 9, c/o W. P. Mabrey, 412 McAllister St, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Monday, March 10, Reading Road Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio, 8:00 P.M. $75 and expenses from Chicago. Subject:

Tuesday, March 11, Racine, Wisconsin. Racine Public Library. Subject: "Negro Literature". Miss M. Louise Hunt, Librarian. Dinner: at 6:00 o'clock. Fee: Guest of Mrs. Ella Swett Davis, 1312 Howe Street. c/o Public Library

Wednesday, March 12, -12-15- c/o Hon. V. L. Turner, Dakota Building, 54 West 7th St., St. Paul, Minn.

4-7-5-1-64

(Continued) LECTURE TRIP--------March, 1930.

Thursday, March 13,

Friday, March 14. Luncheon. St. Paul Urban League. W. R. Smalls, Secretary. Lecture: Pilgrim Baptist Church. Night: Subject: "Haiti and the American Occupation", $75.

Saturday, March 15, Minneapolis. Luncheon Club. (?) W. M. Smith, 2441 Fifth Avenue, South,

Sunday, March 16, The Church of the Good Shepard. Howard M. Kingsley, Pastor, $50.

Monday, March 17,

Tuesday, March 18,

Wednesday, March 19, Cleveland, Ohio. $25-$50. Miss Eleanor Alexander, 10728 Gooding Avenue.

c/o Harry Haves

or returning to New York.

Report in Sanders letter - Feb 27.

491-5-44

(March)

LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS, 1930

MARCH

March 2nd. Detroit. Afternoon: Y. M. C. A.
Night: Bethel Evangelical Church.

March 3rd. Flint, Michigan.

March 11th. Racine, Wisconsin.

March 17th. Cincinnati.

42-5-266

LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS, 1930

MARCH

March 2nd. Detroit. Afternoon: Y. M. C. A. $75
Night: Bethel Evangelical Church. $100

March 3rd. Flint, Michigan. $100
" 10 Cincinnati
March 11th. Racine, Wisconsin.
" 14 St Paul $75
~~March 17th. Cincinnati.~~
mar 27 Greenwood Conf $25
" 16 Good Fellowship, Chicago ($50-)

10-42

10.7.49

LECTURES

March 27 - - April, 1930

March 27 - Thursday night - Stamford $25

April 7 - Monday evening - Columbia Univ. $25

April 12 - Saturday 11 A.M. Cheyney $25

April 13 - Sunday P. M. - Wilmington $11

April 15 - Tuesday night - Lancaster, Pa. $50-$40 (Dinner) cash.

16-18 Durham

April 19 - Saturday noon - Vassar College $60-$45

20 Easter ?

April 27 - Sunday P.M., ~~N.Y.C. Ramesses Club~~ Philadelphia $

May 4 " 3 p.m. Downingtown $25

6 " Chester 25

11 Sun. N.Y. - Ramesses Club

#3-6-207

48.1.60

LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS, 1930

APRIL

April 7 Columbia Univ. 25

April 15th. Tuesday. Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Debate. (60-)

April 19th. Vassar College. (60-)

~~14 Swarthmore~~

~~Swarthmore~~

13 Wilmington — 15

12 Chester — 25

~~Postponed to June (June 6?) Holmes~~

June 6. Friday — Howard

24-91

10.1.90

[1930]

LECTURES

April 11 - Friday, leave N.Y. noon - 7:30 P.M. Dinner Dance, Cheney

April 12 - Saturday - Address---------Cheney

April 12 - Saturday - 6 P.M.----------No. Phila. Station

April 13 - Sunday - Motor to Wilmington, Pauline Young 1310 French St
Address Forum - Contribution of Negro to Amer-
3 P.M. ican Civilization.

April 14 - Monday - Philadelphia

April 15 - Tuesday - Temple Brotherhood % Daniel L. Davis,
Congregation Shaarabi Shomayim,
124 College Avenue--Telephone Lancaster 1223 R
8:15 P.M. - Sub - Problem of Negro in America.

April 16 - Wednesday- Return to New York.

(April)

LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS, 1930

APRIL

April 15th. Tuesday. Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Debate.

April 19th. Vassar College. (?)

47-5-267

Engagements for Lecture Season 1930-31.

Boston, September 18. Society of the Descendants, etc.

Philadelphia, October 4. Saturday. Conference on history for Negro schools.

Englewood, New Jersey. December 8. Monday. "Contributions of the Negro to American Civilization".

Oak Park, Illinois. March 13. Friday.

Bloomington, Indiana. March 15. Sunday evening.

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. January 11. Sunday evening. $75.

43-1-485

[1930]

Engagements for Lecture Season 1930-31

September 18. Boston. Society of the Descendants, etc. Thursday.

October 4. Philadelphia. Saturday. Conference on History for Negro schools.

November 2. Orange, New Jersey. Sunday.
November 9. Boston. Ford Hall. Sunday.

November 16. New York. Community Church. Sunday.

November 22. New Haven. Yale Game. Saturday.

11-1-42

December 8. Englewood, New Jersey. Monday. "Contributions of the the Negro to American Civilization".

December 10. Philadelphia. Wednesday.

January 11. Wilkes-Barre, Penn. Sunday evening.

March 1. Sunday

March 2. Monday

March 3. Tuesday

March 4. Wednesday

March 5. Thursday

March 6. Friday

March 7. Saturday

March 8. Sunday

March 9. Monday

March 10. Tuesday

March 11. Wednesday

March 12. Thursday

Engagements for Lecture Season 1930-31

September 18. Boston. Society of the Descendants, etc. Thursday.

October 4. Philadelphia. Saturday. Conference on History for Negro schools.

November 2. Orange, New Jersey. Sunday.
November 9. Boston. Ford Hall. Sunday.

November 16. New York. Community Church. Sunday.

November 22. New Haven. Yale Game. Saturday.

11-19-44

December 8. Englewood, New Jersey. Monday. "Contributions of the the Negro to American Civilization".

December 10. Philadelphia. Wednesday.

January 11. Wilkes-Barre, Penn. Sunday evening.

March 1. Sunday

March 2. Monday

March 3. Tuesday

March 4. Wednesday

March 5. Thursday

March 6. Friday

March 7. Saturday

March 8. Sunday

March 9. Monday

March 10. Tuesday

March 11. Wednesday

March 12. Thursday

Lecture Engagements 1930-31 (Continued)

March 13. Friday. Oak Park, Illinois.

March 14. Saturday.

March 15. Sunday. Bloomington, Indiana.

March 16. Monday.

March 17. Tuesday

March 18. Wednesday

March 19. Thursday

March 20. Friday

March 21. Saturday. Toledo, Ohio. Saturday Night Open Forum.

March 22. Sunday. Detroit, Michigan. Afternoon. Peoples Forum.

March 23. Monday.

March 24. Tuesday

March 25. Wednesday

March 26. Thursday

March 27. Friday

March 28. Saturday

March 29. Cleveland. Community Hour, Sunday

March 30. Monday

March 31. Tuesday

Gary, Indiana, March (?)

SH-6-1-11

Engagements for Lecture Season 1930-31

43.1.53

September 18. Boston. Society of the Descendants, etc. Thursday.

October 4. Philadelphia. Saturday. Conference on History for Negro schools.

~~November 8. Orange, New Jersey. Sunday.~~

November 9. Boston. Ford Hall. Sunday. - 50 + 25 -

November 16. New York. Community Church. Sunday. 0 (television - 20 25 m.

November 22. New Haven. Yale Game. Saturday.

December 8. Englewood, New Jersey. Monday. "Contributions of the the Negro to American Civilization". - $50 3 p.m.

December 10. Philadelphia. Wednesday. $15

Jan 9 — Spingarn Medal

January 11. Wilkes-Barre, Penn. Sunday evening. $75 -

Jan 14 — West Indies

March 1. Sunday

March 2. Monday

March 3. Tuesday

March 4. Wednesday

March 5. Thursday

March 6. Friday

March 7. Saturday

March 8. Sunday

March 9. Monday

March 10. Tuesday

March 11. Wednesday

March 12. Thursday

43-6-210

Mangalma - $15

Jan 18 —

Jan 27 Tu Trotman Grand

Feb 1 — Sunday - Inter-Collegiate - Carbon L. - 136th - 4:30 hrs.

Worcester $50

Lecture Engagements 1930-31 (Continued)

March 13. Friday. Oak Park, Illinois. 37.50 ?

March 14. Saturday. Evanston, Noon $25 20 ?

March 15. Sunday. Bloomington, Indiana. 75? 56

March 16. Monday. Good cleveland 50? 37.50

March 17. Tuesday

March 18. Wednesday Evanston $35

March 19. Thursday Indianapolis, $60 60

March 20. Friday - 50

March 21. Saturday. Toledo, Ohio. Saturday Night Open Forum. $50 37.5

March 22. Sunday. ~~Detroit, Michigan. Afternoon. Peoples Forum.~~ Abysinia $50 x

March 23. Monday.

March 24. Tuesday

March 25. Wednesday

March 26. Thursday

March 27. Friday

March 28. Saturday

Chicago (matinee, dinner, D.A.V.)

March 29. Cleveland. Community Hour, Sunday $75

March 30. Monday

March 31. Tuesday Marks Lecture $50

~~Gary, Indiana, March (?)~~

April 25 Saturday - Bryn Mawr $20 50

May 25 Orange $25 57.50

56

37.50

20

110

37.50

125

250

33.

643.50

43-6-202

43.1.52

LECTURES ON AFRICA AND HAITI
BY
W. E. B. Du Bois, 1930.

The History of Haiti

The American Occupation of Haiti

The Geography of Africa

European Control of Africa

The History of the Negro Race in Africa

British West Africa

Liberia

The Union of South Africa

East Africa

Northern Egypt

French Africa

The African Records of War

47-5-200

lecture folder

LECTURES OF W. E. B. DU BOIS FOR THE SEASON 1930-31

The History of Africa

Recent Developments in West Africa

Recent Developments in South Africa

Abyssinia

Liberia

Liberals, Radicals and the Negro

Russia and the Darker Races

Modern Problems of Race and Color

The Future of the Darker Races

The Contributions of the Negro to American Civilization

The Relations of Asia and Africa

The Problem of the West Indies

The Negro in Central and South America

[9307]

LECTURE SUBJECTS

ETHIOPIA

HAITI

THE WEST INDIES

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA

THREE LECTURES ON NEGRO LITERATURE AND ART:

1. Negro Writers
2. Negro Singers and Painters
3. The Economics of Negro Art

11-28-2

[1930?]

Lecture

Indiana – Ohio

Mar 16 – 20 Akron & Pitt Chicago

Detroit & Cleveland

23 – 28 Akron & Sat.

16-24

[1930?]

W E B Du Bois

DU BOIS, William Edward Burghardt, editor, author; b. Great Barrington, Mass., Feb. 23, 1868, of Negro descent; s. Alfred and Mary (Burghardt) D.; A.B., Fisk U., Tenn., 1888; A.B. Harvard, 1890, A. M., 1891, Ph.D., 1895; studied at U. of Berlin; m. Nina Gomer, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 12, 1896; children—Burghardt Gomer (dec.), Nina Yolande. Prof. economics and history, Atlanta U., 1896-1910; dir. publications Nat. Assn. Advancement of Colored People, and editor of THE CRISIS, mag., since July 1910—. Fellow A.A.A.S., founder of the Pan-African Congresses. Author: The Suppression of the Slave Trade, 1896; The Philadelphia Negro, 1899; The Souls of Black Folk, 1903; John Brown, 1909; Quest of the Silver Fleece, 1911; The Negro, 1915, Darkwater, 1920; The Gift of Black Folk, 1924; The Dark Princess, 1928. Editor of the Atlanta University Studies of the Negro Problem, 1897-1911. Home: 226 West 150th St. Office: 69 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

10/4/40

September 2, 1931.

May I announce the marriage of my daughter Yolande Du Bois to Arnette Franklyn Williams of Baltimore at New York City today. Mrs. Williams will continue teaching in the Douglass High School in Baltimore. Mr. Williams is a student at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

[W.E.B. DuBois]

11-12-24

House at 606 St. Nicholas Avenue

RENT RECEIPTS

1923		3,372.50
	Du Bois	720.00
1924		3,530.50
	Du Bois	960.00
1925		4,048.00
	Du Bois	960.00
1926		3,754.50
	Du Bois	960.00
1927		3,545.50
	Du Bois	960.00
1928		3,075.50
	Du Bois	80.00
1929		3,875.50
1930		3,375.00
1931	(4 mos)	950.00

34,167.00

245

11-12-35

	Mortgages, Loans Interest	Repairs	Taxes and Water	Coal	Insurance, Gas, Electricity, Commission, Janitor
1923	3,889.35	3,177.19	499.80	610.75	470.14
1924	8,463.62	1,881.89	524.24	655.30	480.03
1925	5,695.26	464.41	276.34	534.95	376.49
1926	4,964.34	553.75	728.96	968.00	450.15
1927	1,916.81	1,291.97		644.50	579.97
1928	3,833.16	1,270.00	499.07	678.75	495.49
1929	5,489.02	345.75	544.11	592.50	443.72
1930	8,854.29	568.95	244.48	624.00	714.87
1931	726.75	75.35	246.08	439.00	220.97 (4 mos)
Total	43,832.60	9,629.26	3,563.08	5,747.75	4,231.83

Money Paid to Estate

1923.	March	34.00
		885.00
	May	232.90
	June	330.00
	July	873.75
	October	471.90
	"	1,350.00
Total		
1924.	January	500.00
	March	500.00
	April	1,500.00
	May	275.00
	June	735.00
	July	1,500.00
	September	500.00
	October	3,000.00
	November	1,000.00
	~~December~~	~~9[illegible]~~
1925	January	516.07
	April	295.00
	June	500.00
	October	287.50
	November	232.90
	December	613.75
1926.	March	319.10
	May	230.35
	June	276.25
	July	2,500.00
	August	75.00

1926.	October.	272.50
1927	January	350.00
	February	100.00
	April	100.00
	July	1,294.37
1928.	February	104.00
		176.00
	April	1,944.65
	July	1,734.00
	November	1,484.00
1929	April	1,233.31
	August	984.00
	December	1,915.24
1930	April	499.46
		1,698.17
	July	1,599.07
		399.07
	December	1,499.25
		299.85
1931	March	20.10
Total		~~$38,985.28~~

Grand Total

~~37,995.25~~

Money Paid to Estate

1923.	March	34.00
		885.00
	May	232.90
	June	330.00
	July	873.75
	October	471.90
	"	1,350.00
1924.	January	500.00
	March	500.00
	April	1,500.00
	May	275.00
	June	735.00
	July	1,500.00
	September	500.00
	October	3,000.00
	November	1,000.00
	December	90.77
1925	January	516.07
	April	295.00
	June	500.00
	October	287.50
	November	232.90
	December	613.75
1926.	March	319.10
	May	230.35
	June	276.25
	July	2,500.00
	August	75.00
1926.	October.	272.50
1927	January	350.00
	February	100.00
	April	100.00
	July	1,294.37
1928.	February	104.00
		176.00
	April	1,944.65
	July	1,734.00
	November	1,484.00
1929	April	1,233.31
	August	984.00
	December	1,915.24
1930	April	499.46
		1,698.17
	July	1,599.07
		399.07
	December	1,499.25
		299.85
1931	March	20.10
		$38,085.28

11-12-27

MONEY PAID TO ESTATE

1923		**1927**	
March	$ 34.00	January	$ 350.00
"	885.00	February	100.00
May	232.90	April	100.00
June	330.00	July	1,294.37
July	873.75		
October	471.90	Total	1,844.37
"	1,350.00		
		1928	
Total	4,177.55		
		February	104.00
1924		"	176.00
		April	1,944.65
January	500.00	July	1,734.00
March	500.00	November	1,484.00
April	1,500.00		
May	275.00	Total	5,442.65
June	735.00		
July	1,500.00	**1929**	
September	500.00		
October	3,000.00	April	1,233.31
November	1,000.00	August	984.00
		December	1,915.24
Total	9,510.00	"	754.04
		Total	4,886.59
1925			
		1930	
January	513.07		
April	295.00	April	499.46
June	500.00	"	1,698.17
October	287.50	July	1,599.07
November	232.90	"	399.77
December	613.75	December	1,499.25
		"	299.85
Total	2,445.22		
		Total	5,995.57
1926			
		1931	
March	319.10		
May	230.35	March	20.10
June	276.25		
July	2,500.00		
August	75.00		
October	272.50	GRAND TOTAL	$37,995.25
Total	3,673.20		

Products

Income from sales 1931. — ₦2850

Rehana —	1200.	1000
Tobacco	525.	500
	625	600
Coal	500	500
Arrears	2850	2600

Interest on 19,198	1200	1200
	4050	3800

defined

1200 − 1050

₦4050

Paid on Cash a/c settlement		130106.
Receipts from Rents		34,167
" " Cash & loans		38 085 28
		73553.34

Paid J.V.E.O. De Boos

Cash	185.77
Rent	4640.
Total	4825.77

Paid on ~~Ac~~ mortgages	43832.60	
Interest on loans, Bonds	962926	
Rates	3563.08	
Taxes & Property	5474.75	
Coal		
Insurance, gas electricity		
& other Commissions &c	33423183	73553.34
	715572.9	715572.9
		1994.05

(Copy)

43-6-213

LECTURES in SPRING, 1931.

X April 19, Sunday, 5-7, Wetoka Club, 222 West 145th Street, N.Y.

X April 25, Saturday, Bryn Mawr.

X May 8, Friday, 8 P.M., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

X " 14 Schmeh dinner, Phila

May 25, Monday, Dinner, East Orange, New Jersey.

June 7. Berean Tuesday eve June 5-6 Conferen

28 14 Dover?

June 30-July 5. Tuesday to Sunday. Annual Conference. Pittsburgh

~~July 4, Saturday, Farrell, Pennsylvania.~~

, Sunday, 3 P.M., Media, Pennsylvania. (N.A.A.C.P. Branch)

Oct 25 Penn meetings?
26

Monday Eve

~~June 5-6 Conference, New School~~

9 - Tuesday Philadelphia, Berean Schl

14 Sunday Dover

28 " Media 3 PM

June 30-July 5-

Tu & Sunday - N A A C P Conferen
Pittsburgh

~~July 4 Saturday, Farrell, Pa~~

18.1.55

Oct - 11, 1931 Boston Community Church. Bibliography. (?)
Jan 20, 1932. Harrisburg Pa. Open Forum.
Sept. 15, 1931. (2) addresses) [illegible] Biography.
Done - Oct. 1.

LECTURES in SPRING, 1931.

April 19, Sunday, 5-7, Wetoka Club, 222 West 145th Street, N.Y.

April 25, Saturday, Bryn Mawr.

May 8, Friday, 8 P.M., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

May 25, Monday, Dinner, East Orange, New Jersey.

June 30-July 5. Tuesday to Sunday. Annual Conference. Pittsburgh

July 4, Saturday, Farrell, Pennsylvania.

, Sunday, 3 P.M., Media, Pennsylvania. (N.A.A.C.P. Branch)

43-6-215

43.1.57

42-6-204

43.1.46

Lectures in Spring, 1931.

April 19. Sunday, 5-7, Wetoka Club, 222 West 145th Street, N.Y.

April 25, Saturday. Bryn Mawr.

May 8, Friday, 8 P. M., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

May 14, Johnson dinner, Thursday.

May 25. Monday. Dinner. East Orange, New Jersey.

June 5-6. Conference, New School.

June 9, Tuesday. Berean School.

June 14. Dover. Sunday.

June 28, Sunday. Media. (N. A. A. C. P. Branch) Pa.

June 30-July 5. Tuesday to Sunday. Annual Conference. Pittsburgh.

~~Oct 8 — Newport 30~~

~~October 11, 1931. Boston Community Church. Morning. (2).~~

~~September 15, 1931. (2) articles for Democracy of American Biography. Due October 1.~~

January 20, 1932. Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania. OPEN FORUM.

~~Nov 17 — Twenty —~~

~~Jan 17 32 — New Haven.~~

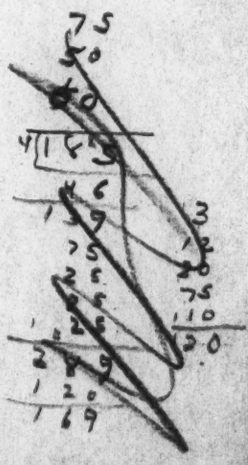
~~Feb 14 32 — Methuen, Mass~~

~~Dec 29 — 31 Greenville~~

~~Dec 3 — Reading~~

~~April 24 Middletown?~~

~~Dec 27 Boston~~



43-6-212

43.1.54

Lectures in Spring, 1931.

April 19. Sunday, 5-7, Wetoka Club, 222 West 145th Street, N.Y.

April 25, Saturday. Bryn Mawr.

May 8, Friday, 8 P. M., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

May 14, Johnson dinner, Thursday.

May 25. Monday. Dinner. East Orange, New Jersey.

June 5-6. Conference, New School.

June 9, Tuesday. Berean School.

June 14. Dover. Sunday.

June 28, Sunday. Media. (N. A. A. C. P. Branch) Pa.

June 30-July 5. Tuesday to Sunday. Annual Conference. Pittsburgh.

October 11, 1931. Boston Community Church. Morning. (?).

September 15, 1931. (2) articles for Democracy of American Biography. Due October 1.

January 20, 1932. Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania. OPEN FORUM.

43-6-218

48.1.58

LECTURES IN SPRING, 1931.

April 19, Sunday, 5-7, Wetoka Club, 222 West 145th Street, N.Y.

April 25, Saturday, Bryn Mawr.

May 8, Friday, 8 P. M., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

May 14, Thursday, Johnson Dinner.

May 25, Monday, Dinner, East Orange, N. J.

June 5-6, Friday and Saturday, Conference, New School.

125 June 9, Tuesday Evening, Berean School, Phila.

35 June 14, Sunday, Dover.

20 June 28, Sunday, 3 P.M., Media, N.A.A.C.P. Branch.

June 30-July 5, Tuesday to Sunday, Annual N. A. A. C. P. Conference, Pittsburgh.

50 ~~75~~ July 4, Saturday, ~~Farrell, Pa.~~ Monessen?

24 September 15. Articles on Roberts and Roy to be sent Oct. 1.

October 25)
October 26) Peace Meetings. (?)

Lectures
1931

LECTURES IN SPRING, 1931.

April 19, Sunday, 5-7, Wetoka Club, 222 West 145th Street, N.Y.

April 25, Saturday, Bryn Mawr.

May 8, Friday, 8 P. M., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

May 14, Thursday, Johnson Dinner.

May 25, Monday, Dinner, East Orange, N. J.

June 5-6, Friday and Saturday, Conference, New School.

June 9, Tuesday Evening, Berean School, Phila.

June 14, Sunday, Dover.

June 28, Sunday, 3 P.M., Media, N.A.A.C.P. Branch.

June 30-July 5, Tuesday to Sunday, Annual N. A. A. C. P. Conference, Pittsburgh.

July 4, Saturday, Farrell, Pa.

September 15. Articles on Roberts and Roy to be sent Oct. 1.

~~October 25~~)
October 26) Peace Meetings. ~~17~~ Mecca Temple.

Feb 14 Mellhuen?
Jan 17 N. Haven

43-6-205

43.147

Lectures - 1931

LECTURES IN 1931.

April 19. Sunday, 5-7, Wetoka Club, 222 West 145th Street, N.Y.

April 25, Saturday, Bryn Mawr.

May 8, Friday, 8 P. M., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

May 14, Johnson dinner, Thursday.

May 25. Monday. Dinner. East Orange, New Jersey.

June 5-6. Conference. New School.

June 9, Tuesday, Berean School.

June 14. Dover. Sunday.

June 28. Sunday. Media. N. A. A. C. P. Branch, Pa.

June 30-July 5. Tuesday to Sunday. Annual Conference. Pittsburgh.

September. Atlantic City.

October 8. Newport. $50.

November 15. Washington, D.C. N. A. A. C. P.

November 17. Tuesday. Philadelphia.

December 27. Boston.

December 29. Cincinnati.

43-6-21

43.1.56

Lectures in 1932.

January 17. New Haven.

January 19. Reading, Pa.

January 20. Harrisburg, Pa. Open Forum.

February 14. Methum, Mass.

Lecture

10-42-37

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois during the season of 1931 will lecture especially on:

Ethiopia
Haiti
The West Indies
Recent Developments in Africa

[DuBois]

LECTURES IN 1931.

April 19. Sunday, 5-7, Wetoka Club, 222 West 145th Street, N.Y.

April 25, Saturday, Bryn Mawr.

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June 30-July 5. Tuesday to Sunday. Annual Conference. Pittsburgh.

September. Atlantic City.

October 8. Newport. $50.

November 15. Washington, D.C. N. A. A. C. P. $25

November 17. Tuesday. Philadelphia.

December 27. Boston. $75(-¼) =

December 29. Cincinnati. $75.

43-6-203

43.1.45

Dec 11 — Dec 3 — Washington $30

3 hrs Adelphia College

Lectures in 1932.

January 9 D.C.

January 17. New Haven. 50(-¼)

January 19. Reading, Pa. 50(-¼)

January 20. Harrisburg, Pa. Open Forum. $60(-¼)

Feb 12 Worcester $25 ? Newark $25

February 14. Methuen, Mass. $75(-¼)

~~Jan 3 — Two Cities~~

~~Jan 4 — Brooklyn Church~~ ~~Worcester Mass.~~ 2:30

Jan 12 Newest South Bahai

~~Jan 21 Phila.~~

1-21

Mar ~~26~~ av

30 Columbus $50

Jan 30 — Feb 1 — Springfield C.

Lectures 31

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES TO COLORED WORKING GIRLS

By W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor of THE CRISIS

Carbons

43-6-311

A. EARNING A LIVING - 8 lectures - $100.

1. Necessity of work
2. Nature of work
3. Kinds of work
4. Income
5. Property
6. Capital
7. Wages
8. Savings

B. ETHICS OF SPENDING - 8 lectures - $100.

1. Wants
2. Spendthrifts
3. Misers
4. Luxuries
5. Necessities
6. Goods
7. Services
8. Ideals

C. CAREERS OPEN TO COLORED GIRLS - 12 lectures - $150.

1. Modern division of Labor
2. Present division of labor among American Negroes
3. Farming
4. Sewing
5. Shop and Factory
6. Food preparation

7. Clerks and Stenographers
8. Merchants
9. Artists and Actors
10. Teachers
11. Domestic and Personal Service
12. The Home

43-6-312

D. THE ORGANIZATION OF PLEASURE - 9 lectures - $125.

1. The Philosophy of Pleasure
2. Drinking and Gambling
3. Physical Exercise
4. Music and Dancing
5. Social Intercourse
6. Travel
7. Theatre and Lectures
8. Reading and Study
9. Recreation and Health

E. HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA - 8 lectures - $100.

1. Africa
2. The Negro Race
3. The Slave Trade
4. The West Indies and South America
5. The Colonies
6. The Cotton Kingdom
7. Emancipation
8. Recent Development

[1931]

W. E. B. Du Bois and THE CRISIS

Paid The CRISIS	July 7	$100.00
	August 5	150.00
	" 20	50.00
	" 31	50.00
	September 8	100.00
	" 14	100.00
# " "	for typing machine	55.00
Paid clerical help, Dorsey		75.00
Paid The Crisis, books		22.76
" for books		25.00
" Travel, Washington		9900
Total		$716.76

12-8-47

Owed me on salary By THE CRISIS

Balance, 1930.	995.17
" Nov., 1931.	466.66
	$1461.83

[1933] [1932]

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of THE CRISIS, announces a series of lectures on:

"The Economies of Emancipation".

These lectures will trace the transformation of African Negroes to modern American workingmen with emphasis, not on ethics or philanthropy, but on the organization of work and industry and the changes in wage and income that have marked the last five centuries. The substances of these lectures will eventually appear in book form as follows:

A new edition of The Negro, Henry Holt and Co. (planned)

Black Reconstruction, 1850-1880, Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1932.

The Negro in Wounded World, 1880-1932. (to be ready in 1933).

The following subjects will be treated:

1. Imperialism in the Sudan, 1400-1700.
2. The Expansion of Europe, 1700-1825.
3. The Industrial Foundations of America, 1700-1830.
4. Southern Imperialism, 1830-1860.
5. Immigration, 1840-1870.
6. The Black Peasant, 1860-1880.
7. The New Serfdom, 1880-1900.
8. American Imperialism, 1875-1920.
9. The Newest South, 1918-1932.
10. The Economic Future of Black America.

The thesis of these lectures will be that the industrial revolution in Europe in the 19th Century was built on the African slave trade which began industry in America and laid the foundations of the Cotton Kingdom. Slavery planned an empire of the Southern United States, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and South America. This dream was spoiled by slave revolt, foreign labor, immigration and free western land which resulted in war and a free, black peasantry in the South. The North and South uniting reduced this peasantry to serfdom and united with Europe in reducing the whole colored world to the economic domination of white nations. Internal jealousy led to war and began the emancipation of the colored world. This war also gave renewed and tremendous impetus to industry into the South and led Negro workers into the North; in both sections Negroes are now fighting an economic battle for bread and butter. How will this battle end?

47-7-165

These subjects can be arranged in any number of lectures, from one to ten:

As a single lecture:

An Outline of the Economics of Emancipation, 1400-1932.

As two lectures:

1. The Expansion of Europe and Africa into America, 1400-1870.
2. The Rise of the Black Peasant in America, 1860-1932.

As three lectures:

1. Europe, Africa and America, 1400-1830.
2. Immigration and the Expanding South, 1830-1880.
3. White Imperialism and the Colored Serf, 1800-1932.

As four lectures:

1. Europe, Africa and America, 1400-1830.
2. Immigration and the Expanding South, 1830-1880.
3. Imperialism and Serfdom, 1880-1930.
4. The Newest South, 1918-1932.

As five lectures:

1. Europe, Africa and America, 1400-1830.
2. Immigration and the Expanding South, 1830-1880.
3. The Black Peasant, 1860-1880.
4. The Black Serf, 1880-1920.
5. The Newest South, 1918-1932.

Similar combinations and divisions can be arranged, for 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 lectures.

For dates and fees, address the Lecture Bureau, C/O THE CRISIS magazine, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

47-7-166

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Black Reconstruction, 1850-1880, Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1932.

The Negro in Wounded World, 1880-1932. (to be ready in 1933).

The following subjects will be treated:

1. Imperialism in the Sudan, 1400-1700.
2. The Expansion of Europe, 1700-1825.
3. The Industrial Foundations of America, 1700-1850.
4. Southern Imperialism, 1830-1860.
5. Immigration, 1840-1870.
6. The Black Peasant, 1860-1880.
7. The New Serfdom, 1880-1900.
8. American Imperialism, 1875-1920.
9. The Newest South, 1918-1932.
10. The Economic Future of Black America.

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47-S-190

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2. Immigration and the Expanding South, 1830-1880.
3. White Imperialism and the Colored Serf, 1800-1932.

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47-5-192

[04130(5)]

Black Reconstruction [DEC. 1932]

December 1932

Will Miss Burton please copy the following passages from the Congressional Globe, 39th Congress, 1st Session, Part 1.

p. 69. The resolutions in Column 2.

p. 62. Bottom of Column 2--Resolutions referring to Committee of 15

p. 72. Column 3. Beginning with "The President issues"---"end of the column.

p. 73. Column 1. From the top--"To produce that effect."

p. 73. Column 2. "After such quarrels and repeated discriminations"---end of the column.

p. 73. Column 3. From the top---"Choose war to consider them."

p. 74. Column 1. "It is obvious"---end of the column.

p. 74. Column 2. "But this is not all."---"And of all future ages."

p. 74. Column 3. "This Congress."---end of the column.

p. 75. Column 1. From the top---"Everlasting fire."

p. 673. Column 3. (Copy)--"I may be mistaken"---end of the column.

p. 674. (Copy) from the top of Column 1---"I hope we may act in this spirit."

p. 674. Column 1. Copy the Sumner Resolution.

p. 674. Column 2. Copy from the top --"Safety and all justice."

p. 674. Column 3. Copy from "Our fathers"---"Leads the way in repudiation."
Also: "Necessity is"---"Promises shall be performed."

p. 675. Copy from Column 1, "But the argument"---"Dispoiled of his rights."

Copy Column 3. "It is sometimes said."---"Fail to keep these promises."

p. 679. Column 1. Copy the paragraph in small type.

Also: "The Colonials"----"or a short face."

p. 681. Column 1. Copy. "There was one-half."----"Their concert."

Copy. "We have seen."---"Ruins of popular forms."

p. 681. Column 2. Copy. "It is only under."---"Other inhabitants"

Column 3. Copy last paragraph.

p. 682. Column 1. Copy first two paragraphs, ending with "Occasion".

p. 683. Column 2. Copy from "A glance at this table"-- "No color in their votes."

p. 683. Column 3. "It is not difficult."---"Color of the skin."

Also, "To show-s---"without for race."

p. 684. Copy Madison's "Message to the Virginian Legislature".

Column 2. "Some states"----"Constitution."

12-8-5

[1932]

Jan

6 Wed.
7 Th
8 Fri
9 Sat – D.C. 10 AM – Howard.

10 Sun
11 Mon Library @ 3 Rachel – Rebecca dinner
12 Tu Baltimore meeting ~~[illegible]~~
13 Wed (Dinner) 12 – (Dentist)
14 Th ~~[illegible]~~
15 Fri Phrenology dinner ΣΠΦ
16 Sat. Double

17 Sun New Haven, 7:45 PM
18 Mon 9 AM ~~[illegible]~~
19 Tu Reading
20 Wed Harrisburg
21 Th. 10 Dentist Trobman @ 6
22 Fri
23 Sat Palmer

24 Sun
25 Mon

26 12 Kennard
13
14
15 – 13 Salem
Feb 16 ~~[illegible]~~ av

4-3-6-20

[1932]

LECTURE ITINERARY

February 8	Monday , Atlantic City.	$25
February 12	Friday, Newark and Morristown, New Jersey.	$50
February 14	Sunday, Boston and Methuen	$57
February ~~16~~ 17 Wed	~~Tues~~, A. U. Dinner	
February 22	Monday. Portnoff.	
February 27	Saturday. Bahai Dinner	(Springfield
March ~~1-21~~ 6 5	Atlanta.	$500 ?)

436-202

43, 144

about 17 Woodstock 35

April 6 Cheney 25 Mar 30 – Apr 30

X Mch 1 Civic C. — Ecclesion

about 29-30 — Newark 35

June 23 — Haverford $50

~~Baltimore~~

May 5 - Tuckahoe ?

1/3 by lecture bureau & personally

[DuBois]

Lectures, January 1930-April 1, 1932.

March

2	Worchester, Mass.	White Forum
	Stamford, Conn.	Colored Church

April

5	Columbia University	Race Relations
	Cheyney, Pa.	Colored School
	Wilmington, Del.	Colored School
	Lancaster, Pa.	White Forum
	Vassar College, N.Y.	Luncheon speech

12-12-28

May

2	Downington, Pa.	Colored School
	Chester, Pa.	Colored Church

September

1	Boston Tercentenary	Colored Group

October

1	Friends, Philadelphia, Pa.	Interracial Forum

November

2	Ford Hall, Boston	Debate
	Community Church, New York	

December

1	Englewood, N.J.	Womans Club, white

14 ~~16~~

1931

January

1	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	White Forum

March

12	Oak Park, Ill.	White Church

12-12-29

1931

March

7	Northwestern University	
	Blooming, Ind.	White Forum
	Chicago	Colored Church
	Evanston, Ill.	Luncheon Meeting
	Indianapolis, Ind.	Colored Church
14	Toledo, Ohio	White Forum
	Cleveland, Ohio	Community Hour

April

1	Bryn Mawr College	Conference

May

2	Bethlehem, Pa.	White Forum
	Orange, N. J.	Interracial Dinner

June

3	Berean School, Pa.	Symposium, colored.
	Dover, Del.	N.A.A.C.P.
	Media, Pa.	N.A.A.C.P.

September

2	Atlantic City	N.A.A.C.P.
	Philadelphia, Pa.	Colored Bankers' Meeting

October

2	Newport, R. I.	Colored Church
4	Mecca Temple, New York	Peace Meeting

November

1	Washington, D. C.	N.A.A.C.P.

1931

December

4	Boston, Mass.	Community Church
	Cincinnati, Ohio	Alpha Phi Alpha
	Harrisburg, Pa.	Colored Church
	New York	Adelphi College, white
~~25~~ 24		

1932

January

12-12-80

4	Bahai Center	
	New Haven	White Forum
	Reading, Pa.	White Forum
	Harrisburg, Pa.	White Forum

February

6	Newark, N.J.	Lincoln Celebration
	Morristown	N.A.A.C.P.
	Boston, Mass.	White Church
	Methuen	White Forum
	Atlantic City	Colored Church
	University of Pennsylvania	Washington's Birthday

March

11	Columbia University	Race Relations
10 a.u.		
~~2~~ 11		

MEMORANDUM

January 10, 1933

12-28-14

On my car tires were changed at

13,500 miles.

The spare tires went to the rear

and the back tires to spare.

Dan Evans

[1933] Ida Bors

Rosenwald Conference

TUESDAY, May 9.

Atlanta to Washington.....	Fare.....	$22.97
	Lower Berth.....	7.50
	Dinner.....	1.75
	Breakfast.....	1.00
		$33.22

THURSDAY, May 11.

Breakfast.....	.50
Lunch.....	.50
Dinner.....	1.00
Lodging.....	2.50
Taxi Fare.....	.40
	$ 4.90

FRIDAY, May 12.

Breakfast.....	.50
Lunch.....	.50
Dinner.....	1.50
Lodging.....	2.50
Taxi Fare.....	.20
	$ 5.20

14-8

SATURDAY, May 13.

Stenographer.....	3.00*
Breakfast.....	.50
Lunch.....	.50
Dinner.....	1.00
Lodging.....	2.50
	$ [illegible]7.50

SUNDAY, May 14.

	Breakfast.....	.50
[illegible]ington to Atlanta.....	Fare.....	22.97
	Pullman.....	7.50
	Lunch.....	1.00
	Dinner.....	2.25
		$ 34.22
Total.....		$ 85.04

*I had to use two stenographers to prepare my paper; one was furnished gratis by the Rosenwald Fund. The other, I paid.

The book has been received. Shall we forward it to you?

English Grammar for Boys
2-24-21

W. E. B. Du Bois

12-45-88

CHRISTMAS LIST OF CARDS RECEIVED...1933

Birdie O. Bird, Bordentown, New Jersey.

Louise Torrence, Atlanta, Georgia.

Hallie Beacham, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Mabel D. Hancock, Barre, Massachusetts.

Miss Florence M. Read, Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson

Dimples (Henrietta Shivery)

Dr. and Mrs. R. Wellesley Bailey

Slaughter's Hotel, 529 N. 2nd St., Richmond, Va.

[1933?]

J E Spingarn

Propaganda

1. Shall we tell the exact scientific truth about the situation of the American Negro?
2. How far does the truth vary with sensitiveness and individual and how can we allow for that?
3. Shall we exaggerate the truth in order to emphasize it and make it vivid?
4. Shall we minimize the truth in order to save our own necks and gain and encourage the co-operation of others?
5. How shall we protect the person who tells the truth from reprisals on the part of those who do not want the truth told or who think it is injudicious to tell it.
6. How shall we excuse the person who minimizes the truth from attack and exposition despite the sincerity of his intentions.
7. Shall we tell each other our various unpleasant experiences or conceal them so as not to increase unhappiness.
8. What lesson shall we learn from the present situation in Germany?

47-7-46

[W. E. B. DuBois]

March 15, 1934.

Memorandum:

I have in this office some printed leaflets on N.A.A.C.P. activities during a number of years. These can be referred to at my office.

Annual Report - Willie Peterson Case 1932

Prize Contest - March Feb - 1934

13-22-24

Memoranda - W. E. B. DuBois

(Dec. 2, 1934)

5 Day	Week	Month	1934-5
S 2	Dec 2-8	Dec	~~Black Reconstruction~~
M 3		Jan 21-29 Vacation	~~Negro~~
T 4 Recon. Amer. Mercy	9-15 Index	Feb 9 Indianapolis 17 Chicago 18 } 16-25 Lectures	~~Negro in World War~~
W 5 Sec & Recon Amer. Mercy NAACP Dalany		Mch 31 Pittsburg } Spring Vacation	~~Liberia~~
T 6 Dec & Dinner @ 2	16-22	Apr	Magazines
F 7 Dec	23-29 Dec 22 + Jan 2 Vacation	May	~~Segregation - Amer. Mercy~~
S 8 Hedgerow & Thurs	30-Jan 5	June	~~Third Party~~
		July	London Recent
		Aug	~~Wrapping Statements~~
		Sept	~~Cooperation~~
			~~Cooperation~~
			~~Miscegenation Art~~

16-IX-30

[Form Letter] Negro Youth Movement

Letterhead Paper

February 21 1934.

My dear _____:

Last year when we were arranging a Second Amenia Conference, your name was handed us, among others. In all, we had the names of some three hundred promising young people. Unfortunately, only one-tenth of these could be actually invited to the Conference on account of limited accommodations.

I was not satisfied with so meager a result and I am now venturing to lay before you a plan for a larger Youth movement. If you are interested, may I hear from you?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

1933 (1934)
400 copies
Mimeograph

A NEGRO YOUTH MOVEMENT

I want to help inaugurate a movement of the younger set of thinkers in the United States looking toward the eventual emancipation of the Negro race in America and in the world. I want the co-operation, not simply of those who are young in years, but also of those who are young in thought and adaptability, despite their years; and on the other hand, I do not want persons who are young, unless their thought is also young and modern and progressive.

My idea is that the existing organizations among us are either reactionary, or unadapted to post-war conditions; or else they are so radical that they will not reason or look facts in the face. What we need and must have in the United States is a growing group of educated people who know the world past and present and realize just what momentus changes are taking place, particularly in economic conditions. In addition to this, we want people who are courageous enough to take any action, which thorough and careful study of the facts show to be best for the Negro race. We want persons of honesty of purpose, who are perfectly willing, without maudlin sentiment, to sacrifice their lives and their interests for their people. This sacrifice must take the form of exact and plodding scholarship; of work not primarily for profit; and of willingness to be unpopular.

37-7-95

For the purpose of inaugurating such a movement, I want to begin with a series of conferences. I suggest that during the month of July and in New York City, we would have a time and a place where the largest number of those to whom I am writing might come. Later, we can have similar meetings in other parts of the country.

Feb 1934 [Negro Youth Movement]

A NEGRO YOUTH MOVEMENT

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3-47-1

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My Friends

I want to thank you for the letter which you sent to the Board of Directors of the N A A C P in December. The action was as you know taken without my knowledge or assistance & for that reason all the more encouraging to me.

First of all I want to defend your against the allegation that your charges & warning were vague & unfounded. What do you think was of vagueness was ~~during the past two~~ recent years I furnish you no facts & you asked none and yet you knew that after 23 years service without consultation with me the Board of Directors voted to limit the "sole and exclusive control" of this cause to hands other than mine. The story of this lies written in plain English in the December minutes of the Board.

As soon as I learned of this and was convinced by consultation with executive officials of the N A A C P, I immediately offered my resignation from all connection with the N A A C P. This resignation I understand ~~was~~ is request when the Board of Directors at its January meeting reviewed its action.

My objection to the December action of the Board is not based on any desire to hold any office for which the Board deems me unfitted. Several times during the last decade I have expressed my entire willingness to retire if that seemed best for the N A A C P & in each case have been assured that my continued service was necessary to the N A A C P.

What I deeply resent is an abhorrent effort to accomplish by indirect & underhanded methods a result ~~that~~ which none were willing openly & take responsibility

This sentiment was on a feeling long growing in my mind that the N A A C P needs fundamental & complete reorganization from top to bottom - & that no other way of this could be

(over)

Can the past services be made secure & the future usefulness assured. I have been loyal to the N.A.A.C.P. for a quarter century. I have seldom complained even with the organization & never outside our ranks when things were done & policies followed which I thought unwise & dangerous. I have only resigned that so long as I was asked by the Crisis & others to be a real editor & not a mere mouthpiece. On this I shall insist. I see clearly that the attempt to muzzle the Crisis means disorganization & to conduct the policies of the N.A.A.C.P. under fear or the fanciful shadows of democratic control is a confusing & definitely foolish. I object to these plans & I should refuse to work with any persons who think as I do & resign this great organization & freedom is for a new & working future.

I am,

Yours

[N.a.a-C.P.]

X IV

February 5, 1934.

My Friends:

I want to thank you for the letter which you sent out in December. The action was taken, as you know, without my knowledge and assistance and for that very reason me all the more encouraging to me.

First of all, I want to defend you against the allegation that your charges were vague and unfounded. Whatever there was of vagueness was because I furnished you no specific facts and you asked for none, and yet you and others were well aware of what was taking place. Without consultation with me, the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P. at their December meeting voted to put "the sole and exclusive control" of THE CRISIS in the hands of the Business Manager and the Assistant Secretary, and they made the Assistant Secretary a member of THE CRISIS Board and did not place the Business Manager upon it. This meant that the control of THE CRISIS virtually passed to the office of the Secretary.

I do not raise the question as to whether or not this was a wise thing to do. I do say that to inaugurate so drastic a change without consultation with me was discourteous; and moreover, several members of the Board present at the December meeting have assured me that they did not understand or intend to vote for any such action. The reason given for the action was my "leave of absence" in Atlanta. If this leave of absence had been for my own convenience or profit, the situation would be different. But during the last two years, I have suggested and voluntarily accepted a 70% reduction in my salary and taken other supplemental work in order to ease the burden upon the strained finances of the N.A.A.C.P.

My objection to the December action of the Board is not based on any desire to retain an office for which the Board deems me unfitted. Several times during the last decade, I have expressed my entire willingness to retire if that seemed best for the N.A.A.C.P., and in each case, I have been assured that my continued services were necessary and valuable. What I do resent and deeply resent is the method by which this action was taken.

It was an action characteristic of a steadily increasing tendency in the N.A.A.C.P. to make the Negro race and its friends in America responsible for the decisions of small committees, and even individual officials of the N.A.A.C.P., who cannot be made answerable to any representative body of opinion. This action, therefore, confirms me in a feeling long growing in my mind that the N.A.A.C.P. needs fundamental and complete re-organization from top to bottom and that in no other way at this critical time can its past services be made secure and its future usefulness assured. In some way, and very soon, the organized intelligence of American Negroes must be put in definite and complete re-organization from top to bottom and that in no other way at this critical time can its past services be made secure and its future usefulness assured. In some way, and very soon, the organized intelligence of American Negroes must be put in definite and complete control of this organization and the co-operation of such white friends retained and secured as are willing to work with us for the objects which American Negroes desire.

I can clearly see that this attempt to muzzle THE CRISIS without discussion and to conduct the policies of the N.A.A.C.P. without publicity or without the faintest shadow of democratic control, is a definite policy which must be stopped. I oppose it and I am ready to unite with any persons who think as I do in a determined effort to rescue this great organization and to prepare it for a new and worthy future.

Very sincerely yours,

12-32-37

31-113-170

Reorganizing N.A.A.C.P.

Write John Brown
" Shearer
get Brown list
& write key men
Write American conference list
Write Boulé
Write key friends
Conference of Walden, Fagan, Logan, Hope &c
July Conference

[DuBois form letter, 1934]

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois of THE CRISIS magazine and Atlanta University is making a lecture trip to the West in March in order to address the City-Wide Forum of Des Moines, Iowa. In this course this year have been heard Professor Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago, Sir Norman Angell and S. K. Radcliffe of England, the Countess Tolstoy and many others.

Dr. Du Bois on his trip to and from Des Moines can deliver a limited number of lectures at other points. His subjects this year include:

SEGREGATION

PROBLEMS OF RACE AND COLOR

COMMUNISM

THE REVOLUTIONS IN RUSSIA AND GERMANY

LIBERIA

THE HISTORY OF RECONSTRUCTION IN AMERICA

(And other topics covering problems of racial contact and the history of the Negro race.)

Persons who are interested in dates for lectures, should correspond with Dr. Du Bois at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Ney Bros - 1934
Trip to N.Y.

SCHEDULE

Rise @ 4:00

Leave @ 5 (6:00 Eastern Time)

Arrive Greenville (163) @ 11:00 A.M. (one-half hour breakfast)

Arrive Charlotte (110) @ 3 P.M.

Arrive Sedalia (100) @ 6 P.M.

13-38-HS

Dec Bos - 1934
Trip - N.Y.

RETURN TRIP

Leave New York Sunday, December 30, at 6 A. M.

Pick up Miss Bell at 7 A. M.

Breakfast at Princeton, 8 A. M.

Washington, 224 miles, 3 P. M.

Richmond, 116 miles, 6 P. M.

Monday, Charlotte, 318 miles, 5 P. M.

Tuesday, Atlanta, 218 miles, 3 P. M.

13-38-44

Nashville - Railway Rate Du Bois

The cost of a chair and lower berth from New York to Nashville, one way, is $34.75, plus $10.3. There is no round-trip rate.

13-38

Statement of Salary — Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

September 1-15, 1934	
at rate of $4,000	
one-half of $333.33	$166.66
September 15-30, 1934	
at rate of $4,500	
one-half of $375.00	187.50
	$354.16
Less board and lodging for one month	60.00
Check	$294.16
Next check will be for 375. 60.	315.00

October 1, 1934

Braithwaite

A WELCOME TO
WILLIAM STANLEY BRAITHWAITE
WHO KNOWS AND LOVES AND MAKES POETRY
AND
ELIZABETH PROPHET
WHO QUESTS FOR THE FORM OF BEAUTY
IN THE UGLY MATTER OF THE WORLD
AND
ROSE DRAKE
WHO TEACHES LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN
AND WRITES VERSE
FROM
W. E. B. DU BOIS
WHO HAS THE RARE PRIVILEGE
OF CALLING THESE FOLK FRIENDS
AT
MA SUTTON'S
WHO COOKS TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND THE EDIFICATION OF MEN
IN
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
NOVEMBER SIXTEENTH, NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR
BY CANDLE-LIGHT

4/7-8-/05

LDuBois

13-38-48

MEMORANDUM

1 Opera......"The Yeomen of the Guard"

3 Plays....."The Farmer Takes a Wife"
"Tobacco Road"
Hampden's "Richelieu"

9 Movies.....Monte Cristo
The Menace
The Gay Divorcee
Three Sons of Lenin
Madame Bovary
Imitation Wife
Broadway Bill
The Defence Rests
Chu Chin Chow

[DuBois, W.E.B., 1934?]

Dr. Du Bois, when asked concerning the Emmett Scott libel suit, said that he had no information to give and no statement to make, and referred the inquirer to his lawyer, Henry A. Uterhart, 36 W. 44th St., N.Y.

11-E1

[1934]

Re; Railroad tickets

Miss Clay.....Wa. 7963
(If not in.....Miss Mitchell will have information.)

1. Not by Birmingham(found reservation had been cancelled)

2. Purchase round-trip ticket....Atlanta to New Orleans
New Orleans to Houston

(cheaper.....15-day rate to New Orleans
10-day rate from N.O.-Houston
(?)

3. Reservations for either(4:15 ~~or~~ 4:30 train)

or

6:05--------Extra Fare Train
(possible drawing room--
if not, Pullman.) CRESENT

reaches New Orleans about
8:20 A.M.

13-42

(Both leaves from - Terminal Station)

4. Mr. Hill (Birmingham reservation.)
Wa. 1961

19.80 – Atlantic – N. O.

Compartment B.
Car K — 100

City Ticket Office
Piedmont Hotel
(Cor Peachtree and Luckie)

Volunteer Building – round trip ticket

19.80 – round-trip to New Orleans
1.00 – Extra fare
3.75 — Compartment B – Car K – 100

[1934]

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

To Comp[t] at B. W 92726

In re: Car K-100 West

4:00 City School Office

Piedmont Hotel

cor. Peachtree & Linden

Round trip ticket

6:05

13-42

Jan 7 1934

Smiths Pacific -

1960

Comedy.

2726

Underwood C. —

9133-34.

1980 —
1.00 — A
3.75 24.5's

~~Low 3.75~~

TEXAS LECTURE TRIP OF W. E. B. Du Bois, February, 1934.

Sixty-Five Dollar railway fare.....Atlanta to Houston and return. History Association to furnish transportation and board from Houston to all points of lecture and return to Houston. Four or five lectures to be delivered at a total recompense of $200.....Total.....$265.00

Received:	Prairie View.....2	lectures.....	$75.00
	Houston.....1	lecture.....	$65.00
	Beaumont.....1	lecture.....	$50.00
	Marshall (Bishop College)	1 lecture.....	$50.00
	Marshall (Wiley College)	1 lecture.....	$30.00
	Total		$270.00
	Return trip from Marshall to Houston....		$5.00
	Net Receipts.....		$265.00

47-8-74

Lectures

1934

Des Moines, Iowa — Mon, Mar. 12 — $125 .... 25%
Troy, N. Y. — Fri. Feb. 16 —
Erie, Pa. — Mar. 21
Chicago — Week of Mar. 12 — $100

13-48

LECTURES

1934

Des Moines, Iowa.....Monday, March 12.....$125.....25%
Coe College
Troy, New York.....Friday, February 16.....
13

~~Erie, Pennsylvania~~.....~~March 21~~.....

Chicago.....Week of March 12.....$100 ?

Detroit Mich

13-42-2

49-16-47

[January 15, 1935]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 15

M 16

T 17

W 18

Classes { Ranks / Books

T 19 Lectures - Rutgers

Exams.

F 20

S 21

WEEK

This Week 15 - 21

Next Week 22-28

× Classes
× Florida
D.C. Visit
Faculty reports Monday

Week After Next 29-4

Lectures & Exercises
Classes

5 - 10

MONTH

This Month

Jan

Next Month

Feb

Mar Art. for American Scholar (Carmichael)

Apr Art. for J. of Ed.

YEAR

Black Folk
Encyclopaedia
Essays
Sermon
Lectures
Travel
House

(FEB 3, 1935) (4)

Memorandum January 1935 W. E. B. Du Bois

Day	WEEK	MONTH	1935-1936
S. ~~2~~ 3	~~30~~ 3-9 Ethiopia Segregation	Dec.	X Ethiopia Third Party X American – Liberia – History of the Black Race – Wings of Atalanta Negro in World War – London Research – A.V. Quarterly
M. ~~3~~ 4		Jan.	
T. ~~4~~ 5	~~6~~ ~~12~~ 10-16	Feb. Howard Ad Ethiopia – Hist. of Negro American – Third Party – A.V. Quarterly	
W. ~~5~~ 6 Simon & Schuster Lecture – "Tasem Reconstruct	~~13~~ ~~19~~ 17-23 Lectures 16-25	Mar. Wings of Atalanta A.V. Quarterly. Third Party	
T. ~~6~~ 7 Gambrel	~~20~~ ~~26~~ 24-2 Spring Vacation (24-2) Lectures 28-2	Apr. Wings of Atalanta Liberia Plays	
Fri. ~~7~~ 8	~~27~~ ~~Feb. 2~~ Mch 3-9	May Wings of Atalanta Plays	
Sat. ~~8~~ 9	10-16	June Wings of Atalanta Moving Plays	
	~~6~~ 12-31	July Vacation	
		Aug. Vacation	
		Sept. Wings of Atalanta History Black Race	
		Oct. History Black Race	
		Nov.	

[FEB 10, 1935]

Memorandum — W. E. B. Du Bois
February, 1935.

Day	Week	Month	1935-1936
S 10 3:30 1st cong ch. 7:30 PM → Piedmont Hotel Fairmont, W. Va	10-16 Feb.	Jan.	
M 11	17-23	Feb.	
J 12 Holiday	24-2 march	Mar.	
W 13	3-9	Apr.	
Th. 14	10-16	May	
Fri. 15	17-23	June	
Sat. 16	24-31	July	
		Aug.	
		Sept.	
		Oct.	
		Nov.	
		Dec.	

[Feb 24, 1935]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 24

M 25

T 26

W 27

T 28 Program
ΣΠΦ
Letters
Ethiopia

F ~~31~~ 1
Ethiopia
6:30

S ~~30~~ 2 Books of Year.
American

WEEK

This Week 24-Mch 2
Ethiopia
Book of the Year

Next Week 3-9
Wings of Atalanta

Week After Next 10-16
wings

17-23
Texas

24-30 Texas

101—24—36

MONTH

This Month Feb
Ethiopia

Next Month Mch
Wings

Apr. Wings Atl
Encyclopedia Apr 20

May Wings

June

July

Aug

Sept

Oct

Nov.

YEAR

1935

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[MARCH 31, 1935?]

DAY

S 31
San Antonio

M 4/1
Prairie View

T 32
arrive Atlanta

W 3
Letters + Program
L.D.S.

T 4
Bookstores + Atlanta date
12 - E.P.
4 - R.D.

F 5
Letters + Program
N.Y. insane case
Lv. @ 5.30

S 6
D.C. @

WEEK

This Week 31-6
Return to Atlanta
D.C.

Next Week 7-13
Greensboro + Wings

Week After Next 14-20
Wings
Raleigh Durham + D.C.

21-27
Wings

28-May 4
Wings
30-4/-102

MONTH

This Month ~~March~~ April
Wings

May **Next Month**
22 DC

June
3 commence
6,7, W.Va

YEAR

[APRIL 7, 1935?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 7 D.C. Questions

M 8 C Barclay

T 9 Book-store {Atlanta / Raleigh} Evans, Wy NC

W 10

T 11 write Mann about

F 12 Fort Valley

S

WEEK

This Week 7-13
Wings

Next Week 14-20
Wings
Durham, Raleigh NC

Week After Next 21-27
Knoxville

28 - May 4

5-11

26-JC-35

MONTH

This Month April

Next Month May
Secretary

June

July

YEAR

[APRIL 21, 1935?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 21	This Week 21 - 27	This Month	
M 22 — 1+ofc wrote — Scandrett — U.S. material on Negro + reconstr. Foreman, weaver etc	Next Week 28 - 4 May	Next Month	
T 23 — Atlanta material on wages			
W 24	Week After Next 5 - 11 — write Dana $40		
T 25	12 - 18		
F 26			
S 27 — Knoxville	19 - 25 (D.C. 19, 8:30)		

30-24-34

[April 28, 1935]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 28

M 29

T 30

W 1

T 2

F 3

Omega

S 4

WEEK

This Week 28 - May 4

Negro & Social Reconstruction

cedar chest — Encyclopedia
Ice box
aerial

Next Week 5 - 11

memo to Hope on May 19

Week After Next 12 - 18

19 - 25

26 - June 1

30-34-95

MONTH

This Month April

Negro & Social Reconstruction

Next Month May

Negro & Social Reconstruction

June 3 commencement
7 lecture
12 "
20 Harvard

July Vacation

Aug Vacation

Sept

Oct Howard + Wash

Nov Howard + Howard

Dec

Jan 1936

YEAR

1935

49-16-50

[May 5, 1935]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 5 ← Negro and Social Reconstruction 1st draft

M 6

T 7

W 8

T 9

F 10

S 11 →

WEEK

This Week 5-11

Negro & Social Reconstruction - 1st draft

Encyclopedia

Cedar chest

Next Week 12-18

Negro & Social Reconstruction Final draft

Week After Next 19-25

Encyclopedia

Novel

26 - June 1

Encyclopedia

June 2-8

Lectures

MONTH

This Month May

Negro & Social Reconstruction

Next Month June

Speeches, ~~Fri~~ 5, 6, 12, Harvard 18-19-20

July moving

August Vacation

Sept. novel

novel

novel

War

War

Feb War

YEAR

1935

History Negro

Wings of Atlanta

Negro in World War

Oberlaender Trust

Moving

Vacation

Encyclopedia of Negro

Social Reconstruction

[May 19, 1935]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY		WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 19		**This Week** Dictate 45 Hr. Encl R.	**This Month**	
M 20			**Next Month**	1935 Novel Encyclopedia
T 21		**Next Week**		1936 History War Germany &c 19
W 22	arrive 9 25 AM Letters Dictate 15 Hr L.D.S.	**Week After Next**		1937 American Negro 1868-1915 in ages of reform of W.E.B.D
T 23	Dictate 20 pages feathers Shopping			1938 70 years of Emancipation
F 24	Dictate 20 Hr Dinner?			1939 my Latin Am 1915-40
S 25	Clayton			

EB-AC-OE

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[MAY 26, 1935?]

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 26	**This Week** Letters Packing Dunnaté Bills Truman	**This Month**	
M 27	**Next Week**	**Next Month**	
T 28			
W 29 LDS ▾	**Week After Next**		
T 30 Dinner			
F 31 Reception			
S 1 Ride ▾ Ruth	96-34-38		

[AUG. 18, 1935]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 18 Lv. for N.Y.

M 19 Arrive N.Y. – Car
Office Foreign Affairs
Cannon

T 20 Fern Rock

W 21 Office
Encyclo.
Atlanta

T 22 Encyclo
Atlanta

F 23 To Philadia Lunch

S 24

86-PC-98

WEEK

This Week 18-~~23~~-23
N.Y. – Fern Rock
Office
Christine
Scandrel
E. Evans
F. Home
Barber Walker

Next Week 24-2
Philadia & DC
26 Miss Wilson

Week After Next Sept 4-7
Encyclopedia
Atlanta
R.D.D.
A.V. Weyahan
Pol. Science

Sept 8-14
Encyclopedia
Atlanta
RRD
House-Hunt
Refrigerator – Coffee pot
N.Y. Times
A.V. Telephone

Sept 15-21
Lv for Atlanta
Encyclopedia
Atlanta

MONTH

This Month Aug
Vacation – Encyclo
Atlanta

Next Month Sept
New Home
Encyclo Holt
Atlanta Books
Rosenwald

Oct. – The
Nov. – Wings
Dec – of
Atalanta

1936 Jan – Black
Feb – Man
March – in
World
Wounded

Apr – Germany
May – Russia &
Japan
& C

YEAR

1935-36

Wings
World War
Encyclopedia
History Negro
German Trip

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

(SEPT. 1, 1935)

DAY

S 1

M 2

T 3 Encyclopedia

write- RDD

W 4

Phone Virginia [redacted]

T 5

Encyc @ 10

Arrive Mr Lovinq

F 6 Christine

S 7

WEEK

This Week 1-7 Geo Crawford

Encyclopedia

Atlanta Wings

Rosenwald? RDD – Howell

Scanchet

R. Horne

Barber

Next Week 8-14

Encyclopedia

Atlanta Wings

A.V. Register

Moving Refrigerator – Coffee

Tinto – Phone

Week After Next 15-21

Encyclopedia

Atlanta Wings

Pach

L-19

22-28

29-Oct. 5

30-24-99

MONTH

This Month Sept

Encyclopedia

Atlanta Wings

Next Month Oct

Nov Wings 7

Atalanta

Dec

Jan

Feb World War

← Lectures →

Mch

Apr

May Germany

June TC

YEAR

1935-6

Wings

World War

Encyclopedia

History Negro

Adult Ed. both

German Treb.

June	17	84 85
July	9	50
Aug	5	100

Wm Burns

1935
(January to November 1)

House Furnishings (Atlanta)	$ 4.85		Office Supplies	$ 1.25	
	18.00		Rent and Printing	.90	
	13.76	OK	Clerk Hire	3.15	
	$36.61		Petty Cash	3.05	
				80.00	
				3.75	OK
Laundry	$ 4.52			6.00	
	7.66			3.33	
	5.04			2 .50	
	4.71	OK		2.00	
	4.57			1.00	
	5.84			3.50	
	10.00			9.50	
	2.84			4.50	
	$45.18			2.00	
				100.00	
Taxes	$15.73			100.00	
	4.04			1.00	
	37.33	OK		34.00	
	5.72			20.00	
	9.18			5.00	
	$72.00			$384.45	
Automobile	$ 4.25		Food	$ .75	
	2.50			.25	
	5.30			5.00	
	6.25	OK		$ 6.00	6.00
	5.16				
	17.64				
	3.50		Reconstruction	$250.00	
	2.25			14.50	
	3.90			7.50	
	6.22			$272.00	OK
	4.50				
	.50		Books	$ 2.00	
	9.00			2.00	
	10.00			1.00	
	17.15			15.00	
	16.00			8.50	OK
	10.00			7.50	
	8.00			$ 36.00	
	16.00				
	47.35		Cigarettes &		
	5.75		Wine	$ 3.00	
	$201.22			8.85	
				2.50	
				1.25	
				2.50	OK
				2.50	
				5.50	
				9.00	
				4.40	
				$ 39.50	

14-8

1935
(January to November 1)
(Continued)

Cash	$10.00	House (New York)	80.00
	50.00		100.00
	15.00		80.00
	15.00		100.00
	15.00		80.00
	30.00		10.00
	15.00		25.00
	15.00		25.00
	25.00		60.00
	25.00		70.00
	25.00		20.00
	25.00		80.00
	15.00		60.00
	10.00		5.00
	15.00		$795.00
	25.00		
	25.00	Yolande	$ 5.00
	10.00		15.00
	25.00		5.00
	25.00		30.00
	50.00		5.00
	50.00		20.00
	25.00		5.00
	25.00		5.00
	50.00		10.00
	50.00		27.00
	50.00		27.00
	25.00		15.00
	10.00		27.00
	25.00		12.00
	50.00		50.00
	25.00		40.00
	50.00		22.00
	50.00		5.00
	25.00		$325.00
	50.00		
	50.00	Gas, Telephone,	13.35
	25.00	Electricity	14.52
	25.00	(New York)	13.77
	50.00		12.59
	50.00		12.47
	50.00		22.70
	25.00		15.00
	10.00		6.57
	25.00		1.80
	50.00		4.60
	25.00		2.11
	50.00		$119.48
	50.00		
	25.00		
	50.00		
	$1,555.00		

1935
(January to November 1)
(Continued)

Rent (New York)	94.90		Physicians & Eyes	$14.00	
	94.90			25.00	
	94.90			5.00	GK
	94.90			1.70	
	94.90			$45.70	
	94.90	GK			
	94.90		Newspapers	$ 2.50	
	94.90			1.25	
	69.15			1.25	GK
	$828.35			5.00	
				7.50	
Telephone & Telegrams (Atlanta)	3.65			$17.50	
	5.20				
	3.12		[redacted]	$15.00	
	3.65			15.00	
	4.46			15.00	
	6.04			3.15	GK
	6.66	GK		$48.15	
	2.04				
	4.34		Gifts, Dues, Contributions	$ 2.49	
	10.00			5.00	
	$49.16			2.00	
				5.00	
Wanamaker	$50.00			5.00	
	50.00			2.50	
	11.23			2.00	GK
	50.00			2.00	
	50.00	GK		10.00	
	84.85			5.25	
	50.00			3.00	
	100.00			9.00	
	100.00			$53.24	
	$545.08				
			Clothes	$11.00	
Travel	$10.00			2.50	GK
	2.50	GK		90.00	
	29.55			$103.50	
	$ 42.05				
			Baby	$ 9.00	
Defaulted Note	$500.00			13.30	
				12.50	GK
Insurance	$56.42	GK		$34.80	
	24.06				
	$80.48		Moving	$22.50	
				25.00	GK
				4.50	
				76.00	
				$128.00	

14-8

[W.E.B. DuBois] (+ letters)

A NEGRO BOOK-OF-THE-YEAR CLUB

Nearly 10 years ago when the Book-of-the-Month Club idea began to spread, several of us tried to sponsor the possibility of launching a Negro Book-of-the-Month Club. We went over the matter very carefully with publishers and those who are expert in these lines, and concluded that we could not expect from the colored public sums large enough to make the Club go, and beyond that, we were not at all certain that every month there would be a book that we could feel like recommending. Since then, similar difficulties have arisen concerning the Du Bois prize. In the 3 years in which it has been offered, it has only been awarded once because it seemed to us that no volume quite reached the standard which we had tried to set.

I do think, however, that each year there is published a book by a Negro author, or a book on a subject in which Negroes are interested written by a sympathetic white author. I believe we ought to induce 1,000 or even 2,000 Negroes to buy such a book simply by calling it to their attention, and by stressing the reasons why it ought to be bought.

This would involve a judgment by a jury whose names should carry conviction.

37-10-122

I propose, therefore, that we select a jury of 12 or 15 outstanding colored men, and by means of correspondence and other methods which involve little cost, try to see if we could not get 1,000 people to pledge themselves to buy a Negro book each year, either by paying in installments, or in a lump sum.

The cost of such an enterprise ought to be nominal, and could be raised at first by small contributions by the jury, and later by small fees.

Beginning this year, I should like to go on in succeeding years, trying to make the selection as catholic and authentic as possible, so as to eliminate any idea of personal advertising. The main point is, if Negroes are going to find publishers who are willing to take the risk of publishing their thoughts, the publishers must be assured of a sale. Any publisher who can see a sale for 1,000 books will be willing to publish almost any book. A Negro Book-of-the-Year Club with 1,000 subscribers would, therefore, insure the publication of a large number of worthwhile books.

February 11, 1935

RETURN TRIP...New York to Atlanta

December 30, 1934--January 1, 1935

Mileage at start 46,242.9

Started with full gas tank and oil (8 gal + 2 qt = 194)

Bought on trip

1	gal gas at	16	cents	$1.60
12	" " "	15½	"	186
11	" " "	19	"	209
9	" " "	18½	"	167
6	" " "	19½	"	119
9	" " "	19	"	171
7	" " "	20 9/10	"	147
10	" " "	21	"	210
	" " "		"	
	" " "		"	
	" " "		"	(to fill tank at close of trip.)
2	qts oil @	25	cents	50
2	" " "	25	"	50
1	" " "	30	"	30
1	" " "	25	"	25
2	" " "	30	"	60

$17.75

Mileage end of trip

Total cost of gas and oil $17.75

Mileage end of trip

17.75
13.17
$30.95

14-8

TRIP...Atlanta to New York

December 22-24, 1934

Mileage at start 45,102.2 @ 6:10 AM, Eastern T

Started with full gas tank and oil

Bought on trip

10	gal gas at	20	cents	$2.00
10	" " "	18	"	1.80
8	" " "	18½	"	1.44
10	" " "	19½	"	2.20 1.95
10	" " "	15½	"	1.55
8	" " "	16½	"	1.32
	" " "		"	
10	" " "	15 7/10	"	1.57
	" " "		"	
	" " "		"	(to fill tank at close of trip.)
1	qts oil @	25	cents	25
1	" " "	25	"	25
1	" " "	25	"	25
2	" " "	25	"	50
1	" " "	25	"	25

Mileage end of trip

Total cost of gas and oil 13.17

144
25
169

128
132
25
157

[1935?] Du Bois - Checks

Number	Date	Amount	Name
5746	May 23	$35.00	Berman and Kabat
5726	June 1		United Electric Light & Co.
5723	June 1		Consolidated Gas Company.
5721	June 1		New York Telephone Co.
5718	June 1	$94.90	Paul Laurence Dunbar Apts.
5717	June 1	$100.00	Arnett F. Williams
5729	June 2	20.00	Nina G. Du Bois
5738	June 5		Garland Laundry
5730	June 9	20.00	Nina G. Du Bois
5739	June 12		Garland Laundry
5731	June 16	20.00	Nina G. Du Bois
5740	June 19		Garland Laundry
5732	June 23	20.00	Nina G. Du Bois
5741	June 26		Garland Laundry
5733	June 30	20.00	Nina G. Du Bois
5727	July 1		United Electric Light & Co.
5724	July 1		Consolidated Gas Company.
5722	July 1		New York Telephone Company.
5719	July 1	$94.90	Paul Laurence Dunbar Apts.
5715	July 1	$5.00	Yolande Du Bois Williams
5742	July 3		Garland Laundry
5734	July 7	$20.00	Nina G. Du Bois
5743	July 10		Garland Laundry
5735	July 14	$20.00	Nina G. Du Bois
5744	July 17		Garland Laundry
5736	July 21	20.00	Nina G. Du Bois
5745	July 24		Garland Laundry

Number	Date	Amount	Name
5737	July 28	$20.00	Nina G. Du Bois
5728	August 1		United Electric Light & Co.
5725	August 1		Consolidated Gas Company
5722	August 1		New York Telephone Company.
5720	August 1	$94.90	Paul Laurence Dunbar Apts.
5716	August 1	5.00	Yolande Du Bois Williams.

14-8

[DuBois]

feb

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 23 Stockbridge

M 24 Courier
Encyclopedia

T 25
Encyclopedia

W 26
Encyclopedia

T 27
Encyclopedia

F 28
Encyclopedia

S 29 Encyclopedia
Breakfast

WEEK

This Week 23-27

Encyclopedia

Plans for European
trip
Passport + Visa
Shot well

Next Week Mch 1-7

Atalanta

Week After Next 8-14

15-21

22-28

47-11-37

MONTH

This Month Feb
Encyclopedia

Next Month Mch
Atalanta
interview Hope

Mch.
15 - Louisville
24 - Knoxville

May
16 - Dec

June
6 - Dark

July
Aug
Sept
Oct
Nov.
} Europe

YEAR

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 8	This Week 8-14 moving	This Month	
M 9 RRD	Next Week	Next Month	
T 10			
W 11	Week After Next		
T 12			
F 13			
S 14 Philadelphia			

47-11-38

[MARCH 29, 1936?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S

M

T arrive Atlanta
Lellus + Chas

W Encyclopedia

T "

F "

S "

(Breakfast - Lee

WEEK

This Week March 29 - Apr 4
Encyclopedia

Next Week 5-11
Encyclopedia
Atalanta

Week After Next 12-18
Atalanta

15 - Louisville + N

19-25
Atalanta

26 - May 2
Atalanta
Encyclopedia

30-24-39

MONTH

This Month Atl
Encyclopedia
Atalanta (authorities)

Next Month May
Encyclopedia
Tuskegee

YEAR

Atalanta
World War
Encyclopedia
Europe
Asia
Courier
Pan Africa

[April 5, 1936?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 5

M C Texas Pamphlet

T 7 Atalanta

W 8 "

L o N

T 9 "

F 10 "

S 11 "

Fed Valley

WEEK

This Week 5-11

Tex Pamphlet

Atalanta

Next Week 12-18

Atalanta

15-24

Week After Next 19-25

Atalanta

24-26 T.V.A

26 - May 2

Encyclopedia

Secretary

May 3-9

Encyclopedia

28-30-31

MONTH

This Month April

Encyclopedia

Atalanta

Texas Pamphlet

Next Month May

Encyclopedia

Tuk

June

July

YEAR

Atalanta

Encyclopedia

World War

Europe

Asia

Courts

Pan-Africa

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[MAY 3, 1936?]

DAY

S 3

M 4

T 5

W 6

T 7

F 8

S 9

6 2394
50
5 7394
1 2394

WEEK

This Week

Wings of Atalanta

Next Week 10-16

Wings

Week After Next 17-23

Texas

Texas 24-30

18-XC-36

MONTH

This Month

Wings
Texas

Next Month

Wings

YEAR

~~Ethiopia~~

~~Third Party~~

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

(1944 3,1536?)

DAY

S 3

M 4 Letters – (China Visit) Locums
Encyclopedia finance
Thesis
Truth

T 5

W 6

T 7

F 8 Letter to Stokes

S 9

30 – 24 – 28

WEEK

This Week 3-9
– Letters • Persia
– Finances Jones
X Encyclopedia – Coty • send
– Louise – Thesis
Courier

Next Week 10 – 16
D C • Phil 15
Letters • Films

Week After Next 17-23

Morehouse 20

24-30
Lv. 27th for May
Physician, dentist
Law S. Exam 26

MONTH

This Month May
Encyclopedia
Truth

Next Month June

July London
Paris
Berlin

Aug Germany
Switzerland

Sept

Oct

Nov Russia

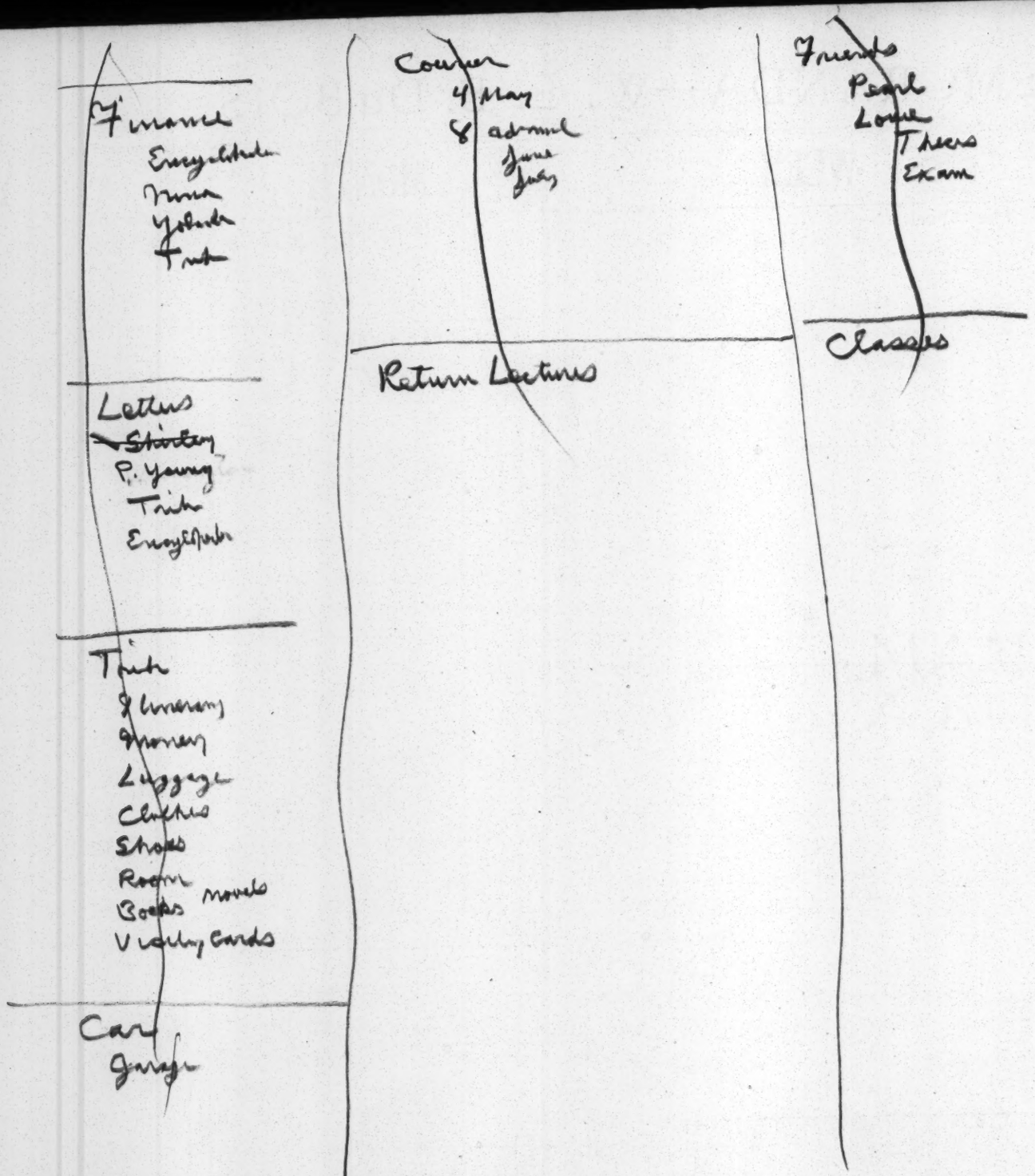
Dec China + Japan

Jan Havana
California

Feb Atlanta

YEAR

Encyclopedia
Truth
Atalanta
Courier
World War
Pan Africa


Finances
Encyclopedia
Nurse
Yolande
Frank
Letters
Stanley
P. Young
Trish
Encyclopedia
Teeth
Glasses
Money
Luggage
Clothes
Shoes
Room
Books
novels
Vocabulary Cards
Car
Garage
Courses
4 May
8 admit
June
July
Return Lectures
Friends
Pearl
Louise
Theses
Exam
Classes

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[MAY 10, 1936?]

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 10	This Week	This Month	
M 11 Tickets for Trib y'slander		Next Month	
T 12	Next Week		
W 13	Week After Next		
T 14			
F 15 Lv for D.C.			
S 16			

30-24-34

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[MAY 17, 1936?]

DAY

S 17 Phil.

M 18 Baltimore — Bags - Phil
Dunne — shoes.
Sumner
Next Year

T 19 Courier — Adult Ed
Visiting cards — pamphlet
Miss Read
Comm 506 — Lyda

W 20 ~~Z.S.D~~ (Receipt)
Plans for Logan, Diggs
Shields Sullivan & Wilson
(Write Stokes)

T 21 Tish
Lv. A.U. plans
Phelps S. Moore
Write Regina

F 22
Hall

S 23 Comprehensive
Lyda

WEEK

This Week 17-23
Encyclopedia
Courier
Finance
Packing
NAACP check.

Next Week 24-30
Car.
Packing

Week After Next 31-6
Physician, Dentist, oculist.
Books — Clothes
visé — Shirts
Russia
Bank — Power of Attorney
Lease - Cigarettes

June 7-13

14-20

St-Pe-Te

MONTH

This Month May

Next Month June

YEAR

Encyclopedia
Tish
Atalanta
Courier
World War
Pan Africa

[MAY 24, 1936?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 24

Prophet - Draft

M 25 Boulé

T 26

W 27 Parker

L.D.S.

T 28 Lv. @ Noon

F 29

Panting

S 30

Regina

WEEK

This Week

Next Week

Week After Next

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

Encyclopedia

Trip

Atalanta

Courier

World War

Pan Negro

[JUNE 28, 1936]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S

M

T

W 1

T 2 Pd Room + c RM 75 (+ July 20)
Visited Westermann @ 11
wand + band + P. Office
Saw Sieges alle

F 3 $833 + RM 1700 + RM 63.97
Fraulein May @ 11¼.

S 4 do + do + RM 52.79

WEEK

This Week June 28 - July 4

Brussels.
29 De Cleene
30 Left for Berlin
arrived @ 11.22 pm
Kantzler + Frl May
Westermann

Next Week 5 - 11

Week After Next 12 - 18

19-25
26 - 27 Bayreuth

26 - Aug 1.

29-31-36

MONTH

This Month July
travel + visits

Next Month Aug
Olympics, Paris + Bayreuth
+ visits (westermann)

Sept Virginia
S. Germany + Rhein
money - rest

Oct Berlin + Hansa
Leipzig + c

Nov Berlin, Leipzig
Dresden + C. Germany
Russia

YEAR

1936

[JULY 5, 1936] 1

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 5 do + do + RM 36.82
Letters – ~~Rosh, Hearon, Thomas~~
~~Eltinge, Kay, Shields~~, Yolande
(cont) Nina, Japanese

M 6 ~~$833 + RM 1600 + 125.97 (8.85)~~
NYK – Hegel Haus
Cooks, NYK, Chinese consul
memoranda opera

T 7
memoranda
5:30 Hegel Haus

W 8 School visit RM 1599.70 + 833
(7.26.27) 10:30 Charlottenburg Bhf

T 9 $833 + 1300 + 293.97
Chinese Consul
Volkerkunde Museum

F 10 $833 + 1300 + 250 + 17.92
(26.05) Schools & c Poersal
Winter garden

S 11 – 833 + 1300 + 246.25 (21.67)

WEEK

This Week

Bayreuth } plans
Paris & Va }

Novel
Visits & c
Book

Next Week

Week After Next

30-24-43

MONTH

This Month July
Novel, visits, readin
Bayreuth

Next Month Aug
Paris, S germany, Berlin

Sept
Virginia
Tickets & plans

YEAR

[July 12, 1936?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 12 833+1300 - 235.71-40 54)	This Week	This Month	
M 13 833-1316-2284 (7.27) × Bayreuth	Next Week	Next Month	
T 14 do + 1523.28 (5.16)			
W 15 do - 15.06.60 (16.68)	Week After Next		
T 16 do - 1375.55 (121,18) × Rund reise billet			
F 17 do + 1200 + 73,84 (101,71) Talleyrand Comm			
S 18 Bank (Francs, travel wire Dresden Paper - Pass ?	31-34-64		

[JULY 19, 1936?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 19 1245,89 (2775+18.92) Packe	This Week	This Month	
M 20 1235,14 (Rem 791.) Off for Dresden arrive with 5833+RM 2008,71	Next Week	Next Month	
T 21 Brahms ~~Gallery~~ Letters			
W 22 2 camera articles Letters	Week After Next		
T 23 RM 1985.86 (22.86)			
F 24 Pauline? 1968.41 (17.45			
S 25 ? 1956.95 (11.56)			

30-24-35

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[July 26, 1936?]

DAY

S 26 RM 1947. (9.45)

M 27 1941.20 (580)
wire Muenchen Courier
Trains Johannesen
Bibl.

T 28 München 1925 (16.20

W 29 RM 1812.52 (113.48)

T 30

F 31

S 1

WEEK

This Week

Next Week

Week After Next

30-IX-36

MONTH

This Month

Next Month August
Have sent Comm. Articles
for August 14, 21, 28

YEAR

× Dr Horatio
5 Krauss
Amer Unitarian
Union
173 Boulevard
St germain
Paris
Boston Nm War
" Afrien

× Laboret
3 Rue Louis-Boilly
6ème

Narcisse
galerie Lafayette
F 150

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[AUGUST 9, 1936?]

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 9 Nelle	This Week	This Month	
M 10	Next Week	Next Month	
T 11 To Munster			
W 12 Dentsches M.	Week After Next		
T 13 Dentsches M Tarpen Exchrun			
F 14 Alfenfahrt			
S 15 Merahrungen			

30-24-43

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

(August 23, 1936?)

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 23	This Week 23-29 Berlin 26- ?	This Month	
M 24	Next Week 30-5 Berlin - " Leave for Paris, 1st	Next Month	
T 25			
W 26 Leave Bayreuth	Week After Next 6-12 Paris Sept 2-3, 4, 5, 6 Germany		
T 27 Berlin X Laundry X Towels X Books X Mary	Sept 13-19 Frankfort - Dusseldorf Cologne, Leipzig, Berlin Stockholm 18 Lv. Copenhagen Sept 23		
F 28 Pen Letters Books			
S 29 Tickets Hotels	Leave October		

30-24-68

[AUG. 30, 1936]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 30 Money	This Week	This Month	
M 31 Packing Storing ~~Leaving~~	Next Week	Next Month	
T 1 Berlin - Lv for ~~Paris~~ Köln			
W 2 Paris	Week After Next		
T 3			
F 4			
S 5			

30-34-69

[SEPT. 6, 1936]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 6 Köln	This Week	This Month	
M 7	Next Week	Next Month	
T 8	Week After Next		
W 9 Frankfort?			
T 10 Berlin De Clerc Waldemark			
F 11			
S 12	06-12-36		

[SEPT. 13, 1936]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 13	**This Week** 13-19 16-18 Lubeck ~~16-17~~ 19-21 - Hamburg ~~18-19~~ 20 ~~Sunday Sept~~ Tu morning 22 Return Copenhagen	**This Month** Hanau Wies 28 - 3 Berlin	
M 14		**Next Month** Oct 4-10 } Berlin 11-17 } 18-31 - ~~East~~ Germany + Austria	
T 15	**Next Week** 20-26 21-23 - Bremen - ~~20-21~~ ~~23-25~~ - Hanover ~~23-22~~ + Brunswick 25 Berlin		
W 16	**Week After Next** 27 - Oct 3 [redacted] Berlin		
T 17	Oct 4-10		
F 18			
S 19	Oct 11-17		

17-24-36

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[SEPT. 27, 1936]

DAY

S 27

~~Fliegende Holländer (OH)~~

M 28 X Krauss, Caillé
Lellers X Wesselmann
~~Loche (S.G.)~~

T 29 X Prophet
Lellers X Cannon
X Meng-Lien
Traviata (U.L.)

W 30 ~~Proletarier~~
Conner

T 1 Frances
Library
Hochzeit des Figaro (OH)

F 2

S 3

Fliegende Holländer

WEEK

This Week 27-3
germany

Next Week Oct 4-10
Lellers & Frobenius,
De Cleene TC
NYK
INTOURIST
germany
Africa

Week After Next 11-17
Africa

18-24

25-31

30-x-36

MONTH

This Month Sept

Next Month Oct

YEAR

[Oct. 4, 1936?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 4 wrote Ruth & Marion Frankel Ballet Russe	This Week	This Month	
M 5	Next Week	Next Month	
T 6 Fel. May			
W 7 Westermann at 10 X Doelleth. 32 Penn. Frederick	Week After Next		
T 8 A.E.G um 10			
F 9			
S 10			

30-44-33

[Oct 11, 1936]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 11

M 12 Band 11 300 X

Ballet X

T 13 1 comm Letters 1 X

X Dr Beato front X

W 14 3 comm Letters X

T 15 X Andrew Comark

X Letters

F 16 X Letters Book

S 17 Pack — 2 koffer + 4 A

Dr Pürschell @ 5

WEEK

This Week 11-17

Comm

Next Week 19-24

Book

Week After Next 25-31

Book

Russia 1-7 Nov.

30-34-34

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

Reed 3544 RM

15 June — Oct 15

4 months = 900

Journeys through Saxony, Bavaria Rhine, Hanover, Mecklenburg, Hannover + Berlin Schlesien — RM 30 a day, including travel

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS [Oct. 18, 1936]

DAY

S 18 write Billie — am Breslau 1354 Nord
Lv. Zoo 8:59
From 9:20

M 19 Breslau
Lv 12.15 am Wien Ost 20:25

T 20 Wien
Billie

W 21 Wien
~~Wien~~

T 22 Wien
Lv. for Munchen

F 23 Paris (Munich)
arrv. 7 p.m.

S 24 Courses Callers & Papers.

WEEK

This Week

Next Week

Week After Next

29-4-36

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

[OCT. 25, 1936]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 25 Paris	This Week	This Month	
M 26 Paris	Next Week	Next Month	
T 27 Paris	Week After Next		
W 28 Lv 10 10 arrv. Berlin Fri 23:32			
T 29			
F 30			
S 31 Lv for Moscow			

30-31-01

[Nov. 1, 1936?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

Th 29 Tickets - Inbound Letters

Fr 30 Letters Shakespeare

Sat 31 Sentinel Ticket - NYK. Letters

Sun 1 Book

Mon 2 Book

Tu 3 Lr @ 9 AM

Wed 4

65-12-3E

WEEK

This Week Berlin

Next Week

Week After Next

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. Du Bois
From: Mr. Shields
Hours: 71...Month of January, 1936

71 hours @ per

February 3, 1936

MEMO/DW

15-22-50

Telegram ...Postal

Charge to Atlanta Universiy

4809

Charge to Atlanta University

February 20, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
[illegible] Indiana Avenue, C/O Mrs. Jones
Chicago, Illinois

Doctor Hope died at three o'clock this afternoon after an illness of a few days

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Feb 20, 1936

Telegram

(Du Bois)

Charge to Atlanta University

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
C/O Mr. W. P. Dabney
Dabney Publishing Company
412 McAllister Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Doctor Hope died at three this afternoon after an illness of a few days

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Feb 20, 1936

15-3-31

A TENTATIVE PLAN LOOKING TOWARD CONSUMERS' AND PRODUCERS' CO-OPERATION AMONG AMERICAN NEGROES AND NEGROES THE WORLD OVER

1. Systematic training of a small and gradually increasing number of young colored men interested in business, in the basic methods of carrying on business without the private-profit motive and especially by means of consumers' co-operation.

2. The formation of a planning group of Negroes and whites who should give considerable time to the interpretation of the figures now being collected concerning the economic condition of Negroes, and should work out from these figures and from scientific economic knowledge, a nation-wide plan for consumers' co-operation among Negroes.

3. This plan should begin with consumers' co-operation among small, homogeneous groups and starting with groceries and foodstuffs, and in all cases working with especial reference to accumulating reserve and educational funds and with getting careful knowledge of the legal status of co-operation in the various states and localities.

4. State and local committees of economic experts, business men and consumers whose business it would be to foresee the weaknesses and main lines of attack upon established consumers' stores and to plan forestalling and meeting such attacks, as for instance, chain store competition, discrimination in wholesalers' prices, boycotts and threats against consumers and the like.

5. A careful, concerted propaganda through the Negro press and by leaflets, pamphlets and books, to make American Negroes conscious of the possibility of carrying on business and of employing themselves without the profit-motive and by active industrial democracy. Especial effort at emphasising among Negroes [redacted]ptness, honesty and unselfishness.

6. Gradual planning for producers' co-operatives to supply goods which the consumers' co-operatives could contract for, beginning probably with food raised on Negro farms and moving to clothing, shelter and goods produced by artists and artisans and especially by organising services in domestic, industrial and professional lines.

February 27, 1936

47-11-7

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois sails June 5th on the Steamship St. Louis of the Hamburg-American Line to spend six months in study in Germany. He has been enabled to make this trip by a grant-in-aid from the Oberlaender Trust.

The Oberlaender Trust is an integral part of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation. Its object, according to its last published report, is "to enable American men and women who have attained national prominence, to become better acquainted with the achievements of the German-speaking peoples in their respective fields."

In accordance with this plan, a number of American scholars have from time to time been sent to Germany. Among these are Ralph Bryant, professor in forestry in Yale University, John F. Coar, professor of German in the University of Alberta, C. W. Hasek, head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, Pennsylvania State College, Howard P. Jones, Secretary of the National Municipal League, Rufus N. Jones, professor of philosophy, Haverford College, Clyde L. King, professor of political science, University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Alice Hamilton, professor of medicine, Harvard Medical School, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Harris, writers, formerly of the Atlanta Constitution.

February 7, 1935, Dr. Du Bois made a suggestion to the directors of the Oberlaender Trust outlining a plan "to make a study covering perhaps six months, more or less, into the way in which popular education for youth and adults in Germany has been made to minister to industrial organization and advance; and how this German experience can be applied so as to help in the re-organization of the American Negro industrial school, and the establishment of other social institutions."

This proposal was accepted and a grant-in-aid made. It is possible that Dr. Du Bois will return to the United States by way of Russia, China, Japan and Hawaii. He will resume his work as head of the Department of Sociology in Atlanta University at the beginning of the second semester, February, 1937.

*

March 14 1936

27-11-115

May 26, 1936.

Doctor Du Bois:

There are 157 pages of the Encyclopedia data. Some of the pages are too crowded; some begin new topics at the very bottom of pages. In the retyping I think no more than ten pages would be added.

Seven packages of stencils will be needed (24 in each package).

15-19-28

ESTIMATED COST

for 25 copies		for 50 copies	
16 reams of paper @ .85	$13.60	32 reams of paper @ .85	$27.20
7 pkgs. Stencils @ 3.00	21.00	7 pkgs. Stencils @ 3.00	21.00
	$34.60		$48.20

A cheaper grade of paper (16 pound @ 70¢ per ream) might be used to reduce the price a bit. 25 copies would cost $32.20, and 50 copies, $43.40.

I would recommend that the better grade (20 pound @ 85¢ per ream) be used.

153 5.
500 | 7 5 5.
5 0 0
2 5 5

W. A. Shields.

May 27, 1936.

My dear Mr. Shields:

I would like for you to work for me one hundred hours during the month of June and seventy hours during the month of July at fifty cents an hour. Your salary will be paid from New York on July first and July twenty-fourth. Your work will be as follows:

1. Making fifty copies of the Encyclopedia subjects.

2. Attending to my mail as follows:

(a) Get all mail from the mail box.
(b) Open all letters.
(c) Answer from the form letters indicated below such letters as may require answers.
(d) Forward important mail to Mrs. DuBois, or in unusually important cases, to me. (Always keep the original letters here and send copies to Mrs. DuBois or to me.)
(e) File all letters with clear indications as to just what has been done in each case; whether unanswered or answered with a form-letter, or answered in any other way.

(f) File all copies of the Pittsburgh Courier, the Nation, the New Republic, "Foreign Affairs, the Journal of Negro Education, and the Journal of Negro History, Scrimes. Other papers may be piled up on the table.

(g) Finally, keep an eye on the books, and see that the windows and doors are locked before you leave.

15-19-30

FORM LETTER NUMBER ONE

Dear Sir (or Madam);

Dr. DuBois is in Europe and will not return until January, 1937.

His secretary is on vacation; your letter will be referred to her when she returns to her desk on September twenty-third.

FORM LETTER NUMBER TWO

Dear Sir (or Madam):

Dr. DuBois is in Europe and will not return until January, 1937. Your letter will be brought to his attention on his return.

FORM LETTER NUMBER THREE

Dear Sir (or Madam):

Dr. DuBois is in Europe and will not return until January, 1937.

Your letter has been forwarded to Mrs. DuBois in New York City.

FORM LETTER NUMBER FOUR

Dear Sir(or Madam):

Dr. DuBois is in Europe and will not return until January, 1937.

Your letter will be forwarded to him.

15-19-31

FORM LETTER NUMBER FIVE

Dear Sir (or Madam):

Dr. DuBois is in Europe but his Secretary will return to her desk on September twenty-third and will then make all arrangements for his proposed lectures.

NOTES ON FORM LETTERS

For most letters use Form One or Form Two, signing them with your own name as "Acting Secretary".

Use Form Three only when the letters concern family or social matters which would be of interest to Mrs. DuBois. Do not bother her with business letters. If, however, the letter contains a check or requires an expenditure of money, use this Form and send the letter to her.

Use Form Four only for very important mail.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE OF MAIL

1. Mail with checks or bills; send these to Mrs. DuBois.
2. Inquiries for general information or information about the Encyclopedia; use Form One.

   (a) About lectures to be delivered between now and February first, 1937. Use Form One.

3. Inquiries about Lectures:

(a) About lectures to be delivered between now and February first, 1937. Use Form One.

(b) About lectures to be delivered in January during my trip from Los Angeles to New York on my way home. Several letters have been sent out on this matter and answers will come in; for such letters use Form Five.

(c) Inquiries about other lectures after January first; use Form One.

4. There will be some important letters concerning prospective books like; The History of the World War; The Negro; or Magazine articles. If they seem to require an immediate answer and come soon after I leave, they would better be forwarded to me in Germany; otherwise keep them for my Secretary.

--

I will leave you petty cash for expenditures. Keep a careful account of each item and turn over the balance to Miss Sullivan when you leave. If, however, you should run out of petty cash at any time, send a statement of the expenditures to Mrs. DuBois and she will send you a check for these expenditures.

When the copies of the Encyclopedia data are done, send two complete sets to Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, and one complete set to each of the persons whose name is checked on the "Encyclopedia of the Negro" letterhead; use the following form letter:

My dear Mr. -- :

Before leaving for Europe Dr. DuBois asked me to send you this mimeographed copy of the Suggested Subjects for the proposed Encyclopedia of the Negro.

He would be glad if you could look through it at your leisure and send him any criticisms or suggestions, including omissions, additions, or condensations. Your answer may be addressed to him at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

It is ~~so~~ a tentative, preliminary list; ~~I~~ we realize that there is much repetition and overlapping; and possibly a great many omissions.

When doing the Encyclopedia data, have the countries arranged in the following order:

Africa
America
Asia
Europe
West Indies
South America
Central America

On Monday, June first, please distribute the small envelopes which I have given you.

Please send special sections, or complete copies of the Encyclopedia data, to persons whose names are checked on the folder "Opinion on An Encyclopedia of the Negro" using the following form letter:

Dear Sir:

Before leaving for Europe, Dr. DuBois asked that I send you a list of the proposed subjects which an Encyclopedia of the Negro might treat.

He would be very glad if, at your leisure, you should glance through some parts of it and make any suggestions which may occur to you concerning omissions, additions, or condensations.

W. E. B. DuBois

s

[MAY 7]
[1936]

Letters from the following were forwarded to Dr. DuBois so that they would reach him before he sailed:

John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation

Central Bureau for Registered Addresses
(50 Broad Street, New York City
(
(New York cable address SIOBUD NEW YORK

Matson Navigation Company, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, containing schedules from Honululu to U.S.A.; signed by George F. Hansen, General Agent.

American Philosophical Society
Independence Square, Philadelphia

"E.A." (marked personal) 230 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City

15-19-34

Dear Mr Shields:

Here are a few last directions:

179 West 137th Street, New York City

Miss Cecelia Cabiniss Saunders

Lectures, Jan – Y.W.C.A. Letter received Acknowledge it & say that Miss Diggs will arrange final dates in September. It will be probably between Jan 22 - 28

If Dr V. Alexander wants copies of Black Reconstruction Order copies sent her & charged to me. Bill her at cost. Forward all checks read & keep list

Let me hear from you in Germany

Yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

N.Y.
June 5 36

Dr. Virginia Alexander
2104 Jefferson street
Philadelphia, Penna.

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
June 18, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o Dr. Georg Kartzke,
Oberlaender Trust,
Hegel Haus,
Am Kupfergraben 4a,
Berlin N 24, Germany.

W. A. Sheldo

My dear Dr. DuBois:

15-19-39

The following checks have been sent to Mrs. DuBois:

"The New Republic"	$12.50	
Adult Education Council of Chicago	56.25	
		68.75

and the following bills:

Telephone bill	3.65	
Fisk Alumni Dues	1.00	
		4.65

- - - - - - - - - - -

An endorsement was received (dated June 4, 1936) from Carter & Jones, Insurance brokers, 45 John Street, New York, to be attached to your policy number R-2323311. It is effective as of May 28, 1936 and reads as follows:

"It is agreed that item 3 of the declarations forming a part of this policy is hereby amended to read - Apartment House.

"It is further agreed that item 6 of the said declarations is hereby amended to read - Professor of Sociology.

"Nothing herein contained shall vary, alter or extend any provision or condition of the policy other than as above stated."

(Signed by Carter & Jones for The Travelers Indemnity Company.)

I have not forwarded this endorsement to Mrs. DuBois. I thought it would be just as well to keep it here in the files.

- - - - - - - - - - -

During the time that I was at Tuskegee the proof arrived for one of your NEW REPUBLIC articles; Miss Sullivan returned it to them stating that you were in Europe. She did not, of course, check for anything other than typographical errors.

- - - - - - - - - - -

This morning's mail brought an invitation from THE ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE; they wish you to become a member. Annual dues are five dollars; a life membership is one hundred dollars. Ishall not send them a check for you, nor shall I forward the letter to Mrs. DuBois.

- - - - - - - - - - -

A rather friendly letter arrived from a Miss R. G. Smith who is studying at the Sorbonne. She sails for America early in July; according to her reports she is making a splendid record at the Sorbonne and will be given her master's from Columbia University this year. She asked for some addresses (THE CRISIS, OPPORTUNITY, WHO'S WHO IN COLORED AMERICA); I sent them to her. (6 Place du Pantheon, c/o Mlle. Daguillon, Paris, France.)

I am to go to Mrs. Shivers this morning and get the rest of the Neighborhood Union material. All of the data will go to the Library. I shall, however, keep all papers which belong to this office and I shall hang on to one of the filing cabinets for you. No word has come from your request for files; Mrs. Nabrit had not seen Miss Read when I talked with her.

About one-fourth of the stencils have been completed; I will certainly be one happy soul when that job is done! I will have to arrange some way for the material to be bound and will discuss the matter with Mr. Murphy. There will be some additional charge for this but that may be settled when you return next year.

15-19-40

Summer school has started out all right; I think there are about six hundred enrolled so far. My own work has started and until I get myself adjusted to it, I will have to slow up a bit on office work. Your friends have just about learned that you are away and there is a decreasing amount of mail each day.

The Woodson-Brawley controversy over your appointment as Editor of the Negro Encyclopedia has just about spent itself; Allah be praised. Claude Barnett sent you a copy of his release on it; Anson Phelps Stokes also sent copies of his confidential letter to Mr. Barnett. I hardly think it worthwhile to worry you with either.

The Misses Prophet and Diggs left on Monday of this week; I do not know just when they are to sail. That reminds me that I wanted to send you a Boat message but could not find on what steamer you were making the trip until the day after you sailed; please forgive me.

All of the things you asked me to do have been done, including those in the notes you sent from New York. I am enclosing a letter from Basil Nicholas Hellenagoras Bousios, 69 Tiemann Place, New York City. It is marked "Personal Please Forward" and I have not been authorized to open such. Hate to bother you with it.

Your friends here at Atlanta University were mystified by the "PPC" cards, and conferred upon me the rather doubtful compliment of asking what they meant. I tried to appear wise.

There is an intensely interesting book which I think you will want for your study of the Negro in the World War, which is just off of the press. It is Arthur W. Little's FROM HARLEM TO THE RHINE, published by Covici Friede. I was fortunate in reading a copy which belongs to a friend. It tells the story of the organization of the 15th New York (369th U.S. Infantry); of the embarrassments, difficulties, and prejudices the regiment faced; as well as of the glory which came to it. There is no attempt to "whitewash the facts". I think you will want a copy.

I hope you will forgive my saying what a pleasure it has been to have worked with you, and to have had a chance to know you better. I hope that your "Tramp Abroad" is going to be pleasant and profitable and that you will return to us in the Spring even better equipped for your work.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

W. A. Shields.

July 13

W. A. Shields

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
U. S. A.,
June 30, 1936.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

A Harcourt, Brace and Company royalty check for $70.81 has been sent to Mrs. DuBois.

Five copies of BLACK RECONSTRUCTION have been mailed to Dr. Virginia M. Alexander and charged to your account. I have asked Dr. Alexander to send me her check for $13.82 and I will forward the check to Mrs. DuBois as soon as it arrives.

15-19-41

An enclosing a letter from "H. Bryan, 6 Fairweather Street, Rox. Boxton, Mass., Suite 3". I shall send a letter to this address saying that you are on a trip around the world and that the letter may not catch up with you.

The stencils of the Encyclopedia material have all been cut and I expect to run them off in very short order.

A letter from Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes discusses Dr. Park's experience and age; quotes your own letter relative to Dr. Park's visit to Atlanta University; and closes as follows:

"In view of the above I am writing to the members of the Executive Committee asking whether they will not authorize the announcement of Dr. Park's election, with the private understanding that should advancing years make it seem later to the Board of Directors that a younger man should succeed him he would be willing to retire." This letter is dated June twenty-second.

I am acknowledging receipt of a letter and of considerable data on the West Indies which was sent to you by Herman P. Osborne, 809 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City.

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid arrived yesterday morning but I have not had an opportunity to talk with him. (Just saw Mr. Reid and he asked me to say he had not got a chance to deposit the "unholy kiss" as yet.)

With all kind wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Shields.

(c. June 1936)

Mr. Shields:

Write a letter to Dr. DeHaven Hinkson 329 N. 40th St, Philadelphia President of the Negro History Club.

Offer them a lecture in Jan 1937 about the 3rd week — $100 & c.

AWEB

15-17-38

July 1, 1936.

Received of W. E. B. DuBois (Phelps-Stokes Fund)
fifty and no/100 dollars ($50.00).

W. A. Shields.

15-19

[W.E.B. DuBois]

Atlanta University,
July 21, 1936.

Memorandum for Doctor DuBois:

Mineographed copies of the suggested subjects for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro were bound in three sections:

Section I - Africa
Section II - America
Section III - Asia, Europe, West Indies, South America, Central America

They were distributed as is indicated below: (acopy of the letter which I sent out is attached to this memorandum)

Dr. Numa P. G. Adams,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.
(Section II)

Mr. William Anthony Aery,
Hampton Institute,
Virginia.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. W. W. Alexander,
Commission on Interracial Cooperation,
703 Standard Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. Franz Boas,
Columbia University,
New York City.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dean Horace M. Bond,
Dillary University,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
(Sections I, II, III)

Miss D. Brackett,
International Institute of African Languages and Cultures,
Milbank House, 2 Wood Street,
London, S.W. 1, England.
(Sections I, II, III)

Professor Benjamin Brawley,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. A. R. Radcliffe Brown,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. Ambrose Caliver,
Office of Education,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.,
(Sections I, II, III)

Mr. Walter R. Chivers,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Georgia.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. Rufus E. Clement,
Louisville Municipal College for Negroes,
Louisville, Kentucky.
(Section II)

Mr. W. T. Couch,
University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. Otelia Cromwell,
Miner Teachers' College,
Washington, D. C.
(Sections I, II, III)

Mrs. Caroline Bond Day,
Southeast House,
301 G Street, Southwest,
Washington, D. C.
(Section II)

Dr. Natal DeCleene,
Colonial University,
Antwerp, Nieukerken, Waes,
Belgium.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. James Hardy Dillard,
Charlottesville,
Virginia.
(Sections I, II, III)

Mr. Edwin R. Embree,
The Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.
(Sections I, II, III)

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher,
29 Abercorn Place,
St. John's Wood,
London, England.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. F. H. Hankins,
Smith College,
Northampton, Mass.
(Section II)

Dr. Melville J. Herskovits,
Northwestern University,
Evanston, Illinois.
(Section I)

Mr. T. Arnold Hill,
National Urban League,
1133 Broadway,
New York City.
(Section II)

Dr. D. O. W. Holmes,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.
(Section II)

Dr. Willis N. Huggins,
1090 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.
(Section I)

Mr. Charles S. Johnson,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.
(Sections I, II, III)

Mr. James Weldon Johnson,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.
(Sections I, II, III)

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones,
National Urban League,
1133 Broadway,
New York City,
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones,
Phelps Stokes Fund,
101 Park Avenue,
New York City.
(Section II)

Dr. Harold J. Laski,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
London, England.
(Sections I, II, III)

Miss Catherine A. Latimer,
New York Public Library,
103 West 135th Street,
New York City.
(Section II)

Dr. Waldo G. Leland,
907 Fifteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. Alain Locke,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. Rayford W. Logan,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.
(Section I, II, III)

Dr. Broadus Mitchell,
John Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Maryland.
(Section II)

Dr. Robert Russa Moton,
Capahosic,
Virginia.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. J. H. Oldham,
International Missionary Council,
2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W. 1,
England.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. Howard W. Odum,
University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
(Sections I, II, III)

Miss Florence Read,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
(Sections I, II, III)

Mr. Ira DeA. Reid,
New York City,
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. E. A. Ross,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisconsin.
(Section II) F.U.

Dr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York City.
(Sections I, II, III)

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes,
2408 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.
(Sections I, II, III) 2 of each.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.
(Section II) F.U.

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.
(Section II)

Dr. Charles H. Wesley,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.
(Sections I, II, III) F.U.

Dr. D. Westermann,
32 Doellestrasse,
Berlin, Suedende,
Germany.
(Sections I, II, III) F.U.

Mr. Monroe N. Work,
Tuskegee Institute,
Alabama.
(Sections I, II, III) F.U.

Dr. Donald Young,
Social Science Research Council,
230 Park Avenue,
New York City.
(Sections I, II, III) F.U.

15-1937

W. A. Shields.

Professor Richard H. Patterson
University of Porto Rico
San Juan, P.R.
Sec. III.

Monsieur Dantès Bellegarde
Port au Prince, Haiti
My revision of "Haiti"

Howard Long
Section on Education

July 24, 1936.

Received of W. E. B. DuBois (Phelps-Stokes Fund)

thirty-five and no/100 ($35.00).

W. A. Shields.

61 51

W. A. Shields

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
July 24, 1936.

Doctor W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o Dr. Georg Kartzke,
Oberlaender Trust,
Hegel Haus,
Am Kupfergraben 4a,
Berlin N 24, Germany.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The only requests about lectures were received from the following:

15-19-42

Charlotte Sander, Secretary	Adult Education Council of Chicago,	224 South Michigan Ave.
Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders	Executive Secretary, Y.W.C.A.	179 West 137th NYC
J. A. Somerville	304 East Jefferson Boulevard	Los Angeles, Calif.
Leon W. Steward, Exec. Sec.	Glenarm Branch, Y.M.C.A.	Denver, Colorado
Robert L. Vann	2628 Centre Avenue	Pittsburgh, Penna.

These persons were told that definite dates would be arranged when your Secretary returned to her desk on September twenty-third.

No letter has come from Harper's Magazine.

Thanks for the tip about Dr. Alexander. I had already sent her a "gentle reminder" for which I offer my apologies. I am really sorry.

Well the Encyclopaedia data has been bound and mailed. It does not look so bad either, if I do say so myself. I wanted to send you a copy but in as much as I am in the midst of getting my things packed so that I may leave tomorrow, I can realize that you do not wish to accumulate any unnecessary papers.

Your copy of "From Harlem to the Rhine" has come. A twenty-per cent discount was allowed. The book sells for $3.00. I sent Mrs. DuBois the bill for $2.40.

I shall be at Tuskegee Institute from tomorrow on, and if there is anything I may do for you, I hope you will not hesitate to call on me.

Am sending a note to Mr. Osborne.

Had a talk with Mr. Logan today.

Miss Sullivan will report for duty on Monday, (July 27th)

It is indeed encouraging to learn that you are in such good health and such good spirits. So glad that you are enjoying your trip! Take good care of yourself. We need you.

Hurridly and sincerely yours,

W. A. Shields.

[illegible]

To

San Francisco ⊥ 4"

L. A. :: 6" Write to Sommerville C. connection ∧ { - San Fran

Denver :: 10" ~ 11"

[illegible] Dallas :: 13"

St Louis ⊥ 15"

~~Chicago~~

Detroit ⊥ 17

Chicago :: 18

Pitts ⊥ 20

N.Y. ⊥ 22

Boston ⊥ 24 & 25"

[Du Bois]

July 25, 1936.

Miss Sullivan:

I have already spoken to Dr. Rayford W. Logan about the attached letter. Please take it to him on Monday and he will advise how to handle it.

15-4-24

Suggestions for him:

Extension School

(1) Slum Clearance Project
(2) Projects of Schoool of Social Work
(3) Projects of School of Education
(4) Projects of Neighborhood Union
(5) Mrs. Shivery's Thesis on the History of the Neighborhood Union
(6) Survey of College Students made this term by Mr. Ira De A. Reid
(7) Study of White Collar Workers being conducted by Mr. Reid
(8) Other studies under Government auspices

(Du Bois)

c
o
p
y

2408 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C.

August 27, 1936

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I enclose herewith carbon copy of an important letter just received from Dr. Park, together with carbon copy of my acknowledgment.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) Anson Phelps Stokes

Thanks for your letter of the 16 received since dictating above. Mr. Krans writes from Paris that he will cooperate to the full. (APS)

Dear Dr. Krans:

Thank you so much for your letter of August 18th regarding Dr. Du Bois' visit. you have been most cooperative about him. He wrote me about missing you, and also told me that he called on Dr. Labouret and found him in Africa. I appreciate to the full the help you are giving him in the matter of bibliography. Our Phelps-Stokes Trustees wish that they were in a position to help Dr. Du Bois adequately, which they are not, but they have given him some small funds, and I am sure that if the bibliographical research you are having done for him is intensive he will want to give the young scholar you mention some compensation.

Sincerely yours,
Anson Phelps Stokes

Dr. Horatio S. Krans, American University Union
173 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris VI

Emerson Hall
Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.
August 4, 1936

Dear Mr. Stokes:

If I have been slow in answering your important letter of July 3 it is because I have been in doubt what that answer should be.

In canvassing the wisdom of accepting the position your letter offers me I have been troubled by the same misgivings that caused the committee to hesitate in offering it to me. However, after a good deal of reflection I have come to the conclusion that the proposal you have evolved is a very sensible one since it insure the committee against the risk of employing in a responsible position and for a term of years a man whose age may very soon render him unfit for the place and at the same time it permits me to cooperate in a task in which I am interested without committing myself to do something for which I may soon prove unfitted.

What you propose is that for the year 1937, and while the Encyclopedia is being launched, I act as editorial consultant and assistant for Dr. Du Bois, with the title of associate editor. After that period the committee will, if it seems advisable, name a younger man to succeed me.

Having considered the matter carefully I am disposed to accept the position on the terms outlined in your letter and with the understanding that the position will require no more time and involve no more responsibility than your letter indicates.

I note what you say as to the advisability of have "a while scholar of standing and known fairness on Negro problems associated with Dr. Du Bois."

I am bound to confess that such scholarship as I may have possessed is fast ebbing. My memory is breaking up like the ice in the river in spring and is rapidly moving out to oblivion.

However, I have some ideas and some insights that may be useful to Dr. Du Bois in formulating his program. I have, also, a pretty wide acquaintance with places and peoples which may be useful in furnishing suggestions for articles and in discovering persons in different localities who are competent to write them.

Dr. Du Bois sent me a copy of the materials he had been collecting as a basis for subjects and titles for the Encyclopedia. I have been going over these papers as I had time. As a matter of fact I have had very little time since these papers reached me here. However, I shall be through at Harvard in two weeks and after that I shall have time to study Dr. Du Bois' notes more carefully. After that I shall write him and shall hope to hear from him from time to time during his stay abroad.

I am very sensible of the confidence that the committee has shown in asking me to cooperate in this very interesting undertaking and now that I know you do not expect too much I shall be free to do my best.

I am,

Very truly yours,
(signed) Robert E. Park

High-Low House
Round Hill Road
Greenwich, Connecticut

August 27, 1936

My dear Dr. Park:

15-2

Your letter of August 4th reached Washington just after I left for a camping trip in Canada, hence my delay in replying. I note with pleasure the two following paragraphs in your letter: "What you propose is that for the year 1937, and while the Encyclopaedia is being launched, I act as editorial consultant and assistant for Dr. Du Bois, with the title of associate editor. After that period the committee will, if it seems advisable, name a younger man to succeed me.

Having considered the matter carefully I am disposed to accept the position on the terms outlined in your letter and with the understanding that the position will require no more time and involve no more responsibility than your letter indicates."

It will be a great source of satisfaction to all connected with the Encyclopaedia of the Negro project to know that you can serve us in the way indicated during the formative period which is immediately ahead.

I am sending Dr. Du Bois, Dr. Brawley, and the Phelps-Stokes Fund copies of your letter and of this acknowledgment. I plan to be at the Phelps-Stokes Fund office in a couple of weeks, and will make the necessary arrangements for the small honorarium which has been promised you for the coming year.

Dr. Du Bois will, of course, send you such suggestions as may occur to him as to the matters on which he would specially like your cooperation. I am also sure that he will be very glad to receive your suggestions or criticisms regarding his extraordinarily interesting outline of material to go into the Encyclopaedia. In fact, the completion of this outline and the selection of persons who may be approached to write articles when the project is financed, seem to me personally, to be among the most important matters immediately ahead of us.

With kindest personal regards, and hoping that our paths may soon cross, I am

Sincerely yours, (signed) Anson Phelps Stokes

Now for a little news. Atlanta University has 69 full time students and 33 part time students. Morehouse has around 356, and Spelman nearly 300. Mr. Reid is back and I understand Mr. Chivers will be here next week. Mr. Braithwaite is back. There is a John Hope the third. Mr. Roberts is not here and Mr. Eagleson's brother is in his place. There is a new teacher of Latin and one for speech. There is a new assistant dean at Spelman. Lisle Arduser is back at Spelman. A young woman whose home is very close to Monmouth, Illinois were I was born is taking my place in Miss Read's office. There is no change in the A. U. presidential temperature. Miss Read looks unusually well. Ann Cook is studying at Yale. Billie Geter will study in Paris.

I notice by the paper that Abram Harris is back in this country and "The Negro as Capitalist" Monograph #2 of the American Academy of Political and Social Science is just off the press.

Miss Chadwick's "Leonard Street Orphanage" has been taken over by A. U. The children have been placed in private homes and the building will be used by the kindergarten and nursery school. Workmen are busy day and night and every thing will be ready for use by October 1.

I haven't seen Miss Duncan but I understand she has an offer of the deanship of Southern although she is at present getting things together at Red Oak. Mrs. Cannon is noticeably angry at me because I did not write her every day and bring Paris back to her. Little does she know that I did extraordinarily well to get back myself.

I know you are well and fine so will just say Watch Yourself. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

15-6

Atlanta, Georgia
September 25, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I arrived in the United States September 15 and in Atlanta September 18. I was exceedingly ill on the return voyage but in spite of that managed to arrive in Atlanta with ten more pounds than I left with. However, I have lost about half of them already - much to my delight.

Every thing in the office was terribly dusty so the first thing I did was to clean up every thing including the dusting of each book in your library. The telephone has been installed. It will cost $7.65 per month and the installation charges were $2.00. Shall I pay the telephone bill from my petty cash fund? I also asked the telephone company to reserve the number Main 5328 for your telephone which would be connected in February. The petty cash check and the check for Miss Sullivan from Mrs. Du Bois have arrived.

15-8-11

What shall I do about renewing subscriptions to magazines? I have expiration notices from "Foreign Affairs", "The Nation", and "The New Republic".

I have asked for some files and was told that "the entire subject of filing cabinets was being looked in to".

There is a request from James A. Quinn, Department of Sociology, Cincinnati, Ohio to use the following quotation from "The Souls of Black Folk": "ever feels his two-ness, - an American, a Negro; two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled strivings; two warring ideals in one dark body, whose dogged strength alone keeps it from being torn asunder." He wishes to use it in a text in High School Sociology. Miss Sullivan has asked him to send a "copy of the page containing the principle which this quotation is to improve. (I think she meant prove) After a study of the same it is possible that permission may be granted." For use in the future what do you wish to do about such requests?

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Stokes and copies of copies of letters he enclosed in case he has not already mailed similar ones to you. I am also enclosing a copy of a letter from Chapman & Grimes.

In cleaning up I have found enough Encyclopaedia paper to last for sometime. So when I get the proof ready I will have time to send you a copy of the proof. I found a small amount of brown paper with all three headings but no brown envelopes.

Now for a little news. Atlanta University has 69 full time students and 33 part time students. Morehouse has around 356, and Spelman nearly 300. Mr. Reid is back and I understand Mr. Chivers will be here next week. Mr. Braithwaite is back. There is a John Hope the third. Mr. Roberts is not here and Mr. Eagleson's brother is in his place. There is a new teacher of Latin and one for speech. There is a new assistant dean at Spelman. Lisle Arduser is back at Spelman. A young woman whose home is very close to Monmouth, Illinois were I was born is taking my place in Miss Read's office. There is no change in the A. U. presidential temperature. Miss Read looks unusually well. Ann Cook is studying at Yale. Billie Geter will study in Paris.

I notice by the paper that Abram Harris is back in this country and "The Negro as Capitalist" Monograph #2 of the American Academy of Political and Social Science is just off the press.

Miss Chadwick's "Leonard Street Orphanage" has been taken over by A. U. The children have been placed in private homes and the building will be used by the kindergarten and nursery school. Workmen are busy day and night and every thing will be ready for use by October 1.

15-8-12

I haven't seen ~~Miss~~ vs. Duncan but I understand she has an offer of the deanship of Southern although she is at present getting things together at Red Oak. Mrs. Cannon is noticeably angry at me because I did not write her every day and bring Paris back to her. Little does she know that I did extraordinarily well to get back myself.

I know you are well and fine so will just say Watch Yourself. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Nell

[ENCLOSURE]

Copy sent to Dr. DuBois - September 25, 1936

CHAPMAN & GRIMES, PUBLISHERS

Mount Vernon Press
5 Mount Vernon Square
Boston, U. S. A.

June 5, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We judge that in the course of your experience you must have prepared material that would be well worth publishing in book form.

If you have such a manuscript and care to submit it we will be very glad to see that it is given prompt and careful attention.

We hope we may hear from you in the near future and beg to remain

Very truly yours,

(signed) Chapman & Grimes

This letter was not acknowledged and I do not know whether a copy was sent to you or not.

EID

Berlin, Hegel Haus, 4a Am Kupfergraben,

Dear Miss Diggs:

I have not forgotten my office, but have been travelling all over Germany and found no time to write. At last I am back in Berlin and shall stay here for at least 3 weeks, so we can catch up correspondence. I hope you had a nice voyage and finish to your vacation. You must write and tell me all about the opening of the University, the courses in Sociology, the new President, new teachers ,etc.

I am enclosing some memoranda; I presume I may have mentioned some of these things before. Please make a copy of this memo. and send it back to me, so that I won't repeat myself unnecessarily.

15-8-7

With all good wishes,

W. E. B. Du Bois

SEP 27, 1936

[Enclosure?]

Memorandum to Miss Diggs, No. I, Sept 27, I936

A.-- ENCYCLOPAEDIA $500

In October, a check is due from the Phelps-Stokes Fund. If it comes to the office send it to Mrs. Du Bois for deposit. If you hear nothing of it by Oct. I5, write Mrs. D. If she has not received it, write Stokes and remind him. In Jan. another check of about $625 is due. I will write Stokes also. You and Mr. Logan(is it Dr. Logan?) would better keep in touch with Stokes by letter every 2 or 3 weeks, to let him know how things are going. Remember he is our sheet anker (some spell it anchor)

B-- FINANCE (Petty Cash) (Salary)

Miss Sullivan should have received remittances of $ IO (July 24) and $25. Did she? She should account to you for petty cash, received from Mr. Shields and by herself. You should receive from Mrs D. $50, petty cash, Sept. 23. Your checks for salary, Nov. I and DecI, will come by check from Mrs. D., $I50 each month. For Jan. I, and thereafter, $50 each month will come from the Phelps- Stokes fund and $I00 from A.U.

Mr. Logan's check of $50 a month will be sent by Mrs. D.

Send all checks that come in for me, including salary check, to Mrs. D. for deposit in New York. Keep account of them. Possibly the salary check will be sent directly to N.Y. Make sure it is sent somewhere. Mrs. D. will send you monthly my bank vouchers. Check them over carefully.

15-8-5

C-- For the months of Dec. and Jan. the Univ. has the right to a few hours of your time-- I forget how much, but you can see in my memo to Miss Reed. Don't give them much.

D-- HUTH Remind him of the cement floor to my garage; see that the lock of the side door works. Consult Mrs. Shivery, and see that she has one of the keys.

E-- PHONE. Think I told you of this. Get office phone immediately, mine for Feb. I.

E - CATALOG send me latest catalog of A.U.

F-- WOOD. Sometime in Dec. or Jan. order from a reliable firm, to be stored in the cellar of the dormity, ¼ cord of hard wood for my fire-place, I8 in. long; also ¼ cord of soft, dry, quick-burning wood, I8 in. long; also about I/8 of a cord of small pine kindling.

G-- ROOM You might lend some advice to Mrs. -- the matron, in getting my dormity room to rights. Many things were moved out.

G-- LECTURES. I land in San Francisco, Dec. 30, 1936, on the Tatsuka Maru, N.Y.K. Line, (Japan Mail) From Dec 3I until Jan. 30 I want to:

I. Deliver from 7 to I0 lectures, between California and New York, or Boston. Allowance must be made for comfortable and restful travel between all points with as little night travel as possible.

2. Spend 5to 7 days in New YOrk, including my lecture there.

3. Get to Atlanta in time for the opening of the new term.

My charge will be invariably $I00 a lecture. The material which I am lecturing on cost $2000 to gather. Do not urge the lectures-- simply offr them.

I have the following itinerary in mind:

San Francisco (Write persons suggested by Rachel Davis Du Bois, who will write you. There is also a colored army major, formerly head of the Phillipine constabulary band. I know him and his wife well. Get his name from Vann or elsewhere and write him)

Los Angeles (Letter in file; also R.D.Du Bois may suggest)

Denver (Letter in file)

Dallas (Letter in file; rather not go so far South if I can make my schedule without it. If I must go there write Prairie View)

Kansas City (Write colored Y.M.C.A., and also drop a line to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington; I knowhim and K.C.is his home)

Chicago (Arrangements made with Church of Good Shepherd. Letter in file fromSanders. Tell her I will accept one other lecture in C. if church consents. Fee $I00-- no less. Lecture bureau fee must be in addition to this.)

St. Louis (Letter in file)
Minneapolis (Miss Brown, Phillis Wheatley House

Indianapolis (Have written De Franz of Y.M.C.A. Remind him)

Detroit (Letter in file)

Pittsburgh (Letter in file)

Philadelphia (Probably little chance. Might make offer to Dr. De Haven Hinkson, 329 N.40 St; Arthur Fauset; Floyd Logan, 652 N.57 ST. and Clarence R. Whyte, 2I5 W.Coulter St., Germantown. These all represent different organizations.

New York (Letter in file)

Memo., Sept 27, 1936.

Boston (Little chance here, but might write Miss Smith, Open Forum Bureau-- letters in main file)

H-- Forward as few letters as possible. Let them await my return. In case of Colored Who's Who and all similar projects: Mr. Du Bois' invariable rule is to pay nobody anything for inserting his biography or picture in any book or periodical. He will be glad to furnish facts as to his life, but will not promise to buy any copies of the book or article when published.

I-- Whenever you run out of work, there are always the files: the regular letter files which sadlly need attention; and the mass of matter which reaches back to my college days and contains an abstract of the history of the Negro in America for the last 40 years. Examine, suggest, arrange.

J-- Send me a dozen copies ofblank letter paper with the Encyclopaedia letter-head. My address will be as above, until Oct. I7. From I7th until Nov. I, continue to write there, unless you hear to the contrary. You may get no answer for a couple of weeks but the letters will be safe. You'd better write me regularly once a week at least.

15-8-6

P.S. In lectures I furnish no advertising matter; Only photo (Write Scurlock, if you need more) and biography from Who's Who.

WEBD

c
o
p
y

No. 1

Memorandum to Miss Diggs - September 27, 1936

A. ENCYCLOPAEDIA

In October, a check of $500.00 is due from the Phelps-Stokes Fund. If it comes to the office send it to Mrs. Du Bois for deposit. If you hear nothing of it by October 15, write Mrs. D. If she has not received it, write Stokes and remind him. In January another check of about $625.00 is due. I will write Stokes also. You and Mr. Logan (is it Dr. Logan?) would better keep in touch with Stokes by letter every two or three weeks, to let him know how things are going. Remember he is our sheet anker (some spell it anchor).

B. FINANCE

Miss Sullivan should have received remittances of $10.00 (petty cash), July 24 and $25.00 (salary). Did she? She should account to you for petty cash, received from Mr. Shields and by herself. You should receive from Mrs. D. $50.00, petty cash, September 23. Your checks for salary, November 1 and December 1, will come by check from Mrs. D., $150.00 each month. For January 1, and thereafter, $50.00 each month will come from the Phelps-Stokes fund and $100.00 from A. U.

15-8-20

Mr. Logan's check of $50.00 a month will be sent by Mrs. D.

Send all checks that come in for me, including salary check, to Mrs. D. for deposit in New York. Keep account of them. Possibly the salary check will be sent directly to New York. Make sure it is sent somewhere. Mrs. D. will send you monthly my bank vouchers. Check them over carefully.

C. HUTH

Remind him of the cement floor to my garage; see that the lock of the side door works. Consult Mrs. Shivery, and see that she has one of the keys.

D. Telephone

Think I told you of this. Get office phone immediately, mine for February 1.

E. Catalog

Send me latest catalog of A. U.

F. Wood

Sometime in December or January order from a reliable firm, to be stored in the cellar of the dormitory, $\frac{1}{4}$ cord of hard wood for my fire-place, 18 inches long; also $\frac{1}{4}$ cord of soft, dry, quick-burning wood, 18 inches long; also about 1/8 of a cord of small pine kindling.

G. Room

You might lend some advice to Mrs. . . . the matron, in getting my dormitory room to rights. Many things were moved out.

H. LECTURES

I land in San Francisco, December 30, 1936, on the Tatsuka Maru, N. Y. K. Line, (Japan Mail). From December 31 until January 30 I want to:

1. Deliver from 7 to 10 lectures, between California and New York, or Boston. Allowance must be made for comfortable and restful travel between all points with as little night travel as possible.

c o p y

2. Spend 5 to 7 days in New York, including my lecture there.

3. Get to Atlanta in time for the opening of the new term.

My charge will be invariably $100.00 a lecture. The material which I am lecturing on cost $2,000.00 to gather. Do not urge the lectures - simply offer them.

I have the following itinerary in mind:

15-8-21

San Francisco - Write persons suggested by Rachel Davis Du Bois, who will write you. There is also a colored army major, formerly head of the Phillipine constabulary band. I know him and his wife well. Get his name from Vann or elsewhere and write him.

Los Angeles — Letter in file; also R. D. Du Bois may suggest.

Denver — Letter in file.

Dallas — Letter in file; rather not go so far south if I can make my schedule without it. If I must go there write Prairie View.

Kansas City — Write colored Y. M. C. A., and also drop a line to the Recorder of Deeds, Washington; I know him and Kansas City is his home.

Chicago — Arrangements made with Church of Good Shepherd. Letter in file from Sanders. Tell her I will accept one other lecture in Chicago if church consents. Fee $100.00 - no less. Lecture bureau fee must be in addition to this.

St. Louis — Letter in file.

Minneapolis — Miss Brown, Phillis Wheatley House.

Indianapolis — Have written De Franz of Y. M. C. A. Remind him.

Detroit — Letter in file.

Pittsburgh — Letter in file.

Philadelphia — Probably little chance. Might make offer to Dr. De Haven Hinkson, 329 North 40th Street; Arthur Fauset; Floyd Logan, 652 North 57th Street and Clarence R. Whyte, 215 West Coulter Street, Germantown. These all represent different organizations.

New York — Letter in file.

Boston — Little chance here, but might write Miss Smith, Open Forum Bureau - letter in main file.

I. Forward as few letters as possible. Let them await my return. In case of Colored Who's Who and all similar projects: "Mr. Du Bois' invariable rule is to pay nobody anything for inserting his biography or picture in any book or periodical. He will be glad to furnish facts as to his life, but will not promise to buy any copies of the book or article when published."

J. Whenever you run out of work, there are always the files: the regular letter files which sadly need attention; and the mass of matter which reaches back to my college days and contains an abstract of the history of the Negro in America for the last forty years. Examine, suggest, arrange.

c
o
p
y

Memorandum September 27, 1936 continued

K. Send me a dozen copies of blank letter paper with the Encyclopaedia letter-head.

My address will be as above, until October 17. From 17th until November 1, continue to write there, unless you hear to the contrary. You may get no answer for a couple of weeks but the letters will be safe. You'd better write me regularly once a week at least.

P. S. In lectures I furnish no advertising matter; only photo (write Scurlock, if you need more) and biography from Who's Who.

(signed) W. E. B. Du Bois

* For the months of December and January the University has the right to a few hours of your time - I forget how much, but you can see in my memo to Miss Read. Don't give them much.

15-8-22

Continental Hotel Berlin
am Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse

TELEFON: A 2 FLORA 0022
TELEGR.ADR.CONTINOTEL BERLIN

Memo. No. 2, Sept.29, I936

LECTURES

I can save much time in making appointments in the west, and perhaps in the central states, by using airplanes. Consider this. The cost need not deterr.

15-8-8

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-4-2

October 3, 1936

My dear Mr. Shields:

Thank you for your letter of September 26, 1936, enclosing communications from the following persons: Oswald Garrison Villard, E. A. Ross, Numa P. G. Adams, William Anthony Aery, Horace M. Bond, Benjamin Brawley, Walter R. Chivers, James H. Dillard, Julia Waxman for Mr. Embree, F. H. Hankins, Ann Tanneyhill for T. Arnold Hill, D. O. W. Holmes, Rachel L. Huntington for Thomas J. Jones, R. R. Moton, Charles Edward Russell, Anson Phelps Stokes, and S. E. Thompson for Donald Young.

I regret very much that you will not be with us this year. In the event that you come to Atlanta your many friends will be very glad to see you.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Mr. W. A. Shields
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

October 5, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing a "dummy" for the stationery. When you return it shall I send it on to Dr. Stokes? Will you please let me know

how much paper to have printed,
the number of envelopes,
inscription on envelopes,
and by whom you wish the job done?

C1-8-15

Mr. Daley is not associated the same way that he used to be at the dormitories although he does come out occasionally. Mrs. Henry reports after investigation that your suite has been painted. I plan a personal investigation later. I spoke to Mr. Huth about the garage and lock and confirmed the conversation with a letter. He promises to have the work done this month.

I shall let you know about the lecture arrangements as soon as I have some definite information.

I am enclosing two sheets of the paper we already have for comparison, checking, etc.

With every good wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

Nell

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

P. S. I am also enclosing the page from James Quinn's proposed book.

[ENCLOSURE]

c
o
p
y

Page on which James A. Quinn, University of Cincinnati, wishes to use a quotation from your book, "The Souls of Black Folk".

Negro Roles: - Roles played by Negro citizens of the United States sometimes lead to interesting but tragic conflicts, for the black man occupies a peculiar position in our civilization.

Legally and politically the Negro enjoys status equal to that of white citizens - the status of a free person to whom rights have been guaranteed by the federal constitution. These rights belong to him legally, regardless of his race, his color, or the fact that his ancestors were slaves. As a citizen he can vote as he chooses, work where he pleases, worship as he desires, and obtain justice from the courts. He must obey laws, pay taxes - in short, do everything expected of a loyal citizen.

At the same time, the Negro occupies a lower social position. Many white people treat him as an inferior sort of person, regarding him as less intelligent, less moral, and less dependable than themselves. The white man insists that the black one "keep his place", or that he "keep his distance". In many communities, particularly throughout the Southern states, whites will not permit colored persons to attend white schools, to worship in white churches, to eat in white restaurants, to play in white places of amusement, to work at certain trades, or to do many things which a free white citizen expects as his natural right. In education, work, play, and politics, black citizens cannot obtain many advantages which white persons of equal ability and ambition may enjoy.

This conflict between equality and inferiority lies at the root of some of the most distressing problems which Negroes must face. The strength of this conflict has been vividly described by W. E. B. Du Bois, a Negro author, who says that the colored man "ever feels his two-ness - an American, a Negro; two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled strivings; two warring ideals in one dark body, whose dogged strength alone keeps it from being torn asunder." This conflict between two social roles has been faced by many Americans with black skins, for the role of free, equal American-Citizen, and the role of inferior Negro often conflict. The role of American citizenship which holds out the ideals of liberty, equality, and brotherhood leads some colored citizens to believe that race prejudice should not exist, that every person should be free to do what he can without being hindered by color of skin. In practice, however, these persons find that their role of Negro means inferiority; that they face barriers of prejudice which keep them from obtaining the equality and freedom that the role of citizen seems to promise.

Sent to W. E. B. D. October 5, 1936

ADDRESSES OF W.E.B.Du BOIS, Oct. I5 -- Dec. 3I, I936.

For letters.

For mail leaving Atlanta:

Up Oct I5, Berlin as Usual.

to Oct. 20, Moscow, USSR, ℄ Mrs W.J.Burroughs, Moscow Daily News, Petrovsky Per. 8.

to Nov. I, Mukden, Manchoukuo, ℄ Y.Kumazawa, Manchoukuo State Railways.

to Nov. 8, Shanghai, China, ℄ President Herman C.E. Liu, University of Shanghai.

to Nov. I8, Yokohama, Japan, ℄ Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 9 Sanchome, Kaigan-dori.

to Dec. I2, Honolulu, Hawaii, ℄ S.S.Tatsuka Maru, due Dec. 24

to Dec 23, Los Angeles, Cal., ℄ Dr. J.A.Somerville, 334 Jefferson Boulevard.

15-8-9

For telegrams.

Send these of course only in case of necessity or great importance. Mark them "NLT" except those sent to the ship, which should be marked "CDE". The former allow 25 words. You can get the rates at the office. They can be sent to the following places at the following dates:

Berlin, until Oct. 30. Use as address: "Dubois-- Otuja-- Berlin"

Moscow, until Nov.9(, Use as address: "Dubois-- Telegraphe Restant"
Manchouli, Manchoukuo, until Nov. I7, " " "
Mukden, "until Nov. 20, " " "

Shanghai " Nov. 28, ~~℄ President Liu.~~ " " "

Yokohama " Dec I5, "Telegraphe Restant"

~~Sxsxx~~ S.S.Tatsuka Maru, until Dec. 28, "Leaving Yokohama for San Francisco; Dec. I7 "

Los Angeles, after Dec 29.

W.E.B.D.
Oct 6, 1936.

[OCT 6, 1936]

Copy

Addresses of W. E. B. Du Bois

October 15 - December 31, 1936

For letters:

For mail leaving Atlanta:

Up to October 15, Berlin as usual

to October 20 c/o Mrs. W. J. Burroughs
Moscow Daily News
Petrovsky Per. 8
Moscow, USSR

to November 1 c/o Y. Kumazawa
Manchoukuo State Railways
Mukden
Manchoukuo

to November 8 c/o President Herman C. E. Liu
University of Shanghai
Shanghai
China

15-8

to November 18 c/o Nippon Yusen Kaisha
9 Sanchome, Kaigan-dori
Yokohama
Japan

to December 12 c/o S. S. Tatsuka Maru (due December 24)
Honolulu
Hawaii

to December 23 c/o Dr. J. A. Somerville
304 East Jefferson Boulevard
Los Angeles
California

For telegrams:

Send these of course only in case of necessity or great importance. Mark them "NLT" except those sent to the ship, which should be marked "CDE". The former allow twenty-five words. You can get the rates at the office. They can be sent to the following places at the following dates:

Berlin - until October 30. Use as address: "Dubois - Otuja - Berlin"

Moscow - until November 9. Use as address: "Dubois - Telegraphe Restant"

Manchouli, Manchoukuo - until November 17. "Dubois - Telegraphe Restant"

Mukden - until November 20. "Dubois - Telegraphe Restant"

Shanghai - until November 28. "Dubois - Telegraphe Restant"

Yokohama - until December 15. "Telegraphe Restant"

S. S. Tatsuka Maru, until December 28, Leaving Yokohama for San Francisco, December 17, 1936 Los Angeles, after December 29, 1936

October 7, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I understand through Mr. Reid that there are nineteen persons in the sociology department. Fourteen of whom are women "holy hells" says Mr. Reid. He also says for you to hurry back to this "one man department". Besides his courses at Morehouse, Mr. Chivers has a class in "Crime at Clark. Mr. Strong has a class, I think in the Family, at Morris Brown. As you will see from the schedules no one is teaching sociology in the University but Mr. Reid with the exception of Statistics by Mr. Dean.

The big laugh, I don't know why, is Dr. Nathan's class in Ancient History at Spelman.

15-8-19

Mr. Parris did not return. I have heard that James Birnie is teaching at South Carolina State in Orangeburg. Mrs. Snowden, the new teacher of speech, is Dr. Leslie P. Hill's daughter. Her husband is the new teacher of Latin. I think you already know that Mercer Cook is here to teach French. He came for summer school. Mr. Blayton has built a new home out Hunter Road. It is interesting how much building was done in that section during the summer. Mr. Cater has a new filling station (oil) on Hunter Street.

President Hope's brother, the one who came for the funeral, died just before the opening of school and about the same time Mrs. Hope's sister, the one who visited her for so long last year, also died. I haven't seen Mrs. Hope this school year.

Mr. Dean is not married, - postponed for some reason. As you perhaps remember he was to marry Dr. Tobias' daughter. Mr. Jones, teacher of French, is back from Paris. Messrs. Allen, Woodruff, and Logan (Doctor if you please) went to Mexico this summer and together with Miss Norwood they are leading the sunrise prayer meetings otherwise known as Spelman College chapel. Birdie Scott has been added to the biology department, I suppose in place of Mr. Birnie. Augusta Johnson is teaching at Penn School, St. Helena.

Spelman maintains a social room each day presided over by the assistant dean from 1 to 2 and 4 to 5 p. m. An effort to cut down the amount of socializing in the library. Mr. Reid has started his annual run between New York and Atlanta - returned yesterday. Lyda Kennedy's husband is back from Chicago U. Mrs. Henry is continuing at the dormitories.

Mrs. Evans has a new book out telling of the adventures of a little country boy in town. It is also illustrated by Eric Berry.

Mrs. Hunt just came in to see me and said how much she enjoyed the last article in the "Courier" (on the Deutches Museum) as well as the other articles. She too has visited the museum.

How about my ability as a news gatherer?

We miss you here!! It continues to seem strange to come in and not find you.

Sincerely yours,

Nell

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

October 7, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

You have perhaps received my letters of September 25, October 5, and Mr. Logan's letter of October 3 with enclosures (2) from me. I was ever so happy to receive your note and the memo today.

15-2-18

The Phelps-Stokes Fund check for $500.00 was sent to Mr. Logan by Dorothy Sanders, Secretary to Mr. Roy and I am sending it today to Mrs. Du Bois.

Mrs. Nabrit says she sent your salary check to you at your New York address.

Miss Sullivan gave me $5.10 unused petty cash. I have given her the salary check for $25.00. I received the petty cash check for $50.00 from Mrs. Du Bois. You mentioned the salary checks for November 1 and December 1, etc. What about the week from September 23 to October 1?

I have the memo to Miss Read about the time to be given the University. Thanks for the suggestion. I shall be rather persistent about the files and get them if I possibly can.

I am enclosing details as to what I have done about the lectures and also a tentative schedule which will be added to, changed, etc., perhaps, from time to time.

You need not return any copies unless I ask for them. I always keep "plenty" copies.

If I write you at your present address and then receive a notice of a change in address, I will immediately mail to your new address a copy of what was sent to your former address. This may save time, etc.

Attached you will find the things requested.

With all good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Nell

1 Enclosure ??

September 29, 1936

My dear Mr. Curtis:

I have a copy of a letter dated May 25, 1936, addressed to you from Dr. Du Bois regarding a lecture. I am writing to ask if Friday, January 15, 1937, as stated in the letter, is satisfactory for his lecture in Saint Louis.

Mr. Vann: September 30, 1936

I have your letter of May 25, 1936, addressed to Dr. Du Bois regarding a lecture date in Pittsburgh. I am writing to ask if Wednesday, January 20, 1937, is satisfactory for his lecture in Pittsburgh.

September 29, 1936

My dear Mr. Woodson:

I have a copy of a letter dated May 25, 1936, addressed to you from Dr. Du Bois regarding a lecture. I am writing to ask if Sunday, January 17, 1937, as stated in the letter, is satisfactory for his lecture in Detroit.

September 30, 1936

My dear Mr. Somerville:

I have your letter of May 28, 1936, . . . I am writing to ask if Wednesday, January 6, 1936, will be satisfactory for his lecture in Los Angeles.

In your letter you stated "I shall also make arrangements with some of the outstanding leaders in Oakland and San Francisco for a similar lecture before you return." As I am now arranging his lecture schedule, will you please let me know what you have done regarding this matter?"

September 30, 1936

My dear Miss Saunders: (N. Y. C. Y. W. C. A.)

I have your letter of June 1, 1936, addressed to Dr. Du Bois . . . I am writing to ask if Friday, January 22, 1937, will be satisfactory for his lecture in your Branch. The fee . . .

September 30, 1936

My dear Mr. Steward:

On May 28, 1936, Dr. Du Bois wrote you a letter regarding a lecture date in Denver. Would it be possible for you to arrange an engagement for him on January tenth or eleventh? . . . The fee . . .

September 30, 1936

My dear Mr. Cansler: (Dallas)

In answer to your letter of May 20, 1936 . . . Dr. Du Bois is in Europe. . . Will be available for lectures on the subject . . . Would it be possible for you to arrange a lecture date for him on January 13, 1937? . . . The fee . . .

September 29, 1936

My dear Mr. DeBose: (Talladega College)

In answer to your letter . . . Dr. Du Bois in Europe . . . I think it will be possible to secure Dr. Du Bois for lecture during the second semester . . . Letter will be brought to his attention upon his return to his desk sometime the early part of February.

c
o
p
y

October 3, 1936

"I have your kind letter of September 30.
Dr. Du Bois is scheduled to speak here on January 13, 1937, on the subject "The World of Color in 1937", a lecture that will give his impressions of his trip around the world, which he will have then completed."

(signed) Harold M. Kingsley

I thought that was bringing you to the center of the country rather rapidly so I wrote back:

October 6, 1936

"Dr. Du Bois seems to have the impression that he is to speak in Chicago for you on January 18, 1937, and that date would fit into his tentative schedule more conveniently than January 13, the date given in your letter. Would it be as convenient and satisfactory for you to have Dr. Du Bois come January 18 instead of January 13, 1937?"

September 30, 1936

My dear Dr. Hinkson:

"I have a copy of a letter addressed to you, under date of June 15, 1936, from Dr. Du Bois regarding a lecture engagement in Philadelphia. As I am now arranging his lecture schedule, . . . He would be available for a lecture in Philadelphia on January twenty-first or twenty-third. The fee, as you know, would be one hundred dollars and would cover all expenses."

15-8-24

October 2, 1936

"Concerning an organization to Sponsor Dr. Du Bois' contemplated lecture in Philadelphia let me assure you that I believe it will be almost a demand. But our branch of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is at low ebb. I did speak to Mr. Clarence White, principal, Durham School, 16th and Lombard Streets and he thought the local teachers' association might jump at it. Write him then let me know. I will find a sponsor."

(signed) De Haven Hinkson

October 5, 1936

My dear Mr. White:

I am writing this letter on the suggestion of Dr. De Haven Hinkson. Dr. Hinkson thinks your local teachers association might be interested in sponsoring a lecture by Dr. Du Bois upon his return to this country. While abroad he is visiting the following countries .... returning by way ... and will be available for a lecture . . . in Philadelphia on January twenty-first or twenty-third. The fee . . .

September 30, 1936

My dear Miss Sander:

In answer to your letter of June 4, 1936, ... Dr. Du Bois is in Europe ... returning ... will be available for lectures on the subject . . . While abroad . . . returning ... and will probably be in the Chicago area about the eighteenth of January, 1937.

September 30, 1936

My dear Miss Smith (Open Forum):

Letter similar to one sent to Miss Sander and will be in the vicinity of Boston the last week in January, 1937.

October 12, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Since the receipt of Memo No. 2, September 29, 1936, I have written to Miss Brown at Phyllis Wheatley and offered her January sixteenth or nineteenth. Before the "airplane suggestion" I could see no space for Minneapolis on the lecture tour while you were in that immediate vicinity.

From Mr. Curtis of Saint Louis I have: October 5, 1936

15-8-26

"At present I see no reason why Friday, January 15 should not be satisfactory. However, the committee which plans to promote this lecture does not meet until the last week of this month, and consequently definite arrangements have not been made. . . . Would Dr. Du Bois be willing to make a morning appearance before the students of Washington University in addition to his evening lecture? Some members of the committee are anxious to know this, so kindly let me know your opinion on this at your earliest convenience.

My answer was as follows: October 8, 1936

"It will be quite satisfactory for Dr. Du Bois to speak in Saint Louis on Friday, January 15, 1937. We shall reserve that date for Saint Louis. The fee, as perhaps you know, is one hundred dollars and will cover all expenses except board and lodging for one day.

I feel reasonably sure that Dr. Du Bois will be willing to appear before the students of Washington University. However, I shall give you a definite answer perhaps by the time your committee meets the last of the month or very soon thereafter."

I have this note from MaBelle White Williams of the New York Y. W. C. A.:

October 7, 1936 "I have returned just today from my vacation and I am writing at once in reply to your letter to Mrs. Saunders to say that Friday, January 22nd will be quite satisfactory for Dr. Du Bois' lecture. We understand the fee is one hundred dollars."

I have written to Mr. Vann for the address of the army major in San Francisco, to Mr. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D. C., and to Mr. De Frantz in Indianapolis.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Webster. I do not consider it important and you need not acknowledge it unless you wish for I have already written him that you are in Europe, etc.

This letter came from Harcourt, Brace and Company October 9, 1936

"Perhaps you have heard of the New York Times National Book Fair, a very important event which will take place in Rockefeller Center from November 5th to 19th. All the publishers are taking exhibit space, and plans for our booth call for pictures of our important authors. The photograph we have of you is unfortunately damaged. Would it be possible for you to loan us a new one? The size doesn't matter, since we can make it the required size by reproduction. I'd be glad to return it to you as soon as the affair is over."

My answer October 12, 1936

15-8-27

Permit me, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois in Europe, to thank you for your letter of October 9, 1936. I am ever so sorry not to have one of Dr. Du Bois' photographs to loan you but you may secure one by writing to Addison N. Scurlock, 900 U Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

When the exhibit is assembled, if there is any material for distribution which would be of interest to Dr. Du Bois or this office, will you please be good enough to send us copies?

I think this takes care of all the business up to date. I neglected to tell you that I sent the typewriter to be overhauled and it has come back just like new.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Nell

[ENCLOSURE]

Copy

Scaly, North Carolina
October 9, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just finished reading "Black Reconstruction in America." The item that I regret is, that this book is a BORROWED copy. I came south in 1887. Almost from my first days I have said "We have the northern view and the southern view: we ought to have the point of view of the Negro. That we now have.

Two years ago I read the Tragic Era, and I said that Bowers had made all my heroes villians and all my villains heroes. I think he excepted Charles Sumner. The Nation of September 19 has the following comment upon Bowers' New Book, "Jefferson in Power." "Mr. Bowers' historical method is simplicite in the extreme., and allows no sociological interpretation. As in his other books, all the world (of politics) is a stage. The scenery is noted; the "actors" quickly described at the beginning and easily ranged as heroes and villians." (note last lines of p. 722 of Black Reconstruction.)

Wandering at one time about the campus of the University of Georgia I ran across Ulrich Phillips, who offered himself as guide. He was at that time working for his doctorate . . . perhaps MS on Reconstruction. I met him again on the U. of C. campus, and later learned that he had left Tulane University for Wisconsin. At that time I was somewhat chumy with some Georgia University boys, and to them I loaned The Souls of Black Folk that I had taken to read myself. They seemed to be affected by the book, at any rate they and I were good friends up to the close of the session. One of them the first year that I met him was in the school of theology. The next year he was in Education. Surprized at his change of field he said "I could not go down and preach in Georgia the stuff they give us here."

A year ago in Atlanta I was told that Dr. Du Bois has been reading Karl Marx. There was a time in my life that such information would have seemed dreadful. I have never read Karl Marx, but I am glad of your references and I begin to see light.

On p. 591 of Black Reconstruction at the close of the first paragraph is a phrase that is in the line of thinking that has come to me in my exile in Alabama. Fairhope is the town where an attempt is made to carry out the theory of Henry Georg; and George somehow appeals to me. This sentence referred to has an almost Georgian color; while "land monopoly" is the Georgian "Black Beast."

I do not know that you recall my chum who spoke at chapel years ago upon the theme "Whatever is is WRONG:" We listened. I quote from a letter from him that came only yesterday. He writes from Hingham near Boston.

Most of the people with whom I talk are not only opposed - but bitterly hostile to Mr. Roosevelt personally. Explain to me why it seems to be true that people's aversions are so much more active and effective then their loves. I have a neighbor who was an associate of Jane Addams at Chicago. He feels that, whether always wise or not the president has placed and will place human values above material or financial values. But our people as a whole are interested only in finance. They really cannot listen to a sermon in church, unless the minister touches upon the financial situation. The "Main Chance", The Economic field, whether business will improve whether because of or in spite of the New Deal. The only relief from discussion of this field is the base ball situation. Perhaps you have discovered that my chum and I are on the side of human values as against material or financial values. I think I must read somewhat of Karl Marx and must buy a copy of Black Reconstruction.

I am sorry to note the passing of the Leonard Street Children's Home and the retirement of Miss Chadwick. With Miss Chadwick the home was a HOME.

Cordially, (Edgar H. Webster) (over)

15-16 after Digges 11/25/36

I said to these Georgia boys "We have taken a southern man to give the southern point of view in our northern universites; why do you not take a northern man to present the northern point of view in your southern colleges. Reply. We did and we sent him flying.

Copy

[ENCLOSURE]

Yale University
Institute of Human Relations
333 Cedar Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Sent to WEBD

October 8
1 9 3 6

A. C. McClurg and Company
533 East Ontario Street
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

I am writing a research report on five months of investigation in a small town in the South. My book is to be called "Caste and Class in a Southern Town" and will be published by the Yale Press. The object of the book is to give a dynamic account of the relationships between castes and classes in this small town, which is, of course, nameless in the book. My material was gained by interviewing and the gathering of life histories.

I should like to cite from you book, "The Souls of Black Folk," by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, in proof of my observations. Can you grant me permission to use the following citation? I shall give the page and the first and last few words of the citation.

15-15-32

p. 9 "The red stain of bastardy . . . . . the obliteration of the Negro home."

It is my hope that the book can be delivered to our Press during November. Your permission will be much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) John Dollard
Research Associate in Sociology

Dear Mr. Dollard:

For permission to use material from "Souls of Black Folk" please write Professor W. E. B. Du Bois, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

A. C. McClurg & Company
J. E. B.

October 14
1 9 3 6

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I recently sent the enclosed letter to the A. C. McClurg Company asking permission to cite from your book, THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK" and received the enclosed response. I should be very appreciative if you can allow me to make the citation in question, - and, I might say, I am not without hope that you will be interested in my book when it is published.

Sincerely,
(signed) John Dollard

(The entire sentence reads as follows: "The red stain of bastardy, which two centuries of systematic legal defilement of Negro women had stamped upon his race, meant not only the loss of ancient African chastity, but also the hereditary weight of a mass of corruption from white adulterers, threatening almost the obliteration of the Negro home.")

EID

This letter came from Harcourt, Brace and Company October 9, 1936

"Perhaps you have heard of the New York Times National Book Fair, a very important event which will take place in Rockefeller Center from November 5th to 19th. All the publishers are taking exhibit space, and plans for our booth call for pictures of our important authors. The photograph we have of you is unfortunately damaged. Would it be possible for you to loan us a new one? The size doesn't matter, since we can make it the required size by reproduction. I'd be glad to return it to you as soon as the affair is over."

My answer October 12, 1936

Permit me, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois in Europe, to thank you for your letter of October 9, 1936. I am ever so sorry not to have one of Dr. Du Bois' photographs to loan you but you may secure one by writing to Addison N. Scurlock, 900 U Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

When the exhibit is assembled, if there is any material for distribution which would be of interest to Dr. Du Bois or this office, will you please be good enough to send us copies?

I think this takes care of all the business up to date. I neglected to tell you that I sent the typewriter to be overhauled and it has come back just like new.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

15-A

Flash! I hear heard that 2/3 of the trustees want Mordecai Johnson and Miss Read is holding out for S. M. Nabrit

Hallie Beachem Brooks is so "fat" she looks swollen. Had Mildred Bench has some dental work done and looks rather queer.

Monday, October 12, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

It is cool enough to have a furnace fire this morning. We had heat for the first time last night.

I don't have quite so much information at this writing. I haven't been to Red Oak but I don't think it is the same. How could it be? There is a Spelman graduate of last year, Juanita Reddick, assisting Mrs. Duncan. I saw Mrs. Duncan Saturday for the first time since I have been back.

Mrs. Cannon is returning today from New York where she spent the "week-end".

Ann Cooke's grandmother in Savannah died last week according to the Pittsburgh Courier. She has been ill for so long.

I spent a great deal of the week-end, in the absence of Mrs. Cannon, with Ida and Miss Reed in the new nursery school home. They now have living quarters over there. That place is certainly a delight. I am just a little bit home sick. It seemed as if I never wanted to go home so much as I did when I arrived in New York. Christmas is coming, slowly to be sure, but I will have to wait.

There was a party at Morehouse Saturday night and for the first time Spelman girls were permitted to go. From now one, due to so much friction and frequent possibilities of being humiliated on the Walker-West View street car all Spelman students are requested to use the Fair street car. A laboratory high school student was arrested and placed in jail because of "something" on the Walker West View car recently. Mr. Robinson, parents, etc. went down and the girl was released. So far as I have been able to find out nothing more has been done about it.

President Nelson of Dillard, formerly of Shaw was the vesper speaker yesterday. He was very good.

To my great surprise upon arrival the housing project was not open. I hear it will not be in use until January.

Wishing you the best as always, I am with much love

Sincerely yours,

Nell

Berlin, Oct. 16, 1936.

Dear Miss Diggs:

Yours of the 25 Sept. at hand.

1. Have answered Quinn long since, and given permission. Always permit quotations, if short and credit is given.
2. Subscriptions can wait until I come. You mighthave N.Y.Times Nation, New Republic, start with February. They can send bill then.
3. I have written Stokes and asked him to decide as to paper. Follow his suggestions. Printing can be done in Atlanta. Let colored printer do it if he meets prices and quality of work. We will need at least 500 sheets and envelopes. Print envelopes as before.
4. Offer following lecture subjects: A.Germany and Russia 1936 B. Manchoukuo, China and Japan C. Europe and Africa, 1936.
5. Have made out following checks: 690, Diggs $10; 716, Fisher, $6 718, Caille, $30; 719, Shivery, $15.
6. As to publishers like Chapman and Grimes: "If you wish to consider a book to be published at your expense, with royalties, Mr. Du bois has mss. He does not pay to have his books published!" Of course, this would not go to a reputable and well-known firm.

Thanks for cleaning the office.I know it needed it. Keep after Huth. Also, by the way, watch the new Buicks, and have me catalogs and prices when I reach N.Y. Am off to Vienna and Breslau, Sunday. Return to Berlin, Oct. 28.

With best regards,

WEBD

October 17, 1936
Saturday a. m.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I haven't any news of special interest. We are having a delightful fall, rather rainy but beautiful. The view here from my window is gorgeous. I also enjoy the men's voices as they sing each morning in chapel at Morehouse.

I have just realized that I have not told you about my living arrangements. After careful and prolonged thinking as well as calculation I decided it would be much better to continue living at Spelman, - there is the problem of a garage and that awful moving which is necessary before summer school as well as the food at Atlanta University. By the way we have had fried chicken twice in the dining room since school began and had steak last evening. Miss Yeomans told me last week there were 297 people eating at A. U. - think of that line. I am told it extends out in the street. So believe it or not without any hesitation President Read consented to my continuing to live at Spelman.

President Archer is acting head of the Education Department. Mr. Nathan is still here, but President Read called a meeting last week to announce that Dr. Nathan had sent in his resignation as acting head of the department and it had been accepted.

Miss Yeomans has a new Packard coupe - beautiful. Polly Kline also has a new car, and so does Mr. James.

We are still having heat in the mornings and evenings.

I hope you enjoyed your journey from Germany to Russia and that you will have a pleasant stay while there.

With sincere best wishes and love, I am

As ever,

Nell

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

October 17, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thanks for the addresses in your memo of October 6. I am enclosing a copy of them for you. I had a letter yesterday from Mrs. Du Bois saying the salary check had been received. She also sent the cancelled checks and I am checking them.

Since the last writing I have made the following definite arrangements for your lectures:

October 12, 1936

"In reply to your letter of October 6 I would say that we shall take Dr. Du Bois on January 18, but it would be preferable January 13 or some other night other than Monday because we are in the vicinity of a large South side forum which has lectures every Monday night. If January 18 is your best date please confirm it by return mail so that we may proceed with our advertising.

(signed) Harold M. Kingsley

. . . permit me to confirm Wednesday, January 13, 1937, as the date for Dr. Du Bois' lecture in Chicago. We appreciate your desire not to conflict with the regular Monday night lectures of the South side forum.

October 12, 1936

". . . I am glad to get your confirmation of the date (Sunday, January 17, 1937 was the date I gave) Dr. Du Bois can come to Detroit."

Wilbur C. Woodson

I am also enclosing a letter sent by Mr. Logan to Dr. Stokes (he may send you one later) and a letter etc. from a Mr. Dollard.

I enjoyed reading about Bayreuth in the Pittsburgh Courier yesterday. With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Rael

Berlin, Oct. 18, 1936

Dear Miss Diggs:

Your letters of Oct. 7, and enclosures came just as I was about to leave for Vienna. Things seem to be moving on all right and I appreciate the news. By the way, do send me two names and addresses: Archer's secretary (Burch, isn't it?) and the thin clerk in Whittaker's office.

Don't say anything further about the files, unless you get a hint. I'll buy my own files when I return. You might price some durable wooden ones.

Lecture schedule is excellent. I am enclosing another announcement. Send it out type-written on good plain paper, to large schools in the Carolinas, Georgia, Fla., Ala. Miss., La., and Tenn.

I think ancient history is exceedingly appropriate for your distinguished friend.

I leave Germany for Russia about Oct. 30. I doubt if I get any more mail before I get to Manchoukuo. Perhaps something may catch me in Moscow.

Your salary is an annual salary of $1800, payable in 12 monthly installments.

Sincerely yours,

N. E. Dodd

15-8-2

Monday
October 26, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of October 16 was received today. There are no office "emergencies".

A check for $89.78 arrived today from Harcourt, Brace and I am sending it on to Mrs. Du Bois. On the bottom of the voucher there is a statement that an additional balance of $89.77 is payable within sixty days. This is royalty on 266 copies.

I received a letter from Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois October 23, and have followed her suggestions to write Dr. William B. Cherin, Institute for Education in Human Relations, San Francisco; Miss Annie Florence Brown of the Oakland Forum in Oakland; Mrs. Jacob Swartz of the Council of Jewish Women in San Francisco; and Dean Monroe E. Deutsch, vice-President and Provost of the University of California, Berkeley. Dean Deutsch wishes to have you appear before the student body around the fifteenth of January. I wrote him I could offer dates between December 31 and January 8 or 9 and any later dates for that vicinity would require further consideration. In each case I mentioned fee, etc. Thanks for the additional lecture subjects.

The news: Lilliam Webster is in the Spelman Hospital. Knowing as you do how difficult it is to get information concerning occupants you will understand when I say I have heard she is threatened with pneumonia and that she has pneumonia. Most every one has a cold (I haven't). I guess it is either an epidemic or the changeable weather and rain. It is summer time again. Katherine Bell is teaching French at Talladega. Melbahu Bryant is secretary to Dean Cater there. She worked for President King last year. Mr. Moron's appointment as assistant director of the housing project has been officially announced, and registration is in progress. I understand there is to be no director of the colored project. The director is head of the Techwood project and the assistant is head of the University Housing. Mr. Logan left for Virginia State College after the game Saturday and will be there until Wednesday. I do not know the nature of the trip. The score for the game between Morehouse and Morris Brown Saturday was 0 - 0.

I heard about the letter Elizabeth Cannon wrote you. It was so "good" she couldn't keep it. However, last night I gave her the little gift I brought back for her. I felt like keeping it until Christmas, next year, or always she has oppressed, repressed, and humiliated me so in public and in private.

With love and best wishes as always, I am

Sincerely,

Nell

Oct. 29, 1936

CENTRAL HOTEL

AM CENTRALBAHNHOF · FRIEDRICHSTRASSE ·

TELEGRAMM-ADRESSE: CENTHOTEL BERLIN — FERNRUF: SAMMELNUMMER A 1 JÄGER 0031

BERLIN NW. 7. DEN
FRIEDRICHSTR. 143-149

Oct. 29, 1936

Dear Miss Diggs:

Thanks much for your letter and news of Oct.12. Enclosed are a series of memoranda. I am well and starting for Russia, Nov.3, Tuesday.

" No.1 Write the following memo to Stokes

" Have interviewed the following scientists, trained in Africana:

Freiherr Egon von Eickstedt, university professor, University of Breslau, director of the Anthropological Institute and the Ethnological Institute. He and his wife entertained me at dinner, and he showed me his work and collections. He expressed the liveliest interest in the proposed encyclopaedia, promised cooperation and lists of other possible co-workers. Next day his two chief office assistants took me to the colonial exposition

~~Dr. Woelpel~~, director of the museum of anthropology, Vienna. He came to my hotel, took me to his museum and showed me the excellent collection of Benin art and Bushmen painting; he interduced me to the chief of his department who promised the cooperation of the university; and two of his assistants. One of these was Miss Etta Donner, who has been working in the hinterland of Liberia and is just returning with a grammar of one of the native tongues, which she will use as a basis of teaching. We had tea with her and she is much interested. Dr. Woelpel has made considerable study of the Negro in Spain and Portugal and knows literature and scholars. He reminded me of the native African black who was privat-docent at the University of Halle in the 18th century-- Anton Wilhelm Amo. He was most enthusiastic over the encyclopaedia and hoped to have in time some Negro-American students in Anthropology in Vienna

Dr Dominik Josef Woelfel

" Dr. Krans, Paris, who kindly introduced me to:

M. Paul Boyer, director of the Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes of Paris. He knows the leading French students of Africana, and promised to prepare me a list. M. Labouret of the African Institute is a professor here. Unfortunately he is still in West Africa, and thus I missed him a third time.

" Mille. Homburgher, Litt. D., director of studies at the Ecole Practique des Hautes Etudes.

" She is an expert in African languages and derives them from the Egyptian. She regards present Africa as a cultural (not physical) degeneration from a high culture in the 16th century and earlier; she declares that African history has always been connected with that of the rest of the world. She offered willing cooperation

" I did not venture to visit Geneva, as I was assured it was too late to meet any one of real importance. I did however get names of Japanese scientists whom I shall visit in Tokio I found your cable when I reached Berlin. I thank you and hope I am not straining finances too far. From the data I have and can now collect by correspondence, I am sure I can have by early spring a reliable list of the chief present scientific experts on Africana, together with a promise of sympathy and cooperation from most of them.

" I am writing Dr. Park by this mail "

No. 2. I want the following books. Get prices and discounts (library) and order them. If ~~their~~ there is not enough yo pay for them, write Mrs. D. for a chack. I will tellher.

F.L.Schuman: Hitler and Nazi Dictatorship. Hale, London
G.Salvemini: Under the axe of Fascism. Gollancz, London
L.P.Mair, Native Policies in Africa. Routledge, London
J.Paillard: La fin Francais en Afrique noire. Paris, 1935
E.L.Guernier: L'Afrique, champ d'expansion de l'Europe, Paris, 1933
Pelletier & Roubaud: Empire ou Colonies, Paris, 1936

also 3 books marked on list enclosed

No. 3 In regard to lectures, do not send any notices to colleges in Atlanta.

No. 4. Get some estimates for cheap but good files, sufficient for our needs. They can be wood

Im gleichen Block:
Varieté Wintergarten · Café Wintergarten · Lesecafé Bauer

7563 E

(On paper boxes on shelves)
or steel. Don't order til I come.

No. 5. DON'T make any arrangements for "appearances" or talks or anything at lecture points, except the scheduled lecture. Cancel Washington University, St. Louis, unless they have gone too far to back out. As to banquets, receptions &c. consult me before promising.

~~xWithxregardsxx~~

No.6. I sent you from Paris, by registered mail, a very important package of notes and clippngs. Preserve carefully. Enclosed is registry receipt

~~No.7. With regard to addresses, move all dates up about a week: e.g., --- no, it's already too late for that -- letx dates stand.~~

No. 7. When my speeches are fairly in order, you might send the Courier, an abstract,etc. of my trip, like the enclosed. One copy might be made for the office and one for the Courier

With best regards,

WE.BD

Friday Afternoon
October 30, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I received your letter of October 18 today. I shall send the lecture announcements to the colleges in the various states as suggested and let you know the ones to whom they are sent. The following letter came today:

Dean of Women
Fresno State College
Fresno, California

"Word has just reached us that Dr. Du Bois is going to be in California in January and we would be very glad to know if there might be a chance of his stopping in Fresno while he is in these parts". . . .

15-8-36

I acknowledged the letter and stated I would let them know about a definite date later. I thought it best to wait and see how the other engagement dates in California line up.

Business seems to be picking up. I have heard that President Read is leaving tomorrow (to be gone a week) to attend a meeting in New York at which a president for Atlanta University will be elected. Last week the "Afro-American" had a picture of President Hope with John W. Davis and asked if that might be an omen. Of course everybody began saying: Maybe Mr. Davis will be the next president. Mrs. Hope is now living downstairs in the same house with John and Elise. The president's residence is closed. I shall cable you if a president is elected. That would warrant one don't you think?

We had a carnival last Saturday night at Spelman which was lots of fun. Mrs. Cannon had charge of it. We are having a Halloween party tomorrow night at Spelman.

The names and addresses you wish are: Mildred Burch, Secretary to President Archer and Miss C. Janet Clark who works in Mr. Whittaker's office.

With love and best wishes as always, I am

Sincerely,

Nell

Friday Morning
November 6, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The following letter came this morning from Mr. Somerville:

"Pardon the delay in replying to your letter of September 30th. I have been trying to get some one to present Dr. Du Bois in a lecture in San Francisco but up to this time I have been unsuccessful. I have however arranged for him to speak in Los Angeles January 6th the date mentioned in your letter. If his time will permit I can make two engagements for Los Angeles and vicinity, possibly January 7th or 8th for the other date.

Please let me know right away confirming the latter date."

My dear Mr. Somerville:

Thank you for your letter of November 4 and permit me to confirm Wednesday, January 6, 1937, as the date for Dr. Du Bois' lecture in Los Angeles. I shall let you know as soon as possible regarding the two engagements for Los Angeles and vicinity on January 7 or 8.

15-8-46

I mailed the letters to the presidents of Negro colleges (letter and list enclosed) in Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Mississippi, November 4. This morning I received these answers:

"Please place the name of Livingstone College on the list of those institutions wishing to present Doctor Du Bois the early part of 1937. We shall be glad to receive further information concerning dates he will be lecturing in this section." - W. J. Trent

"In reply to your letter of November 3 I wish to say that we will be glad to arrange for Dr. Du Bois to lecture here when he starts his Georgia tour." - J. W. Holley

I found out after I wrote the last letter that President Read traveled by air to New York. She has been gone a week today. The latest rumor says Trevor Arnett is to be elected acting President of Atlanta University.

Here's hoping you had a pleasant journey to Russia and that you didn't suffer from the cold while there. I suppose you found winter in complete command.

Mrs. Cannon and I talk about you daily and we are all anxiously awaiting your return. Wishing you the best always, I am with love,

Nell

[enclosure]

J. R. E. Lee
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College
Tallahassee, Florida

Mary McLeod Bethune
Bethune-Cookman College
Daytona Beach, Florida

C. S. Long, Jr.
Edward Waters College
Jacksonville, Florida

F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute

President Buell Gordon Gallagher
Talladega College

Department of Sociology

November 3, 1936

15-8-47

My dear President Shepard:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, head of the Department of Sociology, Atlanta University and chairman of the editorial board of the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro, is returning in January, 1937, from a trip around the world, which has occupied seven months, and brought him in contact with prominent citizens and institutions of England, Belgium, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Manchoukuo, China, Hawaii, and Japan.

In January, he will deliver a series of ten lectures, one in each of ten leading cities, on his way from San Francisco to New York.

Inquiries are reaching his office, concerning further lectures during the year 1937, particularly before Negro institutions. I am instructed to say, that during the spring and early summer of 1937, Dr. Du Bois will be available for a few lectures on week-ends, provided they do not interfere too much with his work at Atlanta University.

His subjects are: Germay and Russia, 1936; Manchoukuo, China and Japan, 1936; Europe and Africa, 1936. His charge will be fifty dollars for each lecture, with no expenses.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

President James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

Sent to:

President H. Council Trenholm
State Teachers College
Montgomery, Alabama

W. J. Trent
Livingstone College
Salisbury, North Carolina

Brooks Dickens
Miles Memorial College
Birmingham, Alabama

Thomas E. Jones
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

B. F. Cox
Avery Institute
Charleston, South Carolina

W. J. Hale
Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial
State Teachers College
Nashville, Tennessee

William H. Dinkins
Selma University
Selma, Alabama

James K. Giffin
Knoxville College
Knoxville, Tennessee

Frank Sweeney
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

M. F. Whittaker
State Normal, Industrial, Agricultural, and
Mechanical College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

F. L. Atkins
Winston-Salem Teachers College
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

J. J. Starks
Benedict College
Columbia, South Carolina

Robert P. Daniel
Shaw University
Raleigh, North Carolina

Edgar H. Goold
Saint Augustine's College
Raleigh, North Carolina

James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

Ferdinand D. Bluford
Negro Agricultural and Technical College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Henry L. McCrorey
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

David D. Jones
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Henry L. McCrorey
Barber-Scotia Junior College
Concord, North Carolina

Judson L. Cross
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

B. Baldwin Dansby
Jackson College
Jackson, Mississippi

W. H. Bell
Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College
Alcorn, Mississippi

Mother M. Agatha
Xavier University
New Orleans, Louisiana

J. S. Clark
Southern University
Scotlandville, Louisiana

William Stuart Nelson
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

W. M. Hubbard
State Teachers and Agricultural College
Forsyth, Georgia

Edmund C. Peters
Paine College
Augusta, Georgia

Benjamin F. Hubert
Georgia State Industrial College
Industrial College, Georgia

J. W. Holley
Georgia Normal and Agricultural College
Albany, Georgia

Frank S. Horne
Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School
N. W. Collier
Florida Normal and Industrial Institute

c
o
p
y

[DATE?]

Box 28
Hampton Institute
Virginia
November 4, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mr. Joseph G. Fletcher and I, both of the Hampton Institute Faculty, are editing a book "Negro Education Today, by the Presidents of Twenty Negro College", a collection of articles by the presidents of outstanding and representative Negro colleges about their institutions. The book is to be a record and survey of higher Negro education in that the history, aims, alumni accomplishments, present plant, plans and objectives for the future, of each college are given. In the introduction, the editors have tried to give an historical and general discussion of Negro education and its importance in American life.

Because of your interest in Negro education and your prominence as a leader and spokesman of the race, Mr. Fletcher and I would like very much to have you introduce the book to the public in a short prefatory note. We should be glad to send you any of the material you wish to read before writing the preface - or before deciding whether you would care to do so.

At present we have articles from the following schools: Atlanta, Fisk, Cheyney, Wilberforce, Virginia State, Virginia Union, Tennessee A. and I., Southern, Bennett, Palmer Memorial Institute, Prairie View, Tillotson, Lincoln, and Hampton. We expect Tuskegee's and Howard's articles soon. The Macmillan publishing company has expressed a definite interest in the book, although they are awaiting the remaining articles before deciding on publication.

The editors sincerely hope that you will be able to assist in carrying out the purpose for which this book is designed - to help in furthering understanding and appreciation of the place and importance of the Negro college, of Negro education, today, in American life.

We should, of course, be very glad of any suggestions you may care to make about our undertaking.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Iva Louise Handy

My dear Miss Handy:

Permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois, the receipt of your letter of November 4, 1936. Dr. Du Bois will not return to his desk, from a trip around the world, until sometime the early part of February, 1937. If it is possible to secure an answer to your letter from him before that time I shall do so.

Friday Afternoon
November 6, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The "Imprimés et Mss de W. E. B. Du Bois" mailed in Paris arrived "U. S. Customs Passed Free of Duty" this afternoon.

I also have these letters:

University of California (Berkeley)
October 31, 1936

"Your letter of October 24 has just reached me and I hasten to reply.

It would indeed be a great delight to us to have Dr. Du Bois speak upon our campus, but your letter at once raises certain very difficult barriers. In the first place, it is impossible for us to arrange for a lecture in the period between December 31 and January 8 or 9, 1937. Our calendar here in Berkeley is markedly different from that in other American universities and our instruction in January does not begin until January 18. Obviously, too, a lecture at as early a date as that would not be possible.

15-8

There is, of course, further, the problem of fee. I do not believe that the University, in the present financial condition, is prepared to offer the sum of $100 for a lecture.

We would assuredly, let me repeat, be happy to have Dr. Du Bois speak upon our campus, but it would have to be some weeks later than the date you indicate, and I fear that we should not be able to meet the fee suggested."

Very sincerely,
(signed) Monroe E. Deutsch

My dear Mr. Deutsch:

Thank you for your letter of October 31. Since, as stated in your letter, a lecture by Dr. Du Bois would have to be some weeks later than the period between December 31 and January 8 or 9, it maybe that the entire matter will have to be deferred until Dr. Du Bois' return to this country.

"When Dr. Du Bois returns to the United States and is making out his itinerary for lectures at the Negro colleges during the second semester, we shall be very glad to consider his appearance here. Perhaps I should state, in making out his schedule, we could have him here any evening during the week except Friday. We shall expect to hear from you further. - J. R. E. Lee
Florida A & M College

Sincerely,

Neel

P. S. I am paying the telephone bill from my petty cash fund. Shall I continue?

[1936]

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

November 12

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of October 29. I am sending the memo to Dr. Stokes today, a copy of which is enclosed. You did not say from whom to order the books so I have written to Baker & Taylor, 55 Fifth Avenue New York City, seeking prices and discounts. I did not send notices to colleges in Atlanta as you perhaps have found out from the list I enclosed in a letter to you giving the names of the colleges to whom notices were sent.

I have received: "I wish you would let me know his charge for two lectures" from the A and T College, President Bluford in Greensboro (no answer sent as yet); and "We shall be glad to consider the appearance of Dr. Du Bois here" from Florida A & M; "Please place the name of Livingston College on the list" from President Trent, Salisbury; "We shall be glad to arrange for Dr. Du Bois to lecture" from President Holley, Georgia N & A, Albany; "We would like very definitely to plan for a weekend lecture" from President Trenholm, State Teachers College, Montgomery; "We shall probably be interest and shall let you know at a later date" from President Bell of Alcorn A & M.

I will get estimates on the files.

I enclose a letter sent concerning the Washington University appearance. I shall not make any arrangements for "appearances", banquets, receptions, etc. without consulting you.

I wrote you in the last letter that I had received the important package of notes from Paris. I have put them in your desk which stays locked.

Your instructions regarding the abstract to the Courier will be followed.

Miss Read returned from New York last night, - believe it or not, gone twelve days of the supposed two weeks.

We are not in a "huddle" about anything. There is no astonishing and alarming news. I went to see "Things to Come" this week and enjoyed it so much. Mr. Logan presided at the meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in Petersburg. He has spoken in Chapel two mornings recently. I am told Mr. Dean is to be married Thanksgiving. Miss Read's birthday is today and the students are giving her flowers (singing under her window) and the faculty a desk set or a pocketbook.

With love and best wishes, I am

As ever,

Nell

[ENCLOSURE]

November 12, 1936

My dear Dr. Stokes:

Dr. Du Bois has instructed me to send you the following information:

"Have interviewed the following scientists, trained in Africana: Freiherr Egon von Eickstedt, university professor, University of Breslau, director of the Anthropological Institute and the Ethnological Institute. He and his wife entertained me at dinner, and he showed me his work and collections. He expressed the liveliest interest in the proposed encyclopaedia, promised cooperation and lists of other possible co-workers. Next day his two chief office assistants took me to the colonial exposition.

15-8-36

Dr. Dominik Josef Woelfel, director of the museum of anthropology, Vienna. He came to my hotel, took me to his museum and showed me the excellent collection of Benin art and Bushmen painting; he introduced me to the chief of his department who promised the cooperation of the university; and two of his assistants. One of these was Miss Etta Donner, who has been working in the hinterland of Liberia and is just returning with a grammar of one of the native tongues, which she will use as a basis of teaching. We had tea with her and she is much interested. Dr. Woelfel has made considerable study of the Negro in Spain and Portugal and knows literature and scholars. He reminded me of the native African black who was privat-docent at the University of Halle in the eighteenth century - Anton Wilhelm Amo. He was enthusiastic over the encyclopaedia and hoped to have in time some Negro-American students in Anthropology in Vienna.

Dr. Krans, Paris, who kindly introduced me to: M. Paul Boyer, director of the Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes of Paris. He knows the leading French students of Africana, and promised to prepare me a list. M. Labouret of the African Institute is a professor here. Unfortunately he is still in West Africa, and thus I missed him a third time.

Mlle. Homburgher, Litt.D., director of studies at the Ecole Practique des Hautes Etudes. She is an expert in African languages and derives them from the Egyptian. She regards present Africa as a cultural (not physical) degeneration from a high culture in the sixteenth century and earlier; she declares that African history has always been connected with that of the rest of the world. She offered willing cooperation."

"I did not venture to visit Geneva, as I was assured it was too late to meet any one of real importance. I did, however, get names of Japanese scientists whom I shall visit in Tokio. I found your cable when I reached Berlin. I thank you and hope I am not straining finances too far. From the data I have and can now collect by correspondence, I am sure I can have by early spring a reliable list of the chief present scientific experts on Africana, together with a promise of sympathy and cooperation from most of them.

I am writing Dr. Park by this mail."

(signed) W. E. B. Du Bois

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

15-8-39

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
2408 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

THE YAMATO HOTEL

CABLE ADDRESS
"YAMATO"

MUKDEN

S. M. R
MANAGEMENT

MUKDEN, MANCHOUKUO

12/10/36

Nov. 16, 1936

Dear Miss Diggs:

I have not heard from you in ages and probably won't, as I have left all mail far behind. I've been in Moscow and travelled from there 5000 miles across Russia and Siberia to Manchuria, 8 nights on a sleeper. Now I am on the way down through Manchoukuo to Dairen and thence to Peiping and Shanghai, China. I shall be in China until Nov. 30 and then 16 days in Japan!

Friends here have met me and carried me about in autos and treated me royally. I leave tomorrow at 5 for China. I hope to get some letters from America at Shanghai I can be reached in Japan by cable in care of the N.Y.K. Steamship line, Yokohama. Apparently I shall have a most enjoyable stay in Japan.

I gave my first lecture today and the notice was so interesting, that I got a copy and am enclosing it with a translation. Post it in our office. Don't put it on the bulletin board of the University unless especially ask-

ed to do so by the authorities. Savethe book for my library

I hope all is going well and that you are in good health.

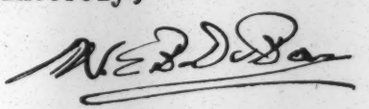
It has been bitter cold here but will be milder in China,

and especially in Japan.

With best regards to you and Dr. Logan and M

Ried,

Yours sincerely,



Saturday Morning
November 21, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Perhaps I had better send you my Christmas address now so it will be sure to reach you in time should you desire to use it. I plan to reach 809 North D Street, Monmouth, Illinois, on Wednesday evening, December 23, 1936, and to be back in Atlanta Sunday evening, January 3, 1937. I will take the "lecture folder" with me.

Dr. Somerville writes November 17, "I have received several requests for Dr. Du Bois to lecture here January sixth and eighth. I hope you have not made arrangement for him to speak anywhere else on the eighth. The Hollywood Forum wants him on the latter date."

15-8-40

"Permit me to confirm Wednesday, January 6, 1937, as the date for Dr. Du Bois' lecture in Los Angeles; and Friday, January 8, 1937, as the date for the lecture for the Hollywood Forum."

From the Director of the Entertainment Course comes "I am writing to advise that we shall be glad to have Dr. Du Bois lecture at Tuskegee."

I have received prices and discounts from Baker & Taylor on some of the books you desire. They write: "With reference to F. L. Schuman-Hitler and Nazi Dictatorship, Hale, London, we wish to advise that due to American copyright we cannot supply this edition. We quote the American edition under the title "Nazi Dictatorship" at $3.50 list, $2.80 net." Do you wish the American edition? They are getting prices and discounts on the others and promise to write me later about them.

Mr. Stokes writes: "I am very much obliged to you for your letter of November 12th with its interesting quotation from Dr. Du Bois' letter. He is certainly doing an excellent piece of work abroad and making contacts for the Encyclopaedia that should be invaluable."

Mr. Huth is starting on the approach to the garage Monday.

There will be "Memorial services for President Hope, Wednesday afternoon, December 2, in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College campus. . . formal academic procession in which the faculty members of the affiliated institutions will be expected to participate. Speakers will be Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson and Dr. W. W. Alexander."

Mr. Hunt is speaking to the faculty and staff of the affiliated schools Monday, November 23 in behalf of the A. M. & S. Employees Federal Credit Union to be organized among the employees of Atlanta University System.

Clara Stanton left last Saturday for Dillard to work as assistant librarian with Miss Carothers. Ernestine Anthony is now working in her place at the Atlanta University Library and is no longer "house mother" at Spelman.

I went to see the "Goose Hangs High" given in Howe last night under Mr. Ross' direction. It was very well done.

The Atlanta University students were given their English fundamentals examination last week and the foreign language examination (about forty took it) this week. I am told the French examination for sociology students included a very complimentary statement about you.

I read in the morning paper where the Reichstag had ordered no butter or whipped cream sold except to restaurants, hotels, etc., and then only in limited quantities. I knew beyond a question of a doubt it was due to your six months' stay. Now aren't you ashamed? Pig!

Here's hoping you are well, happy, etc.

Sincerely,

Nell

15-8-41

copy

[DATE?]

Marked "Please forward" and was not acknowledged - EID

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Washington, D. C.

November 30, 1936

Department of Philosophy

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

At last, after unavoidable delay, we are proceeding with the publication next month of the first batch of our Adult Education pamphlets, in which your early interest and prompt collaboration has been much appreciated both by myself and the Committee.

However, after full Committee discussion at its last meeting, November 13th, it was decided that it would be inadvisable to publish your manuscript: "Social Reconstruction and the Negro" in its present form, largely because of its frequent references to specific situations of public program and policy which in the regrettable interim of delay since the manuscript was written have changed very materially. The Committee feels itself in no position, in view of the small honorarium given and the delay being not at all of your making, to impose or expect the additional trouble and work of the extensive revision that, in their judgment, would be necessary to make this manuscript appropriate for publication now.

With the Committee's and my own best appreciation and regard,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Alain Locke
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

c
o
p
y

[DATE]

December 1, 1936

TO THE OBERLAENDER FELLOWS:

It is with great sorrow that I have to inform you that Mr. Gustav Oberlaender died suddenly from a heart attack on the night of November 30, 1936.

In case you wish to write any word of consolation to the family, the address is as follows:

Mrs. Gustav Oberlaender
Reading, Pennsylvania

The only daughter is married, and the address is:

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Leinbach
Westside and Orchard Road
Reading, Pennsylvania

Yours sincerely,
(signed Wilbur K. Thomas

15-8

December 3, 1936

My dear Mr. Thomas:

Permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois, the receipt of your letter informing him of the death of Mr. Gustav Oberlaender. Dr. Du Bois will not return to his desk from his trip abroad until about the middle of February, but I shall forward this message to him.

Mr. Wilbur K. Thomas
The Oberlaender Trust
225 South Fifteenth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1st Copy December 3, 1936 [DATE?]

"The Committee which is promoting the Du Bois lecture here in St. Louis, scheduled for January 15th, has requested me to write you again in order to find out whether Dr. Du Bois is free on Thursday, January 14th. The High School auditorium where it was planned to hold the lecture can be secured without charge on Thursday, but $25.00 must be paid for its use on Friday. Many members of the committee object to raising this extra amount of money." L. S. Curtis, 932 North Newstead Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri

Since I thought it would probably be more convenient for you to speak in St. Louis before going to Chicago, I wrote the following letter:

I have your letter of December third requesting a change of date for Dr. Du Bois' lecture in Saint Louis from Friday, January 15, to Thursday, January 14, 1937. Would it be possible for you to present him in Saint Louis on Tuesday, January 12, 1937?

You have also been invited to speak in Jefferson City and could probably do so if you spoke in St. Louis on January 12.

I have sent you a letter confirming Wednesday, January 13, 1937, as the date for your lecture in Chicago in the Church of the Good Shepherd;

Friday, January 22, 1937, for the Young Women's Christian Association in New York;

Wednesday, January 6, 1937, in Los Angeles:

Friday, January 8, 1937, for the Hollywood Forum

Sunday, January 17, 1937, for the Young Men's Christian Association in Detroit.

You will note the enclosed letter to Mr. Vann asking about Wednesday, January 20, 1937, for Pittsburgh.

(Morning) December 11, 1936

I have delayed answering your letter of November 30 ("It has come to my attention that Dr. Du Bois is planning to be in California sometime during the next University semester. I presume he will be absorbed with many responsibilities, but I wish very much that he might meet at some time with out International House group. Our main gatherings come on Sunday evenings. At that time we have some four hundred and fifty students, representing 35 to 40 racial and national groups sitting down to supper in the Auditorium. Following the Sunday Supper, there is a brief informal address of about an hour on some subject of international or interracial importance. I can think of no one I would rather have to speak to us than Dr. Du Bois . . . . Even if it is not possible for him to speak at one of the suppers, we would love to have him as our guest at International House during his stay here. We have a delightful guest room which we could place at his disposal.) with the expectation of having definite information. It may be that Dr. Du Bois will be able to lecture at the International House in Berkeley on Sunday evening, January 3, 1937. (subjects and fee mentioned) As soon as I have definite information as to whether he will be available for Sunday, January 3, I shall be happy to write you again. Allen C. Blaisdell, Director, International House University of California, Berkeley, California

(Afternoon) December 11, 1936

Mr. Blaisdell:

This morning I wrote you a letter stating "It may be that Dr. Du Bois will be able to lecture at the . . . Berkeley on Sunday evening, January 3, 1937." I can now definitely offer you that date.

[DATE ?]

In a letter dated September 30, I offered Mr. Fritz Cansler, Young Men's Christian Association, Dallas, Texas, January 13 as a lecture date. No answer was received from him.

The following letters came from Dallas. Since you said you did not wish especially to go to Texas at this I sent the following answers. Nothing has been said to Prairie View.

November 24, 1936

". . . In your letter to Mr. Cansler you suggested the date of January 13, 1937. We would be able to invite Dr. Du Bois for a lecture on January 24, under the auspices of the Central Forum of Dallas. This organization has regular monthly meetings - the fourth Sunday of each month, at 4 p. m. Because of the regularity which has been our custom, we would not wish to change our date lest it might detract something from the effectiveness of our meeting. L. Virgil Williams, Principal, Booker T. Washington High School, Dallas, Texas

November 27, 1936

. . . According to the schedule I now have arranged for Dr. Du Bois, he will be in the vicinity of New York on January 24. However, it may be that he will be in your vicinity later in the year.

December 4, 1936

"Thank you for your letter in reply to the proposal of the visit of Dr. Du Bois to Dallas during the month of January. Since it will not be possible for him to come at that time, can you give me an idea of the month he will be most likely to come, and if so can he arrange to appear on the fourth Sunday of that month. We are very anxious to present Dr. Du Bois since his return from abroad." L. Virgil Williams

November 25, 1936

"Mr. L. V. Williams, member of our League and Director of the Central Forum, has spoken to me of the possibility of Dr. Du Bois' coming to Dallas during January. I am writing to ask what adjustment in the fee might be made if we are able to do what we plan to do in the case of other speakers who must come from a distance and whose honorarium we feel should be one of some size, i.e. arrange for another appointment close to Dallas and see that the speaker gets to the second place without cost and on time. We provide entertainment for our speakers while in Dallas." M. H. Jackson, 2421 Romine Street, Dallas, Texas (You may remember him as the former Alumni Secretary of Morehouse College)

15-8

Friday Morning
December 4, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

You must have had a "powerful" busy time in Russia, China, and Japan for I haven't heard from you since you left Germany.

I mailed the letter containing my Christmas address to Japan so late I am sending it again to make sure you have it. I plan to reach 809 North D street, Monmouth, Illinois on Wednesday evening, December 23, and to be back in Atlanta, Sunday evening, January 3, 1937.

15-8-42

There is considerable rumbling, noise I suppose I should say, spiteful glee may be I should add, rejoicing it is said to be, because a person has received an invitation to meet a train coming into Atlanta early in February with a distinguished world citizen and traveler. It is intimated that if I am a good child I may be permitted to transport the baggage - maybe.

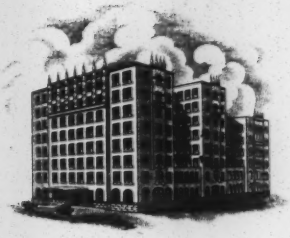
Wishing you a very Merry Christmas which I imagine will be beautiful in Hawaii and a Happy New Year, I am

Sincerely,

Nell

P. S. I will mail a schedule of your lectures to you in San Francisco.

CABLE ADDRESS
"NEOHO" OSAKA



TEL. TOSABORI
8380 – 8392

Hotel New Osaka

Osaka

Dec. 6, 1936

Dear Miss Diggs:

15-8-14

I have had no word from you since I left Germany in October. I am afraid all my mail sent to Russia and China has gone astray. If you have anything of pressing importance, you must wire me on shipboard or at Honolulu. I sail from Yokohama, Dec. 17.

I enclose 5 letters for the Pittsburgh Courier. Copy them carefully, double space, and corrected in grammar and spelling -- I have written them hurriedly and had no time to correct them.

Write the Courier, and see when they need these letters and send them as they are needed. Hope all is well. I am having a georgeous time!

Yours sincerely

W. E. B. Du Bois

Social Theme - 1937

16-10-16

Tentative Schedule

in

Honor of Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois's visit to Tokyo.

Arrival in Tokyo Dec.10th or the morning of 11th.

Dec. 11	Noon	⊗	Luncheon reception in the Imperial Hotel under the auspicies of Pan-Pacific Club.
	Evening	⊗	Reception banquet by the Foreign Office.
Dec. 12	A.M.		Art museum in Ueno Park.
	P.M.		Japanese Kabuki Theatre.
Dec. 13	All Day		Trip to Nikko, Japan's grandest Shrine and beauty spot.
Dec. 14	All Day		Trip to Kamakura and the Imperial Navy Yard in Yokosuka.
Dec. 15 and 16			Tea-party in the Tokyo Imperial University. Lectures in Waseda University and Senshu University.
Dec. 17			Round-table conference with the leading men in various fields.
	3.P.M.		Sailing from Yokohama.

Atlanta, Georgia
Friday Afternoon
December 11, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

It was a joy to receive December 10 your letter dated November 16. I hadn't had a line from you since you left Germany. However, I saw and heard many proud displayers, possessors, and announcers - "Oh, ohhhh I received a card from Dr. Du Bois from Germany, etc., etc. That is the most interesting announcement! I have posted it on the door between the two offices. Of course, it is the center of attraction. I do hope we shall be able to live with you when you return after royal treatment, filled, and bubbling over with information. I haven't had a chance to read the lovely pastel colored book but shall very soon.

I am sending to Honolulu and to San Francisco copies of the lecture situation so you will be sure to receive them.

We had a concert by a Negro tenor with an unusually beautiful voice Wednesday night. Last night I went to a buffet supper honoring Josephine Robinson Beckett at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker. She is here for a few days. Later in the evening I went to a dance for Mrs. Bowden's sister given at the Parish House. Both lovely. I have seen three movies this week and Mrs. Cannon is having Mrs. Duncan for dinner Saturday night and I am having them both for breakfast Sunday morning. I went to Red Oak for the first time this year last Sunday afternoon.

I see by the Pittsburgh Courier that Dr. and Mrs. Tobias have left for a four months' tour of the world, returning in April.

With love, best wishes, and the hope that we can get along with you after such a grand trip, I am wishing you a Very Merry Christmas and an exceedingly fine New Year!!!!!!!!!!

Yours sincerely,

Nell

P.S. Putting a three cent stamp on a letter to you makes me feel somewhat nearer to you.

[DATE]

c.
o
p
y

CONSUMERS AND CRAFTSMENS GUILD OF HARLEM, INC.

A Voluntary, Self-Help, Cooperative, Non-Profit, Membership Fraternity

315 West 113th Street, New York City

December 7th, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In June, 1935, there appeared in CURRENT HISTORY, an article written by you entitled, "A NEGRO NATION WITHIN THE NATION".

As an expression of appreciation this letter is somewhat belated, but nevertheless I want to say that in my most humble opinion, it was the most forceful and comprehensive resume on the past, present and future possibilities of the Negro in America that I have had the pleasure of reading. With but pitifully few exceptions, however, I have been unable to find anyone who had seen or even heard of it.

I came to the general conclusions expressed in your article many years ago and have devoted no inconsiderable part of my time in trying to develop a technique whereby such an ideal as you visualize could be brought into being. My studies have convinced me that a membership organization, such as we have already formed, is the practical approach, for through it we will be able to contact and cooperate with those who WANT to help themselves - all others we plan to let severely alone.

15-8

I am going to ask you, in behalf of this organization which I have the pleasure to represent, to give us permission to reprint your article in pamphlet form, giving credit where due, for distribution among our members, and prospective members.

And, in appreciation for the many contributions you have made to the progress of the Negro in America, and particularly because you have had the great courage to express your new convictions in spite of the opposition of your former associates, we would feel highly honored if you would accept an Honorary Membership in our organization and become at the same time a member of our Advisory Board.

If you can spare the time for a personal interview on one of your trips to the City, the writer would be happy to call on you.

Yours very truly,
(signed) Ralph O. Gothard
Executive Director

Dear Mr. Gothard:

. . . Dr. Du Bois will not return to his desk from a trip around the world until sometime the early part of February, 1937. Your letter will be brought to his attention at that time.

[DATE?]

It has been impossible up to date to secure a lecture for you in San Francisco during the first five days of January as the following letters will indicate:

December 7, 1936

"We regret very much that we cannot arrange for Dr. Du Bois to lecture at our Center. January 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th would be very poor dates on account of the holiday, and we doubt very much whether we could draw any audience." Emma J. Loewy, Assistant Director Jewish Community Center, 3200 California Street, San Francisco

November 23, 1936

"I have just heard from the Jewish Community Center of San Francisco that they look forward to the opportunity to present Dr. Du Bois in a public lecture, provided that the date Sunday evening, January 10, is satisfactory." William B. Cherin, Executive Secretary, Institute for Education in Human Relations, 516 Kohn Building, San Francisco, California

"It would indeed be a great delight to us to have Dr. Du Bois speak upon our campus, but your letter at once raises certain barriers. In the first place, it is impossible for us to arrange for a lecture in the period between December 31 and January 8 or 9, 1937. Our calendar here in Berkeley is markedly different from that in other American universities and our instruction in January does not begin until January 18. Obviously, too, a lecture at as early a date as that would not be possible. There is, of course, further, the problem of fee. I do not believe that the University, in the present financial condition, is prepared to offer the sum of $100 for a lecture." Monroe E. Deutsch, vice-President and Provost of the University, University of California, Berkeley, California

November 6, 1936

Thank you for your letter of October 31. Since, as stated in your letter, a lecture by Dr. Du Bois would have to be some weeks later than the period between December 31 and January 8 or 9, it may be that the entire matter will have to be deferred until Dr. Du Bois returns to this country.

January 16 or 19 has been offered Miss Brown, Phyllis Wheatley House, Minneapolis.

A letter dated September 30 offering January 10 or 11 for a lecture in Denver was sent to Leon W. Steward, Young Men's Christian Association, 2800 Glenarm Street, Denver. No reply has been received.

No answer was received from a letter sent to Mr. R. B. DeFrantz, Young Men's Christian Association, Indianapolis, October 8, 1936.

In answer to a request for a lecture by you from Miss Mary C. Baker, Dean of Women, Fresno State College, Fresno, California, I sent the following letter December 10:

I can now offer you January 5, 1937, as a date for a lecture by Dr. Du Bois in Fresno State College. Lecture subjects and fee were given.

No answer has been received from Mr. Clarence White, Principal, Durham School, 16th and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia to a letter dated October 5, offering January 21 or 23 as a lecture date for Philadelphia. This letter was written at the suggestion of Dr. Dehaven Hinkson, 329 North 40th Street, Philadelphia.

No answer from Open Forum Speakers Bureau in Boston.

No answer from Mr. Forrest Smith, Young Men's Christian Association, 1824 Paseo Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri to a letter offering January 10 or 11 as a lecture date.

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Diff: 12/11/36e 15-8

[DATE?]

Air Mail Special Delivery December 14, 1936

"I received your two letters of December 11th, stating that Dr. Du Bois can be with us at International House on Sunday evening, January 3rd. Unfortunately, the Christmas holidays at the University of California extend from December 20th to January 14th. Our first Sunday gathering is on January 24th. We would, therefore, not be able to present Dr. Du Bois to our group on the date suggested. Is there a possibility of his being in Berkeley at a later date sometime either on or after January 24th? I thought it just possible that he might be returning this way. The Sundays available on our program are January 31st, February 7th, February 14th, with a possibility of January 24th, though there is an outstanding invitation on that date which may be accepted.

Though Dr. Du Bois may not be able to be of service to us during his earlier visit, we would be very happy to have him as our guest and do anything possible to make his stay here in the bay area a successful one. I personally shall not be here after January 1st as I have to be in southern California for several weeks. However, upon hearing from you, I will leave word at the House in regard to the final arrangements for Dr. Du Bois."

Allen C. Blaisdell, Director
International House of the
University of California
Berkeley

December 17

My dear Mr. Blaisdell: Thank you for your letter of December 14. Since Dr. Du Bois will be in the vicinity of New York January 24, it will not be possible for him to speak for you on that date; and arrangements for a later date will have to be taken up with him. However, your letter and your offer to entertain him as your guest will be brought to his attention upon his arrival in San Francisco December 30.

In answer to the offer of January 5, 1937, as a lecture date for Fresno I received the following answer:

December 14, 1936

"I wish to thank you . . . I am very sorry that it will be impossible however for us to make arrangements on the date which you offer. We shall be just returning from our holidays. Also when we bring a person as important as Dr. Du Bois to Fresno we invariably make arrangements with some forum or other group beside the college as our lecture fund is limited. We find this impossible to do at this time.

I met Dr. Du Bois at one time when he was in California several years ago and I believe that several of our faculty also know him and I hope that some of us will be able to hear him in Berkeley. Mary C. Baker, Dean of Women, Fresno State Teachers College, Fresno, California.

The lecture date for St. Louis has been changed to Tuesday, January 12, 1937.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Curtis of Saint Louis, I sent a letter to President Florence offering a lecture and received the following reply:

December 17, 1936

. . . "We have arranged for two lecture-concert features for January, and I regret that it will not be possible for us to schedule Dr. Du Bois at this time.

"I am very sorry that we cannot take advantage of your offer, because I have made two unsuccessful attempts to bring Dr. Du Bois here during the last year."

Charles W. Florence
Lincoln University

I have a request for you to lecture in Pontiac, Michigan, Monday, January 18, 1936 at the Y. M. C. A., Edward Salter, Secretary

Sent to San Francisco, c/o S. S. Tatsuka Maru, N. Y. K. Line and
to Los Angeles, California, c/o Dr. J. A. Somerville

[DATE?]

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I have a request for you to lecture in Pontiac, Michigan, Monday, January 18, 1936. at the Y. M. C. A., Edward Salter, Secretary

Atlanta, Georgia
Tuesday Morning
December 22, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

WELCOME! THRICE WELCOME TO THESE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA!!!

I am leaving tonight for the holidays and am enclosing the lecture schedule as it has been arranged up to date.

Since I haven't heard from you for so long, I would appreciate it ever so much if you will let me know that you have received this.

WE CERTAINLY HAVE MISSED YOU!!!!!!!!!

With love and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Nell

December 22, 1936

Dr. Du Bois,

This is a copy of a letter sent to San Francisco, c/o of the S. S. Tatsuka Maru.

EID

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

(ENC.)

Atlanta, Georgia
Tuesday Morning
December 22, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

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Since I haven't heard from you for so long, I would appreciate it ever so much if you will let me know that you have received this.

WE CERTAINLY HAVE MISSED YOU!!!!!!!!!!!!

With love and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

15-2-30.

ON BOARD

Tatsuta MARU

Honolulu, Dec. 24, 1936

Dear Miss Diggs:

I reached Honolulu today after a pleasant voyage. Hope to find letter from you when I land. Be sure to buy these books, whether you import them or steal them-- get them. Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Greet your parents for me.

Yours,

WEBD

15-2-35

(1936)

16-3-52

Dr. W.E.B.Du BOIS, head of the Department of Sociology, Atlanta University and chairman of the editorial board of the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro, is returning in January, 1937, from a trip around the world, which has occupied seven months, and brought him in contact withprominent citizens and institutions of England, Belgium, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Manchoukuo, China, Hawaii, and Japan.

In January, he will deliver a series of ten lectures, one ~~each~~ in each of ten leading cities, on his way from San Francisco to New York.

Inquiries are reaching his office, concerning further lectures during the year 1937, particularly before Negro institutions. I am instructed to say, that during the spring and early summer of 1937, Dr. Du Bois will be available for a few lectures on week-ends, provided they do not interfere too much with his work at Atlanta University.

His subjects are: Germany and Russia, 1936; Manchoukuo, China and Japan, 1936; Europe and Africa, 1936. His charge will be fifty dollars for each lecture, with no expenses.

There is on Telegram for you

Will the office please phone Telegraph Restante, Yokohama, and ask that any messages there for me be delivered to the Tatsuta Meru today before three o'clock today, Dec. I7

16-10-9

which they will send to the Tatsuta Maru.

W. E. B. Du Bois

横浜中央郵便局
気付 留置

多数等が有りますから
龍田丸へ送る様に

(出港は今日午後三時)

Lv Atlanta 6 03 Feb 5 meal 489
ar Cinn 8:10 AM. Feb 6 Thru
ar Columbus 12:00 N. " " "
Lv " 2 20 " "
ar Chicago 6:20 AM " 8 262
Lectrn Chicago Thru Feb 8
Lv " Sat Feb 8 @ 7 50 Feb 8
ar Rochst " " @ 12.01
N.Y. 621

15-12-12

N.Y. & Rochester 13 35
R 5 N.Y. 13 35
Pullman 3.75
R.T. Albright & Wife 41 00
Pullman 1 00
8 1 15

125
31 1/4
92.75

15-12-13

Atlnt
Lv. Wash Feb 5 @ 6.05
Arrive N.Y. Thru Feb 6 @ 4:15
Lv. N.Y. Fri " 7 @ 11.50 p.m.
ar. Rochester Sat " 8 @ 7 34 A.M.
Lv " " " @ 3:54 p.m.
ar N.Y. @ " 11:55 p.m.
ar Phila @ 2:35 A.M. Feb 9
Lv " 12 06 p.m. Feb 9
ar Balto 1.57 p.m. " "

15-12-14

Feb
[DuBois]

Lectures

Atlanta Forum } Feb 16 — Feb (#75)

Washington, D. C. April

Philadelphia - Friday, May 14 or 28 (#50)

Jacksonville, Florida March

Montgomery, Alabama - Friday or Saturday

Tuskegee - Friday, Saturday, or Sunday — March

Tallahassee

St. Augustine, Raleigh - March or later

4/7-11-15

North Carolina College, Durham —

× Georgia N & A Albany

Livingston College, Salisbury

Florida A & M - Except Friday

Teachers College, Winston-Salem - Sunday, March

Greensboro A & T

Lectures [Feb. - May]

Tu Feb 16 } Atlanta $75
Mon " 22 }

Fri Mch 5 Talladega 50
X Sat " 6 Tuskegee 50
Fri " 19 } Florida ~~$150~~
Sat " 20 } Gainesville

X Fri Mch 9 } Montgomery — $100
X Sat " 10 }
X Sun " 11 }
X Fri Mch 23 } N.C. $150
X Sat " 24 }
X Sun " 25 }
Fri May 14 } D.C. + Phila $100
" May 28 }

47-11-16

feb

LECTURES

February 14-19
1936

Friday, February 14, 8 P. M., Birmingham, Mrs. H. C. Bryan, 911-12th Terrace North.

"Economic Crisis Among American Negroes".

Sunday, February 16, 7:30 P.M., Peoria, Illinois.

"Italy and Ethiopia".

Monday, February 17, 8 P. M., Chicago, Church of the Good Shepherd, 57th Street and Prairie Avenue, Reverend H. M. Kingsley.

"Italy and Ethiopia".

Tuesday, February 18, Chicago, afternoon, Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Tuesday, February 18, Chicago, 8 P. M., North Park College.

Literature and Art Among American Negroes".

Wednesday, February 19, 8 P. M., Muncie, Indiana, Willard Street Branch Y.M.C.A., 905½ East Willard Street.

The Future of the Darker Races".

191-11-47

Gen. Agent:

To San Francisco + 4°

" Los Angeles + 6° to J. A. Somerville

304 East Jefferson Blvd L. A. Cal. C.

Denver + 10° ~ 11

Kansas City & Omaha + 13°

St. Louis + 15°

Detroit + 17

Chicago + 18

Pittsburgh + 20

N. Y. + 22

Boston + 24 ~ 25°

Miss Diggs

1 - Telephone
in office — " under Atlanta
U. — Dept of Sociology

in my room — nearly 7th.
No listing — 4 years
Main 5326

2 Lectures

Memo pad calendar for each desk.

1 lecture each:
San Fran
Los Angeles ✓
Denver ✓
(Dallas) ✓
Kansas City Col. y. W.C.A. o/—
St. Louis ✓ almost settled
Chicago ✓ all settled — / — p, — v —
Detroit ✓ "
Cleveland ✓ "
Buffalo ✓ "
Phila
New York
Boston Open Forum Gs Miss Smith

$180.00 pay over expenses except board & lodging for one day in Kansas City & St. Louis

4/7-11-12

Same for Boston. Would like 1 wk in N. Y.
3 wks to the lectures.

Jan

Proposed dates

1937

Jan 6 San Francisco
8 Los Angeles
12 Denver or Dallas
14-15 KC or St L
18 Detroit
18 Chicago
20 Pittsburgh 21 Philadelphia
22 NY

47-11-14

Lectures — Possible Schedule

Jan

Med
Fin

Jan 6 San Francisco
8 Los Angeles
12 Denver
12 Dallas
14 Kansas City
~~15~~ St Louis
X 18 Chicago
~~17~~ Detroit
17 Indianapolis
X 20 Pittsburg
22 Philadelphia
25 N.Y.

679-11-13

Mrs

Mr V. A. Dalton

Jane Dyer — Telephone

Title Case

Hours of work

Shoes

Received Aug 5 1936 [1936]

御接待係様御席

[1936]

ビエボア殿

[Dubois oct, 1936]

Writing

Outline of Book - Oct 28 - No. 4
Russian Races - Nov 5 - 12
Africa - Nov
Atlantica - Dec - Jan - Sept
Democracy in 1936 Feb - March
Europe & Asia 1936 ~~March~~ April May
Negro in World ~~Work~~ - 1937-8 Oct -
1938-9
England -

30-24-113

Berlin

Contract

24

28 – Trunks – Money – Letters

Embassy – Plans – Reports – Letters

– Laundry (Glasses)

Th 29 – Canes, Hat, Camera, Stockings, Gun

(Va. – 2 Suits – Coupon – Louvre)

Book

Transport books, Clothes, papers, money – Anna Ex.

Nelle: Hitleria, Bum books, suit case – Lectures

T.A. Colleges

Elizabeth – Drafts – meet me

" Paris

Nena; check for books

U.S. Embassy?

2 Courier Letters [Jan 15, 22, 29]

Moscow, Manchuria

Anna

* – mend Suit

October

Berlin, 18, 1936

(Col Sieafinger)

Nina

Dorothy

Hank

Park)

75

1936

Atalanta

Negro in World War

Negro & Social Reform

Germany: Education &
Industry

Encyclopedia of
Negro

Articles

Weekly Columns

Negro Race

Biography
1868-88
1888-1908
1908-1928
1928-

XIX

1936

London Memoranda

Arrived Monday, June 15. Met on tender by Miss Fish- and Miss Tooley, went to a flat at 29 Abercorn Place, St. John's Wood. Very comfortable.

Tuesday, Dinner with Dr J.N.S.Tompkins, Litt. D. &c

Wednesday dinner with Mr&Mrs Wj Turner, Music critic on the New Statesman

Friday, dinner with Bronislaw Malinowski, anthropologist Uinversity of London

47-11-35

Saturday, lunch with Miss G. Gollock.

Sunday, lunch with H. G. Wells

Monday, lunch with Dr. Moody, President of the League of Coloured Peoples.

£ Call on Far & Near Press Bureau, H.W. Peet.

Tuesday, call on Miss Brackett of the International Institute of African Languages & Cultures.

Wednesday, call at Athenaeum Club on Dr. Oldham

Also saw Midsummer-nights Dream, Chekov's Seagull with Edith Evans
Guilgud and Ashcroft; Henry VIII, in the Open-air theatre

in Regent's Park: with Lyn Harding, Nielson-Terry, Holloway & Vivian Liegh

Saw Oldham at the Athenaeum Club, with Reinold Niebuhr. Oldham is a fine type of Englishman and is interested now in a new movement to evaluate Christianity in the present world crisis. He expressed great interest in the encyclopaedia and willingness to help. Said above all I must see De Cleene in Belgium

47-11-30

I missed seeing Julian Huxley who was just departing on his vacation

Left London Thrusday June 18 for Brussels. Pleasant and wind windy ~~night~~ ride across the channel. Stopped at Hotel Cecil in Brussels. Spent Friday and Saturday at Tervueren. Beautiful park and marvelous collection of Africana. Went back Sunday. Wrote De Cleene Saturday asking for an interview. To my surprise and gratification he offered to call Monday. We had a fine talk and he offered full cooperation. Visited the hotel de ville square and city museum and went to several movies and a big Music Hall. The Belgian

frank is worth only 3&I/3 cents making living pretty cheap My room with a bath , first floor, costs but $I.80 a day.

Leave for Berlin Tuesday June 30 at I2:40. Cost 2nd class about $30.

German memo.

Arrived Tuesday night. Herr Bertheim, son of hostess met me with white scarf on his arm. Could not get my baggage from customs- closed. Had to sleep in soiled undershirt. Went some distance into south-western suburbs beyond Charlottenburg into Gruenewald. Am domiciled in a new flat, neatx, clean and quiet-- a large schrank, couch -bed, desk, easy-chair, two other chairs and small table. There is a reading lamp and portable telephone.

30-23-2

Wednesday I called on Dr. Kartze and met some other Oberlander fellows. There 6 or 7 in the country now I believe. I find that the real executive for us is Frauelein May. She is a tall, competent and intelligent woman, who gives advice and makes contacts. When I referred to Schmolle she said, smiling mischieviously, "Don't use that name- it

sounds Jewish, xx "

Thursday I called on Professor Westermann at his Institute fuer Laut-forshung. I had met him in New York at my office. He is much interested in the Encyclo. I shall see him again in the second half of August.

He recommends as collaborateurs: Evans Pritchardt, expert on North-east Africa, lecturer at Oxford; Leike of Cambridge (a bit self-advertising); Griaule of France, African exploitation? Gerhardt Lindblom, Stockholm, Kenya; Isaac Shapiro, University of Capetown, best of South African authorities; Magery Perham, Oxford, student of East African administration; Miss Mayer, assistant of Malinowsky.

30-23-3

I should also see Dr. Woelfel, M. fuer Foelkerkunde, Wien; Laboret of Paris (returns from Africa in October) Frobenius, University of Frankfort; Herman Bauman, M.f. F. (has just published thru African Institute, " Schoepfen & Urzeit) Berlin; Dr. Spannaus, Leipzig M.f. V., expert on Portuguese E. Africa; Jensen, assistant of Frobenius; Bernhardt Stuck, Dresdn M.f. V., professor in Jena, expert

Evans Pritchard, Oxford University, Eng., Nontheast Africa

Leikie, Cambridge University, Eng.,

Griaule, France, African exploitation

Gerhardt Lindblom, Stockholm, Sweden, Kenya.

Isaac ~~Shapiro~~, University of Capetown, S.Africa.

Margery Perham, Oxford University, Eng., East African Administration.

Mayer, Assistant to Malinowsky, Univ. of London.

Dr. Woelfel, Museum fuer Voelkerkunde, Wien.

Laboret, Paris

Leo Frobenius, Forschungs Institute, Frankfort-am-Main.

Herman Bauman, Museum f. Voelkerkunde,

Dr. Spannaus, M.f. Voelkerkunde, Leipzig, Portugese East Africa.

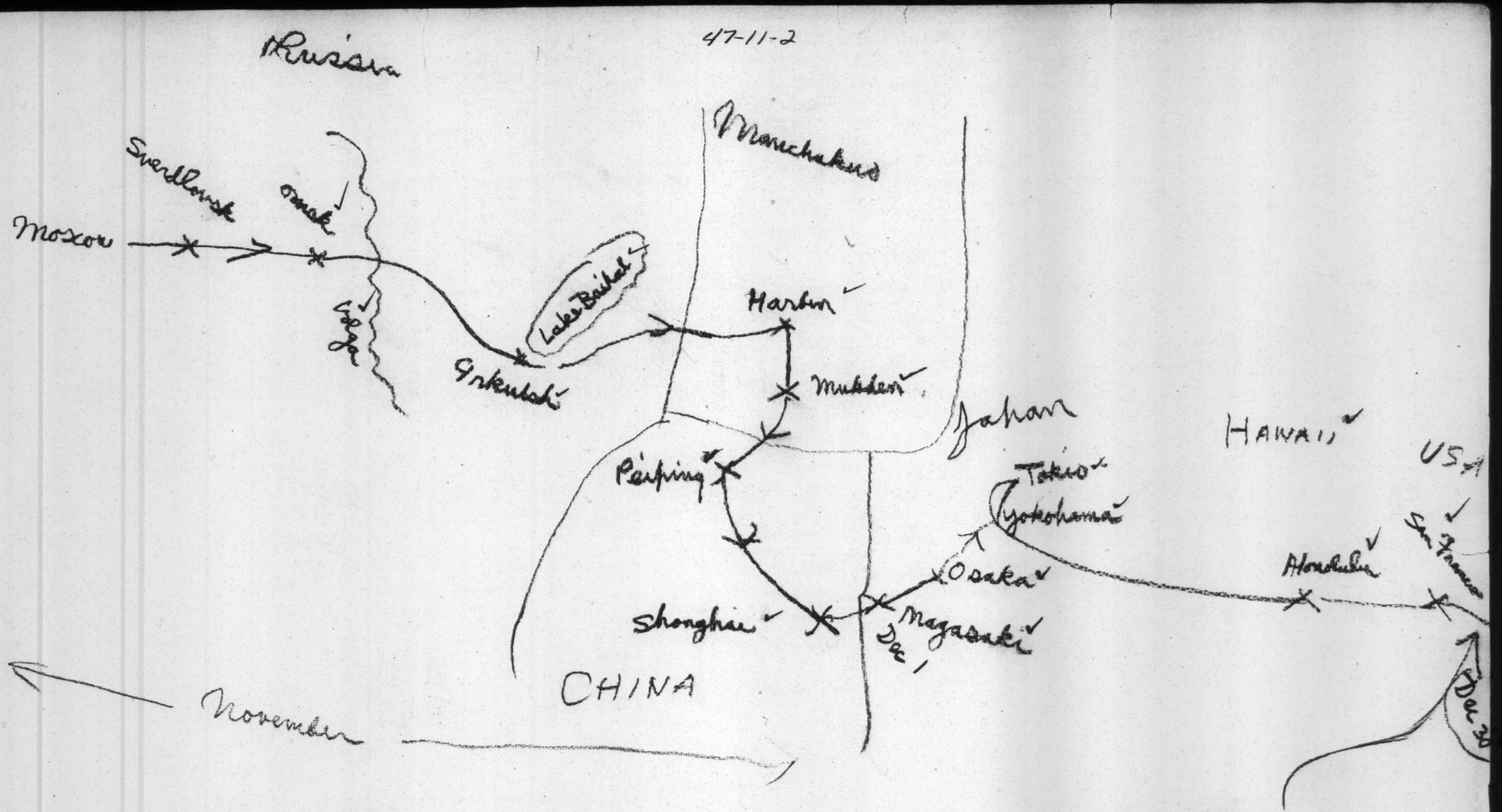
Jensen, Asst. to Frobenius

Bernard Stuck, M. f. Voelkerkunde, Dresden, professor in Jena,

Schapera

30-33-4

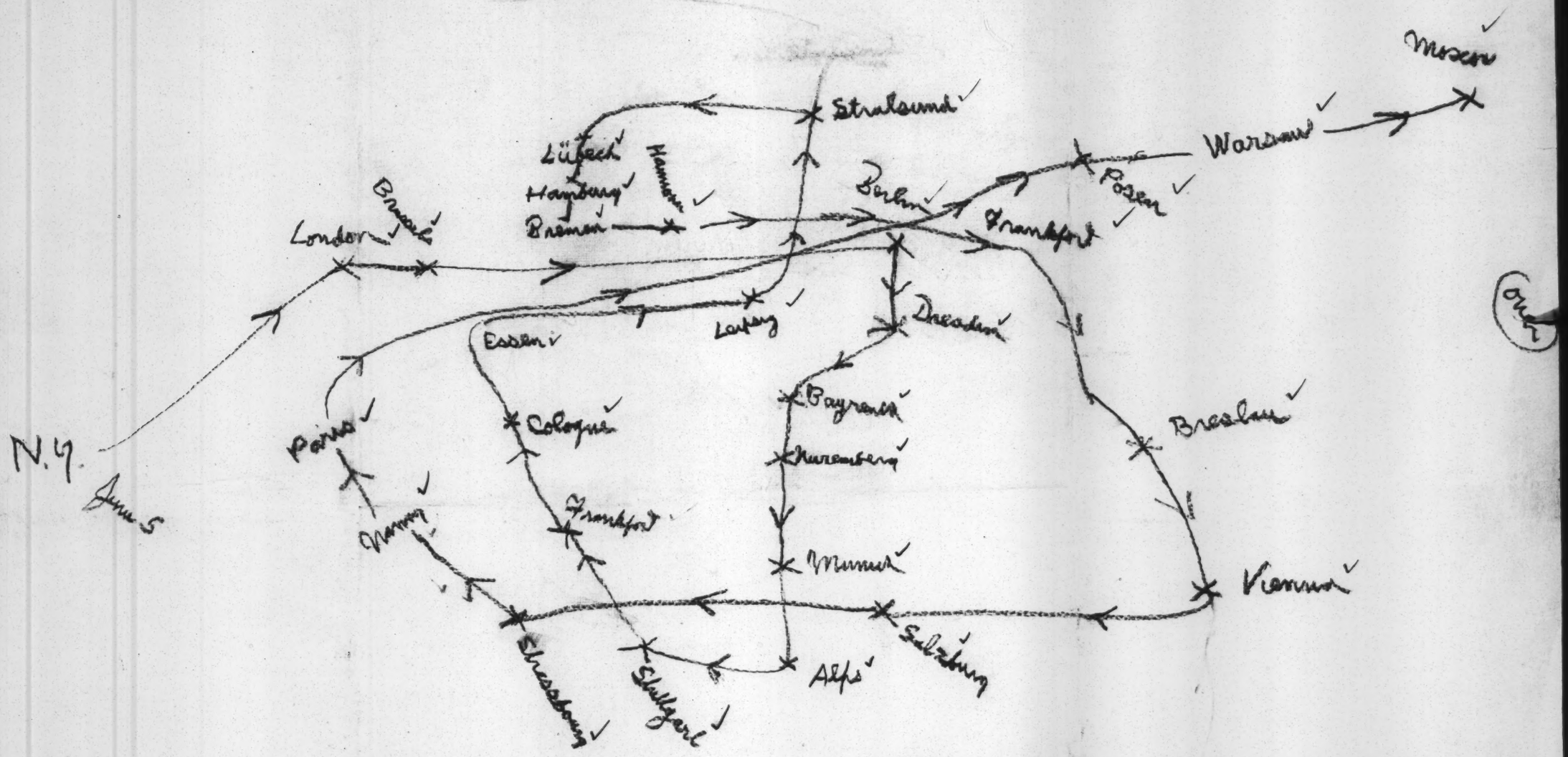
47-11-2



Attach here places & dates & auspices ?
U.S. lectures

(add estimate of distances & total miles)

Title: "Mr. Du Bois goes around the world; 1936"



(Some of this shading should go on the other side.)

Order No. May 22, 1936

M Dr W. E. B. Dubois

Ship to

At Atlanta University

Ship by When

Terms Buyer

3	tickets	$5+	

Order No. 40017 — 40018 — 40019

P + L

15-1

Δ

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSE, Oct. 7, I936

Cash		R.M.I400	$8I0
Cash due			300
Total		I400	III0

Expenses

Oct. 8-I7	R.M.200	
I8-3I	75	65 40
Board		55 50
Paris		I60
Oct. I-2,	50	
Berlin to Moscow	I50	₤88-68
Moscow to Manchoukuo		I40
Manchouli to Peiping		38
Peiping to Shanghai,		2I
Board, Manchoukuo & China		50
Freight,		20
To Nagasaki,		20
Japan,		I25
California		350
Total expense, R.M.475		$984

Income	R.M.I400	$III0
Outgo	475	984
Balance	925	I26
$	23I	23I
	Total balance	$357 - 68

47-11-60

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSE, OTC.,I5, I936

Cash			RM II64.60	$ 985	
Expense:					
Oct. I5-I8	RM 75		230	1020	
I8-24	25	$ 25			
25-27		I00	80		
28-3I	I00				
			130		
Berlin to Moscow:	I40				
Moscow		75			
Moscow to Otpor		I20			
Otpor to Shanghai		35			
board, I0 days		50			
Freight,		20			
Japan		I50			
N.Y.K.		250		700	
Total	RM 340	$ 825	340	825	
			824		
			$ 206	I60	
		Total		$366	320

47-11-61

Lv Berlin: 11 295
RM 240

Take $690
RM 800

295
156
660
1111

INCOME & EXPENSE, OCT. 27, 1936

Travel checks	$150	
" "	$660	
Cash	$295	
Total	$1105	$1105

Rm 230

Francs 164

Expenses:

Oct. 27	F.164	
	RM 12	
Oct. 28-31	80	
Flying	120	
Freight	18	
Nov., 30 ¢ $5,	$150	
Freight & travel	175	
Dec. Japan	150	
N.Y.K.	250	
Total		$725
Balance		$380

47-11-62

Cash account, July 4, 1936.

Cash on hand
RM 1737 $ 484.
833.
total $1317.

To come:
July 17 RM 791
Aug. 17 791
Sept 17 791
Oct. 17 791
Nov. 17 791
Total RM 3955
Grand total 5692-- $833-- $ 2256.

Expense

July 5-20	RM 150	$ 38.-	
21-7	250	62	
28- Aug 5	300	75	
Aug. 5-12	375	94	
12-31	240	60	
Sept 1-15	800	200	
Oct.	400	100	
Nove			
Board 1-8,100		25	
8-17, 210		52	
18-25, 160		80	
27- Dec2,300		75	
Dec1-17		$150	

Berlin to Peiping $134.
Peiping to Yokohama 125
Yokahama to San Francisco $315-

711
161
590

Balance

July 15

On hand ₦832. = 1375.55
To come 3955

Total ~~₦832~~ M5330.55

Expense July 16-20 — M100 (actually 129.60)
" 20-1 60
" Aug 1-8 508
" 7-15 400
" 16-26 50
" 27-29 30
Sent 600
Va 140
Trans 400
Oct 600

2688

Balance 2442. = 1525
₦610 = M381

Yu Nwara
Nkata

10
4
38

[1936]

Oberlaender Trust

to W.E.B.Du Bois, Dr.

Appropriation,		$1600.00
	Cr.	
By ship fare,	$169.00	
RM1000,	250.00	
Payments by Mendelsohn & co. July to Sept., RM3164	791.00	
Total	$1210	1210
Balance due		$ 390.00

£ 300 ——— 300

$ 95 = 380 RM

47-11-58

3164

MEMORANDUM FOR COURIER ARTICLES

February 13, 1936

Scottsboro As a Symbol.

Co-operation in Denmark.

The Place Called Italy.

Forgotten Syria.

Eternal Egypt.

The Glory That Was Greece.

The Olympics

Lansbury and War

47-11-21

Expenses

1.	Jan 26.....	Car greased, etc.....	$1.50
	.....	Gas.....	1.55
2.	Jan. 31.....	Gas.....	.96
3.	Feb. 3.....	Wash car.....	.75
4.	Feb. 5.....	7.Cal. Gas.....	.76
		2 quarts of oil.....	1.64

[1936?]

CAR---------W. E. B. Du Bois

February 9.

Wash and polish

Check water in batteries

Check 35 pounds pressure in tires

1 gallon alchol

W. E. B. Du Bois...Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

AUTOMOBILE POLICIES

Liability

Number.....M.639781

The Great American Indemnity Company, 1 Liberty Street, New York.

Agent: Whitner and Company, Grant Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Telephone: Walnut 4029.

Number.....A349019.

The Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Office: 1172 Public Ledger Building.

Fire and Theft.

Agents: Alexander and Company.

212 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Telephone: Main 6808.

15-13

Dry Bros
Expenses

15-22-45

Expenses

1.	Jan 26.....	Car greased, etc.....	$1.50
	.....	Gas.....	1.55
2.	Jan. 31.....	Gas.....	.96
3.	Feb. 3.....	Wash car.....	.75
4.	Feb. 5.....	7.Gal. Gas.....	.76
		2 quarts of oil.....	1.64

15-22-46

MONTHLY

$95.....Rent

$90..... .....House

$10.....Laundry

$12.....Telephone, Gas, Electric.
112

Wann $50
Car and Refrig. $12.51
85.00

Leave Rent Checks
Febnuary 1, March 1, April 1, May 1.

" Telephone Checks
" Gas Checks Blank monthly.....16.
" Electric Checks
" Laundry Checks
" House Checks..Weekly $20.

Deposit my checks

Nina's report weekly

Branch's report monthly.....bank.

15-22-47

Miss Wilson's salary....4⅛.....			$360	
Fare.....			100	
			460	
CRISIS.....	$180	.....	180	180
Du Bois.....	112.50		110	100
Atlanta University.....	167.50		170	180
			460	460

16-22-48

Income

Salary.....N. A. A. C. P.....$5,000

Lectures and Literary Work..$500..... 1,000

$6,000

Secretary

Yolande - Proposed Budget

Room	₦20	₦200	10 mo
Board	30	300	"
clothes	25	250	"
Travel	15	150	"
miscel	10	120	"
Savings	20	200	"

15-23-1

Baby

Board	15	180	year
nurse	36	360	10 mos
clothes	20	240	year
school	10	100	10 mos
miscel	10	120	year
Total		₦220	

Yolande 1670
annel - 100
W E B D - 450
₦2220

Yolande per month →

Room	₦20
Board	30
clothes	25
Travel	15
Baby	36
miscel	10
	136
Hold each mo	31
	167

→ Total 10 months - 310

Du Bois' Educ. - Bank 110
200
310

clothes - 50
Camp - 50
miscell - 10
110

Yolande – Tentative Budget

	month ~~Month~~	10 months	year
Room	20	200	
Board	30	300	250
Clothes	~~25~~ 25	~~240~~	~~240~~
Travel	15		150
Music	10		120
Savings	20	200	
Baby:			
Board	15		180
Nurse	36	360	
Clothes	~~25~~ 20		240
School	10	100	
Music	10		120
		~~960~~ 1160	1060

~~$2020~~
$2220

Yolande 1670
Arnett 100 + = save
W.E.B. 450
2220

Per Month

Room	20
Board	30
Clothes	25 (accumulate)
Travel	15
Music	10
Baby	36
	136
Save	31
	167

10 month $310 ——— Save

50 Clothes
50 Camp } $110
10 Music

Bank 200 { Insurance, Annuity, DuBois educ.

Yolande (no babies) Arnett.

15-23-2

Du Bois (Personal)

Education of W. E. B. Du Bois

Public schools of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, 1874-1884, including graduation from the Great Barrington High School, now known as the Searles High School.

1885-1888, college department, Fisk University, degree of A.B.; 1888-1890, college department, Harvard University, A.B. Cum Laude, 1890; 1890-1892, Fellow, Graduate School, Harvard University, degree of Master of Arts, 1891; 1892-1894, three semesters, University of Berlin, Seminars of Wagner and Schmoller; 1895, degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Harvard University; LL.D., Howard University.

Positions Occupied

1894-1896, professor of Latin and Greek, Wilberforce University; 1896-1897, Assistant Instructor in Sociology, University of Pennsylvania; 1897-1910, Professor of Economics and History, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia; 1910-1932, Editor of The Crisis magazine, New York; lecturer and writer; 1933 to date, head of the Department of Sociology, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia; lecturer and writer.

Average Salaries:

1894-6 — $750
1896 — $600
1897-1900 — $1200
1910-1915 — $2500
1915-1925 — $5000
1925-36 — $3000
1931-36 — $5000

March 31, 1936

[W. E. B. DuBois]

Los Angeles, Jan. 6, 1937

Dear Miss Diggs:

I sent you a night letter to day. I need exact addresses for my lecture engagements, persons with whom you you have corresponded and who are responsible. Hope you have already sent them, if not , wire.

I have dispatched three large packing cases to you by freight from San Francisco. Enclosed is the recei pt. The freight charge must be paid at your end. I am enclosing $25 dollars, check, to pay for this or anything else necessary.

Please have the boxes unpacked and disposed of as follows:

Large bronze Buddha, on top of small book-case (the one with the doors,) in my office.

Small wooden Buddha, in my living room

Large blue vase, " " "

Bronze vase, on table in my office

Japanese prints, on exhibit in your office

paste-board boxes in my living-room

In Chicago I shall stop with Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones, 4809 Indiana Ave. Send me there the address of Dr. (In Detroit — can't remember his name, damn it!)

At the same time write him and tell him I'm stopping with him if all is well.

I wired Vann of Pittsburgh and am writing him about the lecture, as you do not me ntion it. He is responsible, as it was his assurance of a date that started me securing other dates. We still have open Jan. I4, I5, I6, I8, I9, 20, 2I I have one enquiry from Newark, which I am enclosing. I have written offering Jan. 29. She may write you.

Yours,

W.E.B D

P.S. I have meant to tell you before: your letters are never sealed; some are quite open, others just barely stuck and come open without hardly touching!

D.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(14)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in tbe date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

1937 JAN 7 AM 8 16

16-3-56

QN6 25 NL=K LOSANGELES CALIF JAN 6

E I DIGGS=

SPELLMAN COLLEGE= 12:30 1/7/37

8:30 Margaret Cargle

RUSH ME ADDRESSES DATES AND PLACES OF ALL LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS STOP HOW ABOUT PITTSBURGH I AM WIRING VANN STOP EXPECT THREE PACKING CASES BY FREIGHT=

W E B DUBOIS.

No mail plane because of unsettled weather.

TELEGRAMS MAY BE TELEPHONED TO WESTERN UNION FROM ANY PRIVATE OR PAY-STATION TELEPHONE

RECEIVED AT

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables — All America Cables — Mackay Radio

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

Form 16

16-3-60

CC146 46 NL=WS ATLANTA GA 7

DR W E B DUBOIS, CARE DR J A SOMERVILLE= 1937 JAN 7 PM 4 04

674304 EAST JEFFERSON BLVD LOSA=

JANUARY TWELFTH SAINTLOUIS L S CURTIS NINE THIRTY TWO NORTH NEWSTEAD THIRTEENTH CHICAGO CHURCH GOOD SHEPHERD FIFTY SEVEN TWELVE PRAIRIE SEVENTEENTH DETROIT WILBUR WOODSON Y M SIX THIRTY FIVE EAST ELIZABETH TWENTIETH PITTSBURG VANN TWENTY SIX TWENTY EIGHT CENTRE TWENTY SECOND NEWYORK STOP PONTIAC MINNEAPOLIS PENDING=

E I DIGGS.

Telephone Your Telegrams to Postal Telegraph

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 11, 1937

16-2-62

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thanks for your letter of January sixth and the check for $25.00 which reached me today. I wired the addresses for your lecture engagements because I found upon inquiry that the mail planes were not flying because of the unsettled weather.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I sent to:

Dr. Alexander L. Turner
3410 Warren Avenue West
Detroit, Michigan

Heaven help you if it is the wrong one!!!!

Thanks for telling me about the "never sealed" letters. I shall develop my licking ability to a higher standard of efficiency.

I shall follow your instructions regarding the cases which are coming by freight and let you know how and when they arrive.

The books you wish are coming in and I think I shall have them all by the time you arrive.

I wrote Miss Brown, Phyllis Wheatley, offering her January 16 or 19. She replied that she was trying to get another organization to go in with them and if satisfactory arrangements could be made she would let me know by the 15 of November. I did not hear from her so I wrote her again December 11, but have not heard from her.

In answer to a letter from Edward Salter, Y. M. C. A., 120 Bagley Street, Pontiac, asking to have you on Monday, January 18, I replied that they could, but I have not heard any more from him.

It will be nice to have you back in Atlanta! With love and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Nell

[January ?]

Chicago, I5, 1937

Dear Miss Diggs:

16-3-55

I have interviewed Mr. Embree and written Mr. Stokes about it. He was very sympathetic.

There is an installment of the Phelps-Stokes appropriation due this month, about now, $650, I believe. Write Mr. Stokes and remind him. Tell him that my detailed report on the expenditure of the last $500 received will be made Feb.I5.

The Detroit address was correct. Thank you.

I ordered a seat of Harvard anniversary dishes. They should have been delivered in September-- are they there?

Did you receive the Courier articles I sent you for copying, about Japan etc. ? The Federal government was to send me some pictures for exhibit-- did it?

Lectures are going well.

With best regards,

W.E.B. DuBois

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 16, 1937

16-3-38

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The three cases arrived yesterday. I have unpacked two magnificent Buddhas, a gorgeous blue väse and a superb bronze one, two delightfully delicious Japanese prints, the carved plate, a bowl and five plates, the magnetic needle and compass, small black wooden vase, a bell, and don't tell me that is a piece of Chinese or Japanese money? There were also two valises. I assume they are the card board boxes you mentioned in your letter.

A letter came yesterday from Mr. Shigeyoshi Sakabe reminding you of Miss Dorothy Sotzing
256 West Twelfth Street
New York City
and
William Harrison
93 Ellington Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

I am also enclosing a copy of a letter from the First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, New York and my answer.

Wishing you the best as always, I am

Sincerely,

Nell

[Enclosure]

c
o
p
y

The First Presbyterian Church Office
100 Wadsworth Street
Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Helen D. Chase, Executive Secretary
Director, Community Vesper Service

January 13, 1937

16-3-59

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

At the First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, we have for seventeen years conducted a Community Vesper Service each Sunday afternoon at five o'clock from November to Easter. I am writing on behalf of the church to invite you to address one of these meetings.

These meetings were established because of the conviction that the church should contribute in some effective way to the consideration of all problems bearing on human welfare. To this end we seek as speakers those who have a message for the day in keeping with progressive thought and broad Christian ideals. The enclosed marked bulletins will give you an idea of recent topics and speakers presented. The speaker has from forty-five to fifty minutes for his address.

You may be interested to know that each season we endeavor to have at least one meeting devoted to race relations. Among some of the Negro speakers we have had have been such men as James Weldon Johnson, the late Dr. Hope, Dr. Moton, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, and the Fisk Singers have presented a program of sacred music at one meeting. This season we want very much to have a race relations meeting Sunday, February 21. It is our thought that we may be able to make a trip to Buffalo of greater value by cooperating with the Urban League, that is, have you speak here on the 21st and at their annual meeting the following evening - Monday the 22d. Would it be at all possible for you to come to Buffalo for these two engagements? The combined honorarium would be $125.00.

The Community Vesper Service has attracted the attention of the thinking people of all Buffalo and we can assure you a large representative audience. Our constituency includes business and professional people, social workers, university professors and students, church folk and a goodly number without religious affilliations of any kind.

It is our earnest hope, Dr. Du Bois, that circumstances may permit you to come and present whatever may be uppermost in your mind that will help people to think constructively regarding the problems involved in race relations. Inasmuch as other plans depend upon your decision, may I request a reply at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) Helen D. Chase

1 . . . Dr. Du Bois very recently arrived in San Francisco from a trip around the world and is now on his way to N. Y. . . . returns to his desk in Atlanta early in February.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 18, 1937

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thanks for your letter from Chicago.

I had forwarded to you telegrams from the Pushkin Memorial Committee and Thomas D. Brown, Jr., Director Leader Dayton Public Forum; and at the request of Vr. Vann I wired collect to him your address in Chicago and Detroit.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I sent to Dr. Stokes and a copy of a letter received from Dr. Park.

16-3

The set of Harvard anniversay dishes were here when I came in the fall. I have not unpacked them. I received the "Courier" articles, have copied all of them, and I have also written to Mr. Vann asking when he wishes the February 5 one. I have not received an answer from him. No pictures have come from the Federal government since I have been here and I do not find any in the offices.

The press reports of your lectures are very interesting. There was a picture of you and a report of the one in Los Angeles in the "Atlanta Daily World" for last Friday.

President Archer has been sick in bed since December 12. There are all sorts of rumors about his illness but Miss Burch told me the doctor ordered him to bed for a two weeks' rest but it is not likely that he will return to his desk this school year. Mrs. Andrews is away "somewhere" in a hospital for the treatment of the misery she has had for some time in her face.

Miss Read has been away for about a week. I am told she is returning the latter part of this week.

Five of the books you wish have arrived. There are four others to come.

Ten Negro colleges have already expressed their desire to have a lecture from you this spring.

I am also enclosing a copy of a letter from Roy Wilkins. It may be that you would like to do something about it while in New York.

With kindest best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

WEW

Dayton Public Forums
330 South Ludlow Street
Dayton, Ohio

January 18, 1937

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your telegram from Detroit has been handed in to me this morning saying that your duties at Atlanta made it impossible to accept Dayton engagement, unless authorities of university should so request.

Please inform me as soon as possible just what chance there is for you to get a leave of absence and what the procedure involved would be.

You have been recommended by Dr. F. C. MacFarlane, Principal of the Dunbar High School in Dayton. I should appreciate the favor of an early reply.

Very truly yours,
(signed) Thomas D. Brown, Jr.
Director-Leader

January 18, 1937

To: Miss Florence M. Read
From: Ira De A. Reid

As you suggested I am submitting the attached memorandum on possible courses for the 1937 summer school. (Note: Dr. W. E. B. D. Presumptive, probably - but there was no escaping the task. R.)

Subject: Social Sciences and the 1937 Summer School
From Ira De A. Reid

The following suggestions are offered as a basis for such a program as might be in mind for the social sciences in general and Sociology in particular.

1. Courses

The introduction of rural sociology and a course on the South were worthwhile contributions to the Summer School curriculum. I think similar courses should be given this summer. It seems that the first Institute in the Social Sciences might be conducted at this year's session, since we shall have available our regular staff, and might be able to bring in additional people. With Du Bois, Chivers and myself in Sociology and the addition of Dr. Raper, the University could have a very effective institute in Sociology, alone. Combined with the other social sciences, the possibilities are limitless. I suggest the following courses for the summer session under any arrangement:

SURVEY COURSE IN SOCIAL SCIENCES	Reid and All members of staff
Rural Sociology	Raper
Contemporary Social Problems	Reid
Economic and Social Geography of the South	Raper
Economic and Social Cooperation Among Negroes	Du Bois
Social Conflict	Du Bois
Social Anthropology	Chivers
Social Legislation	Chivers

II. SPECIAL LECTURER. It would be well to add the services of a special lecturer during two or three weeks of the session. Such a person could be used at the assemblies and render great aid in the departmental work. I offer as preliminary suggestions:

Goodwin Watson, Assistant Professor of Education, Teachers College
Broadus Mitchell, Professor of Economics, John Hopkins
Donald Young, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania
_____, Dean of Men, Swarthmore College (particularly for assembly purposes and general orientation tasks)

January 18, 1937

My dear Mr. Stokes:

I am writing this note to inform you that Dr. Du Bois has not received the appropriation on account of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro project due in January. He has also requested me to say that February 15, 1937, he will send you a detailed report of expenditures of the last $500.00 received.

January 15, 1937

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of October 29 from Vienna was duly received but not answered because I did not know at that time just where to address you. I assume thus you will be in Atlanta presently. As soon as I hear from you, and at your convenience, I should like to call on you at Atlanta. I am convinced that in the course of an hour's conversation we can determine how, when, and to what extent I can be of service. Until then my mind refuses to work on the details of a program.

After February 1, I shall have more time at my disposal and shall hope to arrange my program in accordance with your own.

Very cordially yours,
(signed) Robert E. Park

January 9, 1937

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

16-3

We are cleaning out some of the shelves and I find three or four dozen paper-bound copies of your report on the Philadelphia Negro. I assume that when you packed your books you took all the material you wished to take, but I am inquiring about these volumes because you may have overlooked them.

If you do not desire any of them, I am thinking of offering them to colleges, libraries and individuals interested in research for postage, say for twenty-five cents.

I also find 16 copies of "Darkwater". If these books are the property of The Crisis through purchase or gift, I propose to sell them at sharply reduced price.

I would appreciate word from you on the Philadelphia Negro.

Very sincerely yours,
(signed) Roy Wilkins
Editor

P. S. Please accept my felicitations upon your observations during your European and Oriental trip as published in the Pittsburgh Courier. I had heard something of your reception in Manchuria and Japan through other sources. I know, of course, that you will find a ready market for magazine articles in those publications which can afford to pay, but I wish to renew my invitation to you to write a piece for The Crisis at any time upon any subject.

R. W.

To the last two letters I replied saying you would return to Atlanta early in February.

Hall

c
o
p
y

The First Presbyterian Church Office
100 Wadsworth Street
Buffalo, New York

Miss Helen D. Chase, Executive Secretary
Director, Community Vesper Service

January 20, 1937

Dear Miss Diggs:

Thank you for your letter in reply to the invitation I sent Dr. Du Bois. I am wondering if there is not some way in which this matter could be brought to his attention immediately. I think you will readily understand that, inasmuch as the date is in the near future, other plans are dependent upon Dr. Du Bois' decision. I should be very glad to have you telegraph him at my expense if a telegram seems the right way to bring the invitation to his attention. Anything you can do to aid in securing Dr. Du Bois' favorable consideration of our request will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) Helen D. Chase

P. S. - Since writing the above I have learned that due to unforeseen circumstances it is not going to be possible for us to cooperate with the Urban League as suggested in my letter to Dr. Du Bois. Will you be good enough to explain to him and say that we would still want very much to have him at our Community Vesper Service and that the honorarium would be $100 for that engagement. I do not feel it would be fair to ask him to come for less to one engagement. Thank you for the courtesy. HDC

January 25, 1937

My dear Miss Chase:

I have your letter of January twentieth and I am forwarding by air mail a copy of it to Dr. Du Bois at his New York City address.

Sincerely yours,

[From Irene Diggs?]

c o p y

January 23, 1937

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Stokes has forwarded to this office for action, Miss Diggs' letter of January 18th, with reference to the quarterly payments on account of the Encyclopaedia.

I am enclosing check of the Phelps-Stokes Fund for $562.50, to your order in payment of the First Quarterly Amount due on the Encyclopaedia Account for the year 1937, as follows:

1/4 of Dr. Du Bois' honorarium ($500.00)	$125.00
1/4 of Dr. Parks' honorarium (250.00)	62.50
1/4 of Atlanta Office Expenses ($1,500.00)	375.00
Total for First Quarter of 1937	$562.50

16-3-54

Payments for the remaining three quarters of the year will be forwarded to you early in the following months: April, July and October 1937, unless otherwise requested by you and approved by Dr. Stokes.

We understood that you were expected to return to America in January, but were awaiting your instructions as to the first payment.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) L. A. Roy

Copy to Dr. Stokes
P. S. Should you require additional vouchers or (quarterly) report forms we shall send them on request. L.A.R.

January 25, 1937

My dear Mr. Roy:

Please permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois, the receipt of your letter and the check in the amount of $562.50 on account of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

I am forwarding the check and a copy of your letter to Dr. Du Bois at his New York City address.

Sincerely yours,

January 22, 1937

Dear Miss Diggs:

Early in November last I received a letter from you suggesting a planned lecture trip in January for Dr. Du Bois; in reply to same, "The Jackson Negro Chamber of Commerce" in behalf of Colored citizenry of Jackson invites Dr. Du Bois to come to Jackson and deliver one address, preferably on the subject, "Europe and Africa, 1936". Please let us know what dates he is available to come to Jackson; we would like to have him come for Friday, 8 p. m. of February 12th. 1937, under conditions named in your letter.

Please let me hear from you immediately.

Very sincerely yours,
(signed) B. B. Dansby, President of
Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		FOREIGN	
TELEGRAM		FULL RATE CABLE	
DAY LETTER		DEFERRED CABLE	
NIGHT MESSAGE		NIGHT CABLE LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER		WEEK-END CABLE LETTER	
SHIP RADIOGRAM		RADIOGRAM	

Patrons should check class of service desired, otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables — TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS — All American Cables

Mackay Radio

RECEIVED'S NUMBER	
CHECK	
TIME FILED	
STANDARD TIME	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Form 2

16-3-64

January 26, 1937

Day Letter

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois Correspondence while abroad.
210 West 150th Street
New York City
Apartment 3-A

Is following schedule agreeable Sociology of Conflict two forty-five Monday Wednesday Friday Sociology of American Negro eleven forty Monday Wednesday Friday Race Problems four ten to five thirty Tuesday Thursday

E. L. Diggs

Charge to Walnut 4953

RECEIVED AT

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables · All America Cables · Mackay Radio

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

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DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

Form 16

16-3-65

Q57 4=RL NEWYORK NY 27 246P

1937 JAN 27 PM 2 11

MISS E I DIGGS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLANTA=

SCHEDULE OF RECITATIONS SATISFACTORY=

=W E B DU BOIS.

Telephone Your Telegrams to Postal Telegraph

New York, Jan. 27, 1937.

1/29/37

Dear Miss Diggs:

16-3-66

Your letters and wires received. Enclosed is your check for Feb.I. I have the Phelps-Stokes check. I am writing Miss Chase of Buffalo. I have wired Dayton. Am wiring you today saying that my teaching schedule is satisfactory.

Monday, Feb. I is registration. Please have the office open during the scheduled office hours from 8 or 8:30 to 5, except lunch time. Receive applicants and tell them th they can consult me from about 10:30 on through the day. I shall arrive at 8:35, and have asked Mrs. Cannon to meet me so that you can be in the office. Kindly ask Mrs Kennedy to have my lunch sent to my room at about one o'clock. I hope you have not forgotten my telephone and my fire food Other lectures I will settle when I arrive

With best regards,

W. E. B. Du Bois

RECEIVED AT

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables | All America Cables | Mackay Radio

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

16-3-63

NA410 31 NL

1927 JAN 29 PM 9 07

RL NEWYORK NY 29

E I DIGGS

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLANTA GA

WATCH FOR MY BAGGAGE STOP IT WILL BE DELIVERED AT DORMITORY SATURDAY OR SUNDAY STOP THERE MAY BE EXCESS BAGGAGE CHARGES STOP ALSO EXPECT EXPRESS PACKAGE OF GLASSWARE AND PAY CHARGES

W E B DUBOIS.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

DOMESTIC		FOREIGN	
TELEGRAM		FULL RATE CABLE	
DAY LETTER		DEFERRED CABLE	
NIGHT MESSAGE		NIGHT CABLE LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER		WEEK-END CABLE LETTER	
SHIP RADIOGRAM		RADIOGRAM	

Persons should check class of service desired, otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

RECEIVER'S NUMBER

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Form 2

[January, 1937]

16-3-57

Night Letter

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
c/o Dr. J. A. Somerville
304 East Jefferson Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

January twelfth Saint Louis L. S. Curtis nine thirty-two North Newstead thirteenth Chicago Church Good Shepherd fifty-seven twelve Prairie seventeenth Detroit Wilbur Woodson Y. M. six thirty-five East Elizabeth twentieth Pittsburgh Vann twenty-six twenty-eight Centre twenty-second New York stop Pontiac Minneapolis pending

E. I. Diggs

Charge to Walnut 4953

(W.E.B. DuBois)

16-3-47

Tuskegee Institue,
Alabama
February 2, 1937

2/2/37

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing a report of expenditures made last summer.

I am sure you had a pleasant and profitable trip.

Welcome back to the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Shields

2

lj

16-3-48

Report to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Expenditures During The Summer of 1936

Encyclopedia

June 15, 1936	Stencils	$5.00
" 17	"	5.00
" 23	"	5.00
" 29	"	2.50
July 3, 1936	Mimeograph paper	13.60
" 13	Ink	1.25
" 13	paper	.85
Total		33.20

Petty Cash

May 26, 1936	Postage	.18
" 29	"	.67
" 30	Envelopes and carbon	.40
" 30	Postage	.15
June 1, 1936	Postage	.06
" 4,	Postage	.33
" 5	Postage	.12
" 6	Postage	.09
" 6	Miss Sullivan	1.00
" 6	Office key and car fare	.45
" 15	Postage	.09
" 17	Postage	.15
" 18	Postage	.18
" 19	Postage	.03
" 22	Postage	.21
" 23	Postage	.03
" 24	Postage	.06
" 26	Postage	.11
" 26	Paper	.10
" 27	Postage	.09
" 30	Postage	.14
July 1, 1936	Postage	.09
4	Postage	.06
10	Postage	.11
13	Postage	.05
13	Gasoline	.18
14	Postage	.06
16	Postage	.15
18	Postage	.09
21	Postage	1.62
21	Paper	.05
22	Postage	.09
24	Postage	7.08
24	Wrapping cord	.20
	Postage	.11
30	Miss Sullivan	5.00
August	Postage	.18
	Total Petty Cash	$19.76
	Total Supplies	33.20
	Total Expenditures	$52.96
	Check Enclosed for	7.04
	Amount received	$60.00

Submitted by:

W. A. Shields.

[W E.B Du Bois]

Department of Sociology February 3, 1937

16-3-49

My dear Mr. Shields:

Thank you for the account of the expenditures and the refund.

There is missing from my set "Ku Klux Conspiracy" volume eight, Alabama Part I, and I am wondering if you loaned it to anybody.

I trust you will have a pleasant year.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. W. A. Shields
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

RECEIVED AT

No. 8 Dupont Circle
BRANCH
Telephone Natl. 6600
Br. 39

STANDARD TIME
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables — Mackay — All America Cables — Radio

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT L
NM	NIGHT M (371)
LCO	DEFERR
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

Form 16

1937 APR 27 PM 4 39

W71 42 DL ENT WB=WS ATLANTA GA 27 1117A

A. P. Stokes

DR W E B DUBOIS=

CARE MRS SHELBY DAVIDSON 1333 R ST NORTHWEST=

STOKES WIRES KEPPEL IN PITTSBURGH APPOINTMENT CHANGED TO TUESDAY MAY ELEVENTH HOPE DATE CONVENIENT TO YOU GIVING TIME TO COMPLETE DUMMY STOP IF NOT CONVENIENT WRITE SUGGESTING DATE STOP WIRED STOKES QUOTE DUBOIS ENROUTE NEWYORK HAVE FORWARDED TELEGRAM TO HIM THERE UNQUOTE=

E I DIGGS.

16-11-91

Telephone Your Telegrams to Postal Telegraph

Howard Kester
15 Edgehill Ave
Nashville

Poor White Problem, S.A.
Carnegie
Liberia & Belgian Congo
Harvard U. Press

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

DOMESTIC		FOREIGN	
TELEGRAM		FULL RATE CABLE	
DAY LETTER		DEFERRED CABLE	
NIGHT MESSAGE		NIGHT CABLE LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER		WEEK-END CABLE LETTER	
SHIP RADIOGRAM		RADIOGRAM	

Patrons should check class of service desired, otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables — All America Cables — Mackay Radio

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

RECEIVER'S NUMBER

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Form 2

Day Letter

April 27, 1937

16-11-145

Answer phone Stokes

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
C/o Mrs. Shelby Davidson
1333 R Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Stokes wires Keppel in Pittsburgh appointment changed to Tuesday May eleventh hope date convenient to you giving time to complete dummy stop if not convenient write suggesting date stop wired Stokes quote Dubois enroute New York have forwarded telegram to him there unquote.

E. I. Diggs

charge to Walnut 4953

[DuBois]

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January 1934					1	2
Berkeley ? 3	4	Fresno State College ? 5	Los Angeles 6	7	Hollywood Forum 8	9
10	11	12	13 Chicago	14	? 15 Saint Louis on this date or on the 13th	16 Minneapolis ? 19th also offered
Detroit 17	18	19	Pittsburgh ? 20	21	New York 22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

8 - 31

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January 1931					1	2
3	San Francisco 4 Will follow R.D. Du Bois' and your suggestions	5	Los Angeles 6	7	8	9
Denver (10th or 11th) 10	11	12	Kansas City or Dallas 13	14	Saint Louis 15	16
Detroit 17	Chicago 18	19	Pittsburgh 20	21	Y. W. C. A. New York City 22	23
Boston (24th or 25th) 24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

E2-8-51

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January 1937					1	2
Berkeley ? 3	4	Fresno ? State College 5	Los Angeles 6	7	Hollywood Forum 8	9
10	11	12	13 Chicago	14	15 Saint Louis on this date or on the 12th	16 ? Minneapolis 19th also offered
17	18	19	Pittsburgh ? 20	21	New York 22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31			44-8-51			

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January 1937					1	2
3	4	5	Los Angeles 6 settled	7	Hollywood Forum 8 settled	9
10	11	Saint Louis 12 settled	Chicago 13 settled	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	New York City Women 22 sold	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31			St-8-51			

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[FEB. 7, 1937]

DAY

S 7

M 8
- Shoh
- Letters
- Class work

T 9
- Convocation @ 9
- Encyclopedia

W 10
- Lectures

T 11 Democracy

F 12

S 13

9 10 - 30 - 1316

WEEK

This Week 7-13
Encyclopedia
Class-work
Lectures

Next Week 14-20
Encyclopaedia

Week After Next 21-27

28 - Mch 6

7-13

MONTH

This Month Feb
1, 2, 4, 5, 6,

Next Month Mch
5, 6, 7, 10.

Apr

May

June

July

Aug

Sept

Oct

Nov

YEAR

1937

1 Encyclopaedia
2 Democracy
3 War
4 Class-work
5 Lectures
6 Courier
7 Articles
8 Novel
9 Stories
10 Quarterly Journal

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[FEB 14, 1937]

DAY

S 14 OK

M 15 Seminar

T 16 Lecture

W 17

T 18 Boule

F 19

S 20 Lecture, 4:30

32-34-120

WEEK

This Week - February 14-20
Book on Democracy
Encyclopaedia

Next Week - February 21-27
Book on Democracy

Week After Next - Feb. 28- March 6

March 7-13

March 14-20

MONTH

This Month February
Income tax - Insurance
Democracy

Next Month - March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

[JUNE 27, 1937]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 27 — Mary — Pathet

M 28 Comm Africa

T 29 Comm Africa L.K.

W 30 L D S

T 1 Howard

F 2

S 3 Week End

WEEK

This Week 27 - 3 July
~~Africa~~
Encyclopaedia

Next Week July 4 - 10
Africa
Encyclopaedia

Week After Next July 11 - 17

18 - 24

MONTH

June — This Month
Africa

July — Next Month
Encyclopaedia

Aug — Vacation { 1 - 14 / 15 - 28

Sept 29 - 14 Aug. - 19 - 30 Atlanta

YEAR

1737
Africa
Dark Democracy
Atalanta
World War
Encyclopaedia

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
March 1939	1	2	3	4	5	6
Tuskegee 7	8	9	10	11	Morehouse College "Japan" 12	13
14	15 Seminar	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	Georgia N and A Albany 26	Florida A and M Tallahassee 27
Easter 28	29	30	31			

30-24-114

[MARCH 21, 1937]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 21 Lunch - Edelman

M 22

T 23

W 24

T 25 Courier Letter

F 26 Albany

S 27 Tallahassee

WEEK

This Week 21-27
Lecture Albany - Tallahassee

Next Week 28-3
Pay N.Y. State Tax.

Week After Next 4-10

11-17
Locum 13, 14

18-24 N.C. Lectures

30-24/17

MONTH

This Month March

Next Month April

May

June 7 commencement
14 Summer school opens

July 23 " " closes

Aug 11-13 Doubt

Sept university opens 21-22

1937 YEAR

1. Encyclopaedia
2. Democracy
3. War
4. Class-work
5. Lectures
6. Courier
7. Articles
8. Novel
9. Stories
10. Quarterly Journal

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[MARCH 28, 1937]

DAY

S 28 Easter
To Atlanta
To D.C.

M 29 Wash.

T 30 Wash

W 31 Wash.

T 1

F 2 Conner Keller

S 3 Birmingham

WEEK

This Week 28 - 1st 3

Next Week 4 - 10

Week After Next 11 - 17

18 - 24

25 - May 1
May 30 Etowes N.Y.

30 - 24 - 118

MONTH

This Month April

Next Month May

YEAR

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Apr. 1 1937				1	Johnson 2	3
4	5	6	7	8	Montgomery 9	AC 10
11	12	Lorain 13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	Lexington College 23	24
Winston-Salem 4:00 p.m. 25	26 North Carolina College for Negroes	27	28	29	Ala. Slo. N.Y. 30	

30-24-115

[June 7, 1937]

VACATION, 1937

June 7 -- 13, 6 days

Rest in Atlanta or the South

July 24 -- August 10, 2 weeks, 5 days
New York, 2 weeks, (Va 1 wk.)
Atlanta, ~~xxxxx~~ trip, down, 4 days (Nina)

August 11 -- 13 3 days (Nina,
Atlanta

August 14 -- September 20, 5 weeks, 2days
Atlanta to New York, 5 days (Nina)
Camp, 2 weeks
~~Va- 1 week~~
New York, 1 weeks
New York to Atlanta, 4 days

30-24-119

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
May 1937						1
2	3	4	5	6	Montgomery 7	Montgomery 8
Montgomery 9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	Philadelphia 21 Washington	22
23	24	25	26	27	Philadelphia 28	29
30	31					

30-24-116

[July 11, 1937]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 11 Letters
Breakfast, Sutter

M 12 Africa
4:45 French class
7-9 Seminar;

T 13 Africa

W 14

T 15

F 16

S 17

WEEK

This Week 11-17
Race + Culture
Simons + Shuster
Africa

Next Week 18-24
Africa

Week After Next 25-31
Vacation

Aug 1-7

8-14

MONTH

This Month July
Africa

Next Month Aug

Sept

Oct

YEAR

1937
Africa
Dark Democracy
Atalanta
World War
Encyclopaedia
Diva Augusta
Plays

[JULY 18, 1937?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 18	This Week 18-24 Gutton Plays. Writing Summer Reading Revise novel Work of next semester	This Month	
M 19	Next Week	Next Month	
T 20			
W 21	Week After Next		
T 22			
F 23			
S 24	801-AT-08		

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[SEPT. 5, 1937]

DAY

S

M

T

W 8 Program
Finance
Courier
Write Rachel
Phone Rose

T 9 Alvin Johnson 82

F 10

S 11

501-12-08

WEEK

This Week 5-11

Boutte, Christine, Ried Pearl
Auto number frames, Left Rear mirror
~~Do~~ Wire
~~Africa~~ ~~Summ. of W.E.B.D. books~~
~~Do B.D.~~ Elizabeth Cannon
Apartment, Collins & Carter

Next Week 12-18

Race & Culture, classes,
Bunch (7)
Courier
Electric appliances
Fur coat
Canned goods

Week After Next 19-25

Sept 26 - Oct 2

Oct 3-9

30-12-08

MONTH

This Month Sept

Next Month Oct

Nov

Dec

YEAR

1937

Africa 1937
Dark Democracy } 1938
Encyclopaedia }
Atalanta -
World War
Diva Dugmala
Plays
Health

[SEPT. 19, 1937]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 19	This Week 19-25 Texts & class	This Month	Africa 1937 Dark Democracy Encyclopaedia Atalanta World War Dive Rugula Plays Negro
M 20	Next Week 25-Oct 2 Africa	Next Month	
T 21			
W 22 Classes {8 / 11:40 / 4:10	Week After Next		
T 23 Pay Dr Park Letters			
F 24 Classes {8 / 11:40			
S 25			

901-30-JE

[SEPT. 26, 1937]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 26

M 27 Classes 8, 11:40, 4:20

T 28

W 29 Classes 8, 11:40, 4:20

T 30 Boulé

F 1 October
Classes 8, 11:40

S 2 October

WEEK

This Week 26 - Oct 2
Africa

Next Week 3-9

Week After Next 10-16

17-23

24-30

30-3/10-4

MONTH

This Month Sept

Next Month Oct

Nov

Dec

1937 - YEAR

Africa
Dark Democracy
Encyclopaedia
Atalanta
World War
Diva Augusta
Plays
Health
Lectures

[OCT. 3, 1937]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 3 Huxley

M 4 Dictate

T 5 Dictate
Clippings

W 6

T 7

F 8

S 9 Courier

WEEK

This Week 3-9

Huxley + C
Greene on Department
Library
Reading-room

Next Week 10-16

Cheney 16

Week After Next 17-23

Talladega 22

24-30

E01-44-32

MONTH

This Month

October Africa

Next Month

November
Dark Democracy

December

January

YEAR 1937

Africa
Dark Democracy
Encyclopaedia
Atalanta
World War
Diva Augusta
Plays
Health
Lectures

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

(Oct. 17, 1937?)

DAY

S 17

M 18

T 19 Africa

Shop

W 20 Classes

S.

T 21 Africa

Courier

F 22 Classes

Talladega

S 23 ~~Boston~~

Talladega

601-JE-09

WEEK

This Week 17-23

Africa

Next Week 24-30

Africa

Week After Next 30-Nov 6

Democracy

Augusta

7-13

14-20

MONTH

This Month Oct

Africa

Next Month Nov

Democracy

Dec

Democracy

YEAR

Africa

Democracy

Atalanta

World War

Encyclopaedia

Diva Augusta

Plays

30-34-109

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[NOV. 14, 1937?]

DAY

S 14 Breakfast

M 15

T 16

W 17

L.D.

T 18 Courier

Boulé

F 19

S 20 RR Ticket

WEEK

This Week 14-20

Finish declaration
+ reading

Next Week 21-27

Distribute cards

Week After Next 28 - Dec 4

Write article

5-11

Life X continue

12-18

30-34-110

MONTH

This Month Nov

Africa

Next Month Dec

Africa

Jan

Africa - book

YEAR

Africa
Article
Book
Democracy
Atalanta
World War
Diva Augusta
Encyclopaedia
Plays

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[Nov 28, 1937?]

DAY

S 28

M 29

T ~~28~~ 30

W ~~29~~ 1

T ~~30~~ 2 Program - Classes
AFRICA

F 3 AFRICA

S 4 AFRICA
FINANCE

WEEK

This Week 28 - 4

AFRICA
ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Next Week 5-11

AFRICA

Week After Next 12-18

AFRICA

11-17-38

MONTH

This Month Nov

AFRICA

Next Month Dec

AFRICA

YEAR

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[Dec. 5, 1937]

DAY

S 5
Breakfast a drive

M 6
Classes
Africa

T 7
Africa

W 8
Classes
Africa

T 9
Africa

F 10
Classes
Africa

S 11
Africa

WEEK

This Week 5-11

Next Week 12-18

Week After Next 19-25

26-1

2-8

31-34-141

MONTH

This Month Dec

Next Month Jan

YEAR

1937-38
Encyclopaedia
Africa
Aibuta & Book
Democracy
Atalanta
World War
Diva Augusta
Plays.

License No.
(Do not use this space)
379F JAN 140

PASSENGER

GEORGIA 1940 CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

NOTICE: Application and Certi- the same address.

...ying number plate ...ed to the addressee named hereon to be used on a motor vehicle of make and weight indicated. This registration expires February 1, 1941. Not valid until dated, numbered and stamped by State Department of Revenue.

Motor Number	Model	
63240389	67	1937

Name of Machine	Style of Body
Buick	Sedan

Tonnage of Truck Weight of Passenger Car	No. of Cylinders	No. of Passengers	Solid or Pneumatic T...	Fee Paid:
3,750	8	5	pneumatic	$4.50

Owner's Name
St. No.
Or R.F.D.
P. O.

Du Bois, W. E. B.
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia Ga.

automobiles

Fulton
Your County

h-91

Automobile

OWNER IDENTIFICATION CARD

This is to certify that

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

took delivery of Buick car, Model 1937-67

from ANTHONY BUICK, INC.
Atlanta, Ga. on 2-3-37
(date)

and is entitled to receive PROMPT, EFFICIENT and COURTEOUS service from ANY AUTHORIZED BUICK SERVICE STATION. Upon presentation of this card is also entitled to receive service in accordance with the terms of the Standard Buick Owners Service Policy.

Owner's Signature

b-21

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

This section is the owner's certificate of registration which is returned with the tags and must also contain the name and resident address of the owner. If tags are to be mailed elsewhere, so indicate in letter accompanying application

Georgia license plates are not transferable from one vehicle to another. The registration may be transferred from one person to another by filling out information as indicated below.

ENTER TRANSFER HERE. TRANSFER FEE 50c

State total amount of liens on within described car, if any _____

I hereby assign and deliver this registration card to

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____ Signed _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me the date above recited:

_____ J. P. or N. P.

Justice of Peace or Notary Public.

Wherever you are, just look in the classified pages of the telephone directory under "BUICK" for the nearest dealer.

FRAME NO. 3076806 ENGINE NO. 63240389

BODY NO. 2455 BODY JOB NO. _____

MODEL 1937-67 KEY NO. 9461

Dealer's Firm Name ANTHONY BUICK, INC.

Signed by C M Coppock Treas.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Automobile

Du Bois, W. E. B.

Georgia Drivers License - No. 10,357 (1937-1940)

Georgia car license - No. 69-343 (1937)

New York Operators License No. 1,196,694 (1937-1940)

New York car registry No. 8N6588 (1937)

[DuBois]

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams
and Du Bois Williams

wish you A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year

New York and Atlanta, 1937

16-18-53

[W. E. B. DuBois]

Secretary, Y. M. C. A.
or
Pastor, largest church

January 20, 1938

My dear Sir:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois is making a lecture trip in the middlewest during the month of February. He could speak in Springfield February 14 or February 17. The charge will be fifty dollars and board and lodging for one day. Mr. Du Bois will pay his own traveling expenses. I am enclosing a list of lecture subjects. I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

[JAN. 2, 1938]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 2

M 3

T 4

Classes begin.

W 5

Classes

Dinner

T 6

Africa

Squab

F 7

Africa

S 8

Africa

Ride - Dinner

WEEK

This Week 2 - 8

Next Week 9 - 15

12 - Review article

Week After Next 16 - 22

23 - 29

C8-h2-0E

MONTH

This Month Jan

Next Month Feb

YEAR

1938

AFRICA

ENCYCLOPAEDIA

ATALANTA

WORLD WAR

POETRY

JAN. 9, 1938

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 9	This Week 9-15 Dictate Africa Art.	This Month Jan.	1938 Africa Encyclopaedia Atalanta World War Poetry
M 10	Next Week 10-22 Arrange & dictate Africa book	Next Month Feb 23 Birthday	
T 11			
W 12	Week After Next 23-29 Florida.		
T 13			
F 14 Mail Class & Castle	30-Feb 5 2nd ed Art Tu Feb 1-2nd Semester		
S 15	Feb 5-12 2nd ed Book E8-At-9E		

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[JAN. 16, 1938]

DAY

S 16

M 17

T 18

W 19

T 20

F 21

S 22

WEEK

This Week 16-22

Arrange Africa Book

Next Week 23-29

Florida

Week After Next 30-Feb 5

2nd ed. Article

Feb 6-12

Dictate Africa book

13-19

Lectures { 13 Detroit
20 Indianapolis

18-FE-08

MONTH

This Month Jan

Next Month Feb

23 Birthday

YEAR

1938

Africa

Encyclopaedia

Atalanta

World War

Poetry

DAILY MAIL
Mr. White

February 8, 1938

2681	Walter R Johnson Hartford, Conn.	Complaint re Branch not being notified about Youth Council organization.
2680	Robert Morton NYC	until all signatures are obtained Invitation, not for publication, to [illegible] to sign appeal to American people as consumers to aid China by withholding purchases of all Japanese products.
2679	J Hamilton Lewis	Enclosed copy of note to Afro-American. Re cloture vote
2678	J Hamilton Lewis Washington,DC	Thanks for wire. His speaking opportunity is limited by control and direction of Sen. Wagner & Sen. Van Nuys.
2677	Burrill Freedman NYC (Natl Citizens Committee for Support of WPA)	Inviting NAACP to send two representatives to a Conference of the Professions on the Amelioration of Human Needs, Sun., Mar. 6, 3 p.m., 130 E 22nd St.

~~[illegible]~~

2673	Lady K Simon London, England.	Asking for the address of Dr. Du Bois.

47-9-71

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

February 14, 1938

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing copies of letters which I think you will wish to read before you return. I mailed, special delivery air mail, the following letter to Dr. Stokes: "Your letter of February 11 addressed to Dr. Du Bois was received this morning. (The one of February 12 was received this afternoon) Dr. Du Bois is on a lecture trip and will not return to the University until February 21. I am, therefore, mailing him a copy of your letter."

Very sincerely yours,

Neal

P. S. The manuscript was received this morning.

RECEIVED BY PRIVATE WIRE FROM
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
STANDARD TIME INDICATED IN THIS MESSAGE

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables | All America Cables | Mackay Radio

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

17-F-111

1938 FEB 15 AM 12 30 P.W.

=G 174 49 NL=WA ATLANTA GA 14

DR W E B DUBOIS:

= CARE REVEREND E L LOFTON 66 ELEVENTH ST WHG WVA=

=SUBJECT OF BUFFALO SPEECH PRESENT CONDITIONS IN AFRICA STOP SECRETARY JACKSON WRITES HE IS HAVING A DINNER AT SIX BUT NO SPEECH IS REQUIRED ALSO ASKS THAT YOU WIRE TIME OF YOUR ARRIVAL SO HE CAN MEET YOU AM MAILING YOU AT WHEELING COPIES OF LETTERS FROM DR STOKES=

IRENE DIGGS

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
February 1938		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	Cincinnati 11	12
Detroit 13 Pittsburgh	Chicago 14	Wheeling 15	Cincinnati Columbus 16 Pittsburgh	Mc Keesport Cincinnati Columbus 17 Pittsburgh	Cincinnati Columbus 18 Pittsburgh	Cleveland 19
Indianapolis 20	Chicago 21 Cincinnati	Chicago 22	23	24	25	26
27	28					
			47-12-3416			

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
February 1938		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12 Cleveland
Detroit $75 13 Wayne University $25	Chicago $75.00 14	Wheeling $50.00 15	$65 Buffalo 16	Mc Keesport $50 17	Cincinnati $50 18	19 Cleveland
Indianapolis $50 20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					
			47-12-347			

[MARCH 6, 1938]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 6

M 7

T 8

W 9

T 10

F 11

S 12

WEEK

This Week 6-12

Next Week 13-19

Week After Next 20-26

27-Apr 2

30-34-38

MONTH

This Month March

Next Month April

May

June

YEAR

1938

Africa

Democracy

Atalanta

World War

Encyclopaedia

Diva Augusta

Plays

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
April 1 1938						1
2	3	4	5	6	Vacation 7	8 St. Augustine
Richmond 9 St. Augustine College	St. Augustine 10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

17-13-48

[JUNE 26, 1938]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S Thur 23
Memo Prex on Art

Plug in Withrell

M Fri 24

Mrs Jam - Lee @ 4

T Sat 25
Letters
Finance
P. Stokes
new Art

W Sun 26

Trish

T Mon 27
Mail Mrs.
Car

F Tu 28
Pack
Memo Miss Diggs

S Wed 29

WEEK

This Week 19-25
Atlantic Art

Next Week 26-2
Dusk of Dawn
Pack
D.C. - N.Y.

Week After Next
July 3 - 9

38-JE-28

MONTH

This Month
June

Next Month

YEAR

1938

[July 17, 1938]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 17-23

Rest

M 24-30

Prolegomena to Democracy

Rest

T

"

W

"

T

"

F

"

S

"

WEEK

This Week 17-23

Rest

Next Week 24-30

Prolegomena to Democracy

Week After Next 31- Aug 6

Book

7-13

Lv. Tu Aug 8

arrive Atlanta Aug 11

" N.Y. Aug 12

14-20

Aug 15 - Penn Rock

88-AC-OE

MONTH

This Month

July

Rest

Essay?

Next Month

Aug

Ch 1-4-7

Sept

Ch 5 & 8-11

Oct 12-15

Nov

make TC

Dec.

Essays

YEAR

1938

Black Folk

Dusk of Dawn

[JULY 31, 1938]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S July 31

M Aug 1

T 2

W 3

T 4

F 5

S 6

WEEK

This Week July 31 - Aug 6

2 Essays
Cities

Next Week 7-13

8 leave Camp
9-10 to Boston
11 E. Brookfield
12 N.Y.

Week After Next 14-20

14 R.D.D
15 or 16 D. to Camp
Black Folk
Moving

21-27

Black Folk
Moving

28 - Sept 3

Black Folk
Moving

68-12-08

MONTH

This Month August

Rest, Moving & B.F.

Next Month Sept

Moving, Atlanta
B.F.

Oct

B.F.

Nov

B.F.

YEAR

1938

Black Folk
Dusk of Dawn
Strategy of a Black Minority
Prolegomena to Democracy

1939 Wings of Atalanta
Negro Encyclopaedia
World War

[AUG. 21, 1938?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 21

M 22 Packing

T 23

W 24

T 25 chrysalis

F 26

S 27 Write Diggs
visit Va

WEEK

This Week 21-27

Packing
Write Diggs (check)
get Stopping place
Electrical apparatus

Next Week 28 - Sept 3 aug 31, 10 AM Life Ex

Arrange room A.U.
Visit Trimble
Wright, Collins & Carter
Bryant-Jones

Week After Next 4-10

SS "Columbus" Sept 4
Electric & gas bills
Car
N.Y. Times 8:50

11-17
To Atlanta

06-12-30

MONTH

This Month Aug

Next Month Sept

Oct.
Tallery

YEAR

(SENT OR DEC. 18, 1938?)

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 18	This Week	This Month	
M 19		Next Month	
T 20 CLASSES letters	Next Week		
W 21 8 & 11:40 Classes Program	Week After Next		
T 22 Car House			
F 23			
S 24			

98-11-05

49-16-48

[1938?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 18	This Week 18-24	This Month See	
M 19	Next Week	Next Month	
T 20 Car. - E	Week After Next		
W 21			
T 22 Presidents reception arrive D. leaves			
F 23 Classes am. Daley Keys Swing L D S.			
S 24 Yolande arrives @ 8.35			

49-16-49

[1937?

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 25

Dinner's note

M 26

T 27

Ride

W 28

Dinner
(Pan-Helenic)

T 29

F 30

Ride

S 31

Yolande Graves

WEEK

This Week 25-31

Lectures
Novel
Encyclopaedia
Rides

Next Week

Week After Next

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

[W.E.B. DuBois]

George Routledge & Sons, Limited
68 Carter Lane, Ludgate Hill
London, E. C. 4

Dear Sir:

The Author of International Distribution of Raw Materials" has requested us to send you a copy of his book per Cash on Delivery. There is, however, no C. O. D. system between England and America. If you will remit the sum 15/9 (fifteen shillings and ninepence) we shall be pleased to send you a copy of the book.

Yours faithfully,

George Routledge & Sons, Ltd.

39-9-41

July 6, 1938

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Here is self-explanatory copy of letter I have received from Mr. M. R. Werner who seeks certain information relative to Negro troops for inclusion in a biography he is doing of Julius Rosenwald.

I have written Mr. Werner suggesting he consult Emmett Scott's The American Negro in the World War, and have stated to him that I am writing you to see if you can supply any further information on the subject. Won't you be good enough to write directly to Mr. Werner and send us a copy of your letter so we may have the information also?

Ever sincerely,

(signed) Walter White

M. R. Werner
c/o William Rosenwald
122 East 42nd Street
New York City

June 25, 1938

Dear Mr. White:

I am now completing the first draft of the manuscript of Julius Rosenwald's biography, and there is one point which I should like to check with you.

In my notes I have a statement that the Negroes after the Armistice were not permitted to take part in the Victory parades of returning soldiers, and I have stated in the manuscript this fact and the fact that William G. Willcox protested to Secretary Baker and pointed out to him the importance of not omitting Negro troops from the parades in New York and Washington to welcome General Pershing. Julius Rosenwald also took the matter with Secretary Baker.

I find, however, that I have no record of whether Mr. Baker ever did anything about the matter. Can you let me know whether it is correct to say that colored troops were not permitted to take part in victory parades and specifically whether they were included in the welcoming parades for General Pershing?

The material has shaped up into a book that I think will interest you very much, and I shall see that a copy gets to you at the earliest possible moment.

Very truly yours,

(signed) M. R. Werner

I am sending Walter White a note saying you are on vacation.

[W. E. B. DuBois 7.

17-6-64

Wells High School
Steubeville, Ohio
July 7, 1938

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We have conducted a community forum in this steel and coal mining district of about 100,000 people for the past two years. Congressman Ramsey of West Virginia, Judge Lois McBride of Pittsburgh, Abraham Epstein, A. J. Muste and Miss Tony Sender of New York are among those who have appeared on our program.

We are dependent for expenses upon voluntary contributions and so have been unable to pay more than an average of $15 to any of our speakers.

We wonder under what terms would it be possible for you to arrange to speak for us preferably some Thursday night next fall or winter.

Besides the small expense account we are able to provide entertainment for a day or two if you could stay to visit the mine and mill communities here composed largely of colored and foreign people. Many speakers have thought our advantageous position for observation to be of special value.

Sincerely

(signed) Philip F. Mayer
County Supervisor
Works Progress Administration in Ohio
Emergency Education Program
Jefferson County

I did not answer this letter.

E.W.E B. DuBois 7

July 1, 1938

My dear Miss Freeman:

In answer to your letter of June 29, may I say that Dr. Du Bois has left for the North on his vacation and I am forwarding a copy of your letter to him.

Sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Miss Marie G. Freeman
709 DeKalb Street
Camden, South Carolina

709 DeKalb Street
Camden, South Carolina
June 29, 1938

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In sending out applications for work, I have been asked to furnish testimonials. Would you be kind enough to write one for me? I hope that you will feel that I am deserving enough for you to grant this favor for me.

If you consent by writing one, please make copies of it and if you do not make copies of it, may I be permitted to make several copies so that I may send them to the schools to which I am applying?

I hope that you are enjoying the best of health and are having a delightful summer.

Thanking you in advance.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Marie G. Freeman

[W. E. B. DuBois]

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ALUMNI OPINION REGARDING
THE GENERAL STATE OF THE COLLEGE

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

June 6, 1938

To the Alumni Association
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

. . .

"Originally the University board of trustees was composed of three members designated by Spelman, three by Morehouse, and three by the old Atlanta University. These members were to elect additional members to the board. At that time the Morehouse and Spelman boards were left intact. Since the original affiliation, the Morehouse board has become the same as the University board with only the difference of the presiding officer. Therefore the present status of the Morehouse board is as follows: Spelman names three members from her board to the Morehouse board, and two of these are members of the Executive Committee of Morehouse. Neither the Acting President of Morehouse nor the President is a member of the Executive Committee of Morehouse College. The presidents of the other two institutions are members of the Morehouse Executive Committee. One member of the Executive Committee is not listed as a member of the board of trustees of Morehouse College. The president of Atlanta University is not a member of the Executive Committee of Spelman, and the Morehouse administrator is not represented on the board of Spelman at all.

The distribution of other offices of the colleges is as follows:

For Morehouse:

Kendall Weisiger, Chairman
Edward R. Carter, Secretary
Florence M. Read, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary
Frederick C. Gassett, Assistant Treasurer

For Atlanta University:

Dean Sage, Chairman
Florence M. Read, Secretary and Treasurer
C. T. Crocker, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

For Spelman:

Trevor Arnett, President
Albert L. Scott, Vice-president
Florence M. Read, Secretary
Phern G. Rockefeller, Treasurer

It appears that Morehouse is not represented in the administration of Atlanta University. Neither Morehouse nor Atlanta University is represented in the administration of Spelman. Spelman is comptroller for both Morehouse and Atlanta University funds and budgets.

. . .

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. Hubert, New York, Chairman
Russell C. Barbour, Nashville
J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta
S. M. Nabrit, Atlanta
Ira DeA. Reid, Atlanta
N. P. Tillman, Atlanta
E. G. Thomas, Fort Lauderdale
A. W. Dent, President of the Alumni Association, Ex-Officio, New Orleans

12-11-37

COPY

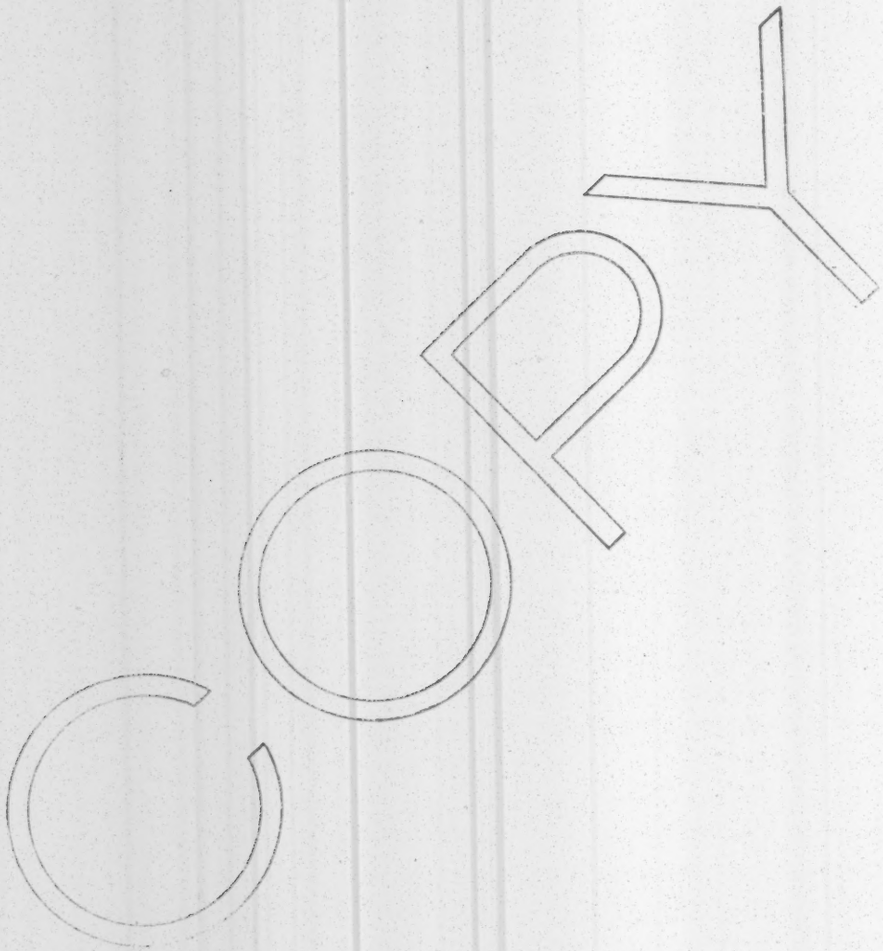
[1938] [W E B DuBois]

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter. Delighted you will be able to write on Negro Humor. Could you have it reach us by October first? Your participation is deeply appreciated.

Faithfully,
(signed) Cyril Clemens, President
International Mark Twain Society
Webster Groves, Missouri

12-15-23



[W.E.B. DuBois]

411/2B/47

Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo

February 10, 1938

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of February 8 and I am enclosing an announcement of our meeting of the 16th.

I find that I wrote you January 12 saying that we would like to have you speak on the topic "Present Conditions in Africa", and leading up to this, give us some information about the present conditions of our group here in America during these trying times.

I have arranged a dinner meeting for you at six o'clock on the evening of the 16th. You will not be required to do any speaking. I would like to have a dinner with you.

I shall appreciate having a wire from you upon leaving Wheeling that I might know the time of your arrival in Buffalo and I will be at the train to meet you.

Very truly yours,

(signed) William H. Jackson

February 14, 1938

My dear Mr. Jackson:

Your letter of February tenth with enclosure addressed to Dr. Du Bois was received this morning. Dr. Du Bois has already started on his lecture trip but I shall endeavor to deliver, if possible, your messages to him.

Sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

(W. E. B. DuBois)

DU BOIS XIX

(18.)

Academic and Other Professional Positions

Professor of Latin and Greek, Wilberforce University, 1894-1896.

Assistant Instructor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, 1896-1897.

Professor of Economics and History, Atlanta University, and Editor of the Atlanta University Studies, 1897-1910.

Director of Publicans and Research and Editor of THE CRISIS, 1910-1933.

Head of the Department of Sociology, Atlanta University, 1933 to date.

Executive Secretary of the Pan-African Congresses, 1919 to date.

Special Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Liberia, 1924.

46-3-33

Principal Publications

"Suppression of the Slave Trade", Harvard Historical Monographs, No. 1., Longmans Green, 1896.

"The Philadelphia Negro", Publications of the University of Pennsylvania, Series in Political Economy and Public Law, No. 14., Ginn and Company, 1899.

"Souls of Black Folk", A. C. McClurg and Company, 1903.

"John Brown", CRISIS Biographies, Jacobs, 1909.

"Quest of the Silver Fleece", A. C. McClurg and Company, 1911.

"The Negro", Home University Library, No. 91., Henry Holt and Company, 1915.

"Dark ater", Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1920.

"The Gift of Black Folk", Knights of Columbus, Racial Contribution Series, the Stratford Company, 1924.

"Dark Princess", Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1928.

"Black Reconstruction", Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1934.

Editor of the Atlanta University Publications, 17 Reports, 1897-1914.

(Cont. Principal Publications.)

Numerous chapters in other books and contributions to magazines and periodicals.

(Complete citations of these can be furnished but it will be a rather long list.)

46-3-34

1938?

The Problem of a home for the DuBois

The chances are that W.E.B.D. may be able to work at present salary for 5 years. After that his earning capacity will rapidly decrease & become nil before he is 80. Mrs DuBois has estimated that much more than 5 years of actually the present arrangement of spending 9 months or year in Atlanta can be kept up. Long ere W.E.B.D is actually dead or [illegible] and when after he & Mrs D. become old or invalided, they need a permanent home where DuBois can have their manuscripts & books. Also for at least a part of the summer, they need a home. Where should such a home be established. If the scheme of an Encyclopedia Negra should go through in the next 2 or 3 years W.E.B.D would have time in Europe for 4 years

Go Europe	advantages already own home & lots of friends good schools	disadvantages travel cost $1500 - 2500 & make home hostile In case of illness or death would have to send DuBois or all money & family a long way from friends & work
N.Y. or vicinity	near friends, work & research good schools	Costly; renting comfortable quarters, difficult buying or building very costly $10000 - 20000 In case of illness or death would have to move & family or family move to N.Y.
Washington	near friends, research & encyclopedia good schools	Fairly costly $5000 - $10000 Near Y in case of sickness or death
Baltimore	Pretty cheap $8500 - 7500 & already bought ~~but in summer~~ Home only 34 miles from Encyclopedia	but in summer but in summer. June Crow

June Crow

47-12-89

Germany

Schumann

Nazi declaration

KNOTF

N.Y. 36

Tiller 1889

THE PROBLEM OF A HOME FOR THE DU BOIS'S 1938?

The chances are that W. E. B. Du Bois may be able to work at present salary for 5 years. After that his earning capacity will rapidly decrease and become nil before he is 80. Mrs. Du Bois has probably not much more than 5 years of activity.

The present arrangement of spending 9 months a year in Atlanta can be kept up as long as W. E. B. D. is active. But if and when he or Mrs. Du Bois becomes ill or encumbered, they need a permanent home where DuBois can have her mothers' care. Also for at least a part of the summer, they need a home. Where shall such a home be established.

If the scheming on Encyclopaedia of the Negro should go through in the next 2 or 3 years, W. E. B. D would have to live in for 4 years.

47-12-88

PLACE	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Great Barrington	Already own land house good school	Would cost $1500-2500 to make house livable In case of illness or death would have to send Du Bois or all Mother & Yolande a long way from friends & work
New York or vicinity	Near friends, work & research Question of schools	Costly: renting comfortable quarters difficult. Buying or building very costly $10,000 or 20,000 In case of illness or death would have to move to Y. or Y move to New York
Washington	Near friends, research & Encyclopaedia--good schools Near Y. in case of sickness or death Hot in Summer	Fairly costly $5000--10,000 Hot in Summer Jim Crow
Baltimore	Pretty cheap--$2500-7500 Family together only 34 miles from Encyclopadia	Hot in Summer Jim Crow

Travel expenses of W. E. B. Du Bois

Atlanta to Washington and return, January 27-29, 1939

Railroad fare	$31.95
Pullman	10.50
Pullman meals	6.00
Taxi fares	.30
Board and lodging	5.50
	$54.25

License No.
(Do not use this space)

226F JAN 239

41 5F 2

GEORGIA 1939 CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

NOTICE: Application and Certificate must show the same address.

The accompanying number plate has been assigned to the addressee named hereon to be used on a motor vehicle of make and weight indicated. This registration expires February 1, 1940. Not valid until dated, numbered and stamped by State Department of Revenue.

Motor Number	Model	Year
~~63240389~~ 63240389	67 PASSENGER 37	

Name of Machine	Style of Body
Buick	sedan

Tonnage of Truck Weight of Passenger Car	No. of Cylinders	No. of Passengers	Solid or Pneumatic Tires	Fee Paid:
3750	8	5	Pneu.	4.50

Owner's Name
St. No.
Or R.F.D.
P. O.

W.E.B.Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Ga.

Fulton
Fulton

Your County

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

The center section is the owner's certificate of registration which is returned with the tags and must also contain the name and resident address of the owner. If tags are to be mailed elsewhere, so indicate in letter accompanying application.

Georgia license plates are not transferable from one vehicle to another. The registration may be transferred from one person to another by filling out information as indicated below.

ENTER TRANSFER HERE. TRANSFER FEE 50c

State total amount of liens on within described car, if any_____

I hereby assign and deliver this registration card to

Name_____

Address_____

Date_____ Signed_____

Sworn to and subscribed before me the date above recited:

_____ J. P. or N. P.

Justice of Peace or Notary Public.

[W. E. B. Du Bois]

Lectures - February, 1939

February 10 - Friday, 6:08 p. m.

11 - Saturday, 2:10 p. m. arrive Chicago — Chicago Evening Club $100

12 - Sunday - University of Chicago $100
"Ethics of Race Distinctions"
11:00 (Mr. Gilkey) 500 + hear

"Progress by Poverty"
8:00 p. m.
(Mr. Barnes) 1700 + hear

13 - Monday, 9:45 a. m. leave Chicago (~~Michigan Central~~ Penn Sta, Union Station)
~~5:10 p. m. arrive Cincinnati~~
~~5:50 p. m. leave Cincinnati~~ D&W
~~7:38 p. m.~~ arrive ~~Springfield~~, "American Negro After the Depression" $50
(Mrs. Luella Mitchell, 1603 Charles Street, Springfield, Ohio)
1:20 Midnight leave Dayton 300 hear

14 - Tues. 8:25 a. m. arrive Chicago (Michigan Central Station)
Herzl Junior College, 3711 Douglas Boulevard 10:00 a. m.
"Americanization" (Miss Lillian Herstein, Wentworth 1342)
11:30 p. m. leave for Lincoln 400 hear

15 - Wednesday, 5:35 p. m. arrive Lincoln "Democracy" $100 plus transportation
(Mr. Blooah, 645 South Twentieth Street, Lincoln)
11:45 p. m. leave Lincoln 250 hear

16 - Thursday, 8:38 a. m. arrive Chicago
Wright Junior College, 3400 North Austin Avenue
10:00, 12:30, 2:30 "Americanization" 1400 hear

17 - Friday, Wilson Junior College, 6800 Stewart Avenue
9:00 2:00 "Americanization" $25 for "each performance" 1000 hear

18 - Saturday Jourdain $50

19 - Sunday, arrive Detroit "Democracy and the Darker Races" $75
YMCA
Mr. Woodson, 635 East Elizabeth Street 600 hear

20 - Monday, 12:22 p. m. leave Detroit
4:55 p. m. arrive Chicago - Church of the Good Shepherd $50
Mr. Kingsley
5700 Prairie Avenue
Panel Discussion on Cooperatives

21 - Tuesday, 11:23 P.M. leave Chicago (63rd Street Station)
1:33 p. m. arrive Wheeling "Negro After Depression" $50
Mr. Schuck
Central Union Trust Building
Telephone, Wheeling 601

11:~~40~~ 2 p. m. leave Wheeling

22 - Wednesday, 7:55 a. m. arrive Cincinnati room service + Comfort
10:00 p. m. leave Cincinnati

23 - Thursday, ~~10:00~~ a. m. arrive Atlanta

4-7-13-39

Lectures - February, 1939 [W.E.B. Du Bois]

February 10 - Friday, 6:08 p. m.
11 - Saturday, 2:10 p. m. arrive Chicago — Chicago Evening Club $100
12 - Sunday - University of Chicago $100 — "Progress by Poverty"
"Ethics of Race Distinctions" — 8:00 p. m.
11:00 (Mr. Gilkey) — (Mr. Barnes)

13 - Monday, 9:50 a. m. leave Chicago (Michigan Central Station)
5:10 p. m. arrive Cincinnati
5:50 p. m. leave Cincinnati
7:38 p. m. arrive Springfield "American Negro After the Depression" $50
(Mrs. Luella Mitchell, 1603 Charles Street, Springfield, Ohio)
1:20 Midnight leave Dayton

14 - Tues. 8:20 a. m. arrive Chicago (Michigan Central Station)
Morsl Junior College, 3711 Douglas Boulevard 10:00 a. m.
"Americanization" (Miss Lillian Horstein, Wentworth 1342)
11:30 p. m. leave for Lincoln

15 - Wednesday, 5:35 p. m. arrive Lincoln "Democracy" $100 plus transportation
(Mr. Blocah, 645 South Twentieth Street, Lincoln)
11:45 p. m. leave Lincoln

16 - Thursday, 8:38 a. m. arrive Chicago
Wright Junior College, 3400 North Austin Avenue
10:00, 12:30, 2:30 "Americanization"

17 - Friday, Wilson Junior College, 6800 Stewart Avenue
9:00, 2:00 "Americanization" $25 for "each performance"

18 - Saturday

19 - Sunday, arrive Detroit "Democracy and the Darker Races" $75
YMCA
Mr. Woodson, 635 East Elizabeth Street

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4:55 p. m. arrive Chicago - Church of the Good Shepherd $50
Mr. Kingsley
5700 Prairie Avenue
Panel Discussion on Cooperatives

21 - Tuesday, 11:23 leave Chicago (63rd Street Station)
1:33 p. m. arrive Wheeling "Negro After Depression" $50
Mr. Schuck
Central Union Trust Building
Telephone, Wheeling 601

11:40 p. m. leave Wheeling

22 - Wednesday, 7:55 a. m. arrive Cincinnati
10:00 p. m. leave Cincinnati

23 - Thursday, 10:00 a. m. arrive Atlanta

118-21-47

[W.E.B. DuBois]

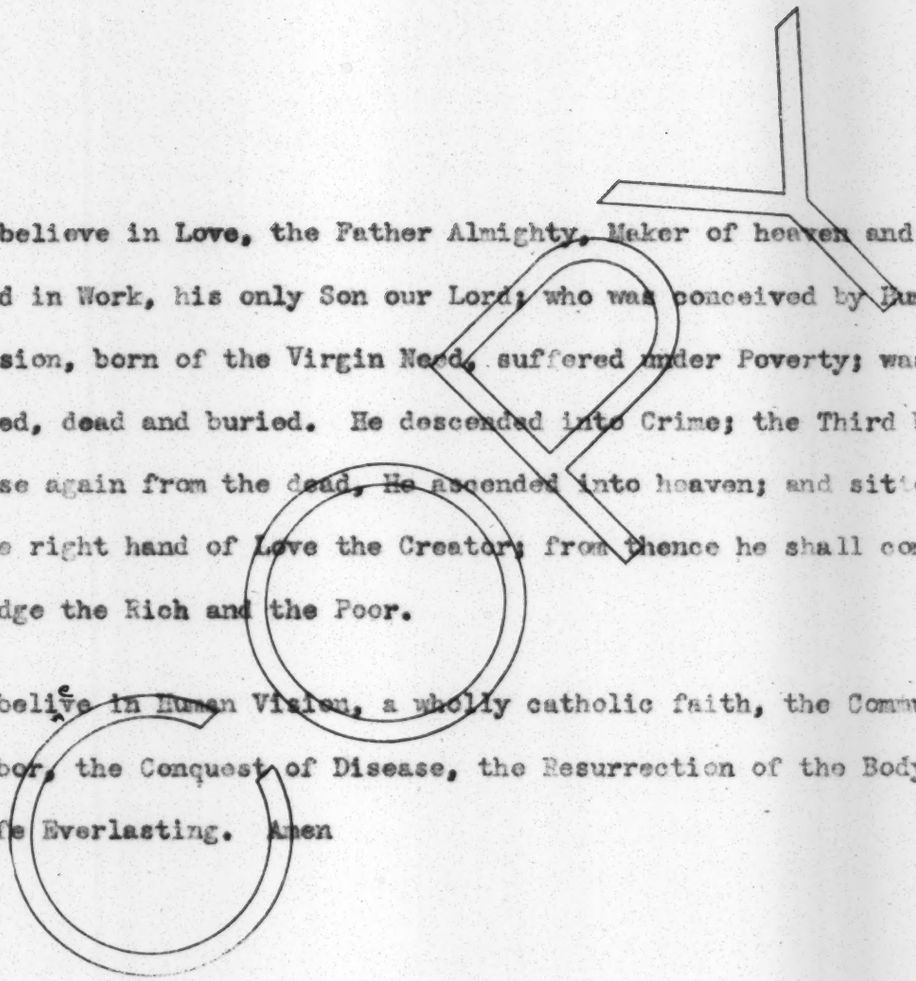
Sunday Supper Programs - continued

1939

July 16	Miss Laura Boulton, Anthropologist African Music	Davis Cunningham, Tenor
July 23	Mr. Clarence K. Streit, Author of "Union Now " The World Federal Union Plan	Walter Robert, Piano
July 30	Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist. Candidate for President American Foreign Policy	William Gephart, Baritone
Aug. 6	Dr. William B. Du Bois, Professor of History, Atlanta University The Problem of Colonies	Emmanuel Vardi, Violin

C R E D O

By W. E. Burghardt Du Bois



I believe in Love, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth; and in Work, his only Son our Lord; who was conceived by Human Vision, born of the Virgin Need, suffered under Poverty; was crucified, dead and buried. He descended into Crime; the Third Way he rose again from the dead, He ascended into heaven; and sitteth on the right hand of Love the Creator; from thence he shall come to judge the Rich and the Poor.

I belive in Human Vision, a wholly catholic faith, the Communion of Labor, the Conquest of Disease, the Resurrection of the Body and the Life Everlasting. Amen

Atlanta, Georgia
February 28, 1939

C R E D O

By W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

I believe in Love, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth; and in Work, his only Son our Lord; who was conceived by Human Vision, born of the Virgin Need, suffered under Poverty; was crucified, dead and buried. He descended into Crime; the Third Way he rose again from the dead, He ascended into heaven; and sitteth on the right hand of Love the Creator; from thence he shall come to judge the Rich and the Poor.

I believe in Human Vision, a wholly catholic faith, the Communion of Labor, the Conquest of Disease, the Resurrection of the Body and the Life Everlasting. Amen

Atlanta, Georgia
February 28, 1939

47-13-33

[W E B DuBois]

I was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 23, 1868. My father was a descendant of Jacques Du Bois, a French Huguenot, who came to this country in 1674. My mother was the great granddaughter of Tom Burghardt who was born in Africa about 1730, enslaved by the Dutch and brought to the Valley of the Hudson. I was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts and at Fisk University, Tennessee. I entered the junior class of Harvard and received my bachelor degree in 1890 and was for two years a fellow receiving my master's degree in 1891 and my doctor of philosophy in 1895. Meantime I spent two years of study in Germany pursuing courses in history and social science. I returned to the United States to teach for two years in Wilberforce University and one year in the University of Pennsylvania; and then became professor of history and economics in Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, where for thirteen years I conducted a series of annual studies of social conditions among American Negroes. In 1910, I removed to New York and became an official of the new National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and for twenty-three years I edited and published the CRISIS, a "Record of the Darker Races". I returned to Atlanta University as head of the department of sociology in 1933, where I am still at work. In 1934 I became editor of PHYLON, "The Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture", issued quarterly, beginning in 1940.

I have published the following books in addition to numerous articles and monographs:

SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE 1896
THE PHILADELPHIA NEGRO 1899
THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK 1903
JOHN BROWN 1909
QUEST OF THE SILVER FLEECE 1911
THE NEGRO 1915
DARKWATER 1920
THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK 1924
THE DARK PRINCESS 1928
BLACK RECONSTRUCTION 1935
BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW 1939
Editor of the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY STUDIES OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM, 1897-1911

47-12-52

[Jan 1-7, 1939]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 1

M 2

T 3 Letters + Bills
Clean-up.

W 4 Encyclopaedia

T 5

7:30 Faculties

F 6

S 7

WEEK

This Week 1-7
Encyclopaedia
Essays
Lectures

Next Week 8-14

Week After Next 15-21

22-28

29-4

MONTH

This Month Jan

Next Month Feb

March

April

J. Ed. Article

YEAR

1939

Black Folk
Encyclopaedia
Essays
Scott
Lectures
Travel
House

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
February 1939			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12 100	13 50	Chicago Herzl 10:00 a.m. 14 25	Lincoln, Neb. 15 100	Chicago Wright 10:00 12:30 16 2:30 75	Chicago Wilson 4:00 a.m. 17 2:00 p.m. 50	Evanston Tourdown 18 50
19 75	Chicago Church of the Good Shepherd. 20 50	Wheaton 21 50	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

Lectures 1939

8 slides - 14 lectures 47-12-313

47-12-56

[Feb 19-25, 1939]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S ~~22~~ ~~12~~ 19

Detroit

M ~~23~~ 20

Chicago

T ~~24~~ 21

Wheeling

W ~~25~~ 22

T ~~26~~ 23 Rime @ 10

Classes Car

Letters

Prog L.D.S.

Financ - Checks + Debts

F ~~27~~ 24 Read Fisk pamphlet

Lecture programs

Program

S ~~28~~ 25

D.C.

WEEK

This Week 19-25

Lectures

Classes (Songs - Seminar)

Letters

Prog

Finance

Next Week

Week After Next

MONTH

This Month Feb

Next Month

YEAR

1939

47-12-55

[Feb 26 - March 4 1939]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 26

M 27

T 28

W 1

T 2

F 3

S 4

WEEK

This Week 26 - 4

Income tax
Classes
Letters
Proof
Finance

Next Week 5 - 11

Week After Next 12 - 18

19 - 25

26 - 1

MONTH

This Month Feb

Next Month Mch

Apr

YEAR

1939
Black Folk
Encyclopaedia
Essays
Scott
Prize book
Sat. Eve. Post
Survey Conference
Africa trip
Home - buying
Annuity
Barnett letter

47-12-53

[1939? Feb?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 29

M 30

T 31

W 1

Sem

T 2

S

F 3

RR.

S 4

D.C.

WEEK

This Week 29-4

Proof
Finance
– Lectures (RR + outline)
– Faculty report
Classes

Next Week

Week After Next

MONTH

This Month Feb

Next Month Mch

Shue

YEAR

1939

Black Folk
Encyclopaedia
Essays
Scrum
World War
Home

47-12-54

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[March 12-18, 1939]

DAY

S 12

M 13

T 14

W 15 ~~Powdermaker~~

T 16 Boulé

F 17 Gallagher review (Sellin)

S 18

WEEK

This Week 12-18

Gallagher + Powdermaker

Essays

Encyclopaedia

Next Week 19-25

232 a.a.u.p. c7

ΦBK art.

Week After Next 26-1

Powdermaker

Apr 2-8

MONTH

This Month March

Essays

Next Month April

Encyclopaedia

May Novel

June

YEAR

1939

Encyclopaedia

Essays

Novel

Prize book

Sal. Eve. P.

Survey Conference

Africa Trip

Home

World War

47-12-51

[March 19-25, 1939]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 19

M 20

T 21

W 22

T 23

F 24

S 25

WEEK

This Week 19-25

23 AAUP@T
ΦBK article

Next Week 26-1

Week After Next 2-8

Powdermaker

9-15

Loram

16-22

MONTH

This Month March

Essays

Next Month Apr

Encyclopaedia

May Novel

June

YEAR

1939

Essays
Encyclopaedia
Novel
Stories
2 biographies
Africa
Home
World War
Survey Confidence
Periodical
Letters & Papers
Lectures

47-12-50

[March 26, - April 1, 1939]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 26

M 27 Classes
Seminar
ΦBK Art

T 28

W 29 Seminar - Curriculum

T 30 A.A.U.P. @ 7

F 31

S 1

WEEK

This Week 26 - Apr 1
ΦBK. Art
Review

Next Week 2 - 8

Week After Next 9 - 15
Loram

16 - 22

30 - 29

MONTH

This Month April
Encyclopaedia

Next Month May
Novel

YEAR

47-12-49

[April-16-22, 1939]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 16

M 17

T 18

Faculty

W 19

Seminar

T 20

F 21

S 22

Theatre

WEEK

This Week 16-22

Encyclopaedia

Next Week 23-29

Encyclopaedia

Essays

Week After Next 30-May 6

Essays

Short Stories

7-13

MONTH

This Month April

Next Month May

June

July

YEAR

1939

Encyclopaedia

Essays

Novel

Short Stories

2 biographies

Africa

House

World War

A Negro Acad.

Periodical

Letters Papers

Lectures

47-12-58

[April 23-29, 1939]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 23

M 24

T 25

W 26 Index
Encyclopaedia
Seminar

T 27 Index
Encyclopaedia

F 28 Index
Encyclopaedia
Banks

S 29
Banks

WEEK

This Week 23-29
Index
Encyclopaedia
Week of

Next Week 30-May 6
Encyclopaedias { Letters / Copy
Essays
Last Seminar

Week After Next 7-13
Essays
Encyclopaedia Enlgarte

MONTH

This Month April

Next Month May

June

July

YEAR

1939

47-12-60

[MAY 21-27, 1939]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 21	This Week 21-27 Encyclopaedia Education article	This Month May	1939
M 22	Next Week 28-3 Education book	Next Month June	
T 23		July.	
W 24 Myrdal @ 8	Week After Next 5-10		
T 25	11-17		
F 26			
S 27	18-24		

47-12-59

[MAY]?

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 30

M 1

T 2

W 3

T 4

F 5

S 6

WEEK

This Week 30 - May 6

Next Week 7-13

Week After Next 14-20

MONTH

This Month May

Next Month June

July

August

YEAR

1939

Encyclopaedia

Essays

Education

Novel

Short Stories

Biographies

Africa

Home

World War

Negro Academy

Periodical

Lectures

47-12-46

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[June 18-24, 1939]

DAY

S 18

M 19

T 20 Fair

W 21

T 22 Fair

F 23

S 24

WEEK

This Week

Fair

Cannon

Rachel

Beckerman

Next Week

Bells 25th

Christine

Regina

Week After Next

MONTH

This Month June

Next Month July

Name 15

YEAR

Summer

Ed. art

short stories

Novel

office

47-12-61

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[July? Aug? 1939?]

DAY

S 5-6-7-8-9.

M 10

T 11

W 12

T 13

F 14

S 15

WEEK

~~This~~ Week 2-8
Last

6 Alex @ 12
Nyabonga @ 4

Call up Sloane (5, 7, & 10, 11)
Write Mildred Johnson

~~Next~~ Week 9-15
This

Lv for Camb 12.

Week After Next 16-22

23-29

30-Aug 5

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

47-12-57

[Aug 19, 1939]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S Aug 9 - 13

M 14

T 15

W 16

T 17

F 18

S 19

WEEK

This Week 9 - 12

Next Week 13 - 19

Week After Next 20 - 26

27 - Sept 2

3 - 9

MONTH

This Month Aug

Next Month Sept

Oct.

YEAR

1939

47-12-62

[Sept 17-23 1939]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 17

M 18

T 19 × Finance
× Social Theory
× Letters × Lectures

W 20 × S. Theory
× African Culture
× Hope

T 21 Baltimore home
Dusk of Dawn
afrcn Culture

F 22 Dusk of Dawn

S 23

WEEK

This Week 17-23
Classes
Finance
Baltimore H.
Dusk of Dawn

Next Week 24-30
Dusk of Dawn
Encyclopaedia

Week After Next 1-7
Dusk of Dawn

8-14

15-21

MONTH

This Month Sept

Next Month Oct

Nov

Dec

YEAR

1939
Home
Hope mag.
Dusk of Dawn
Education
Novel
Short Stories
Encyclopaedia
Social Theory
Lectures

47-12-45

[Sept 24-30 1939]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 24

M 25 Encyclopaedia
Crow

T 26 Dusk of Dawn
Dictate Social Theory
African History

W 27

T 28
(? write Reid family?)

F 29

S 30 Program, shopping

WEEK

This Week 24-30
Dusk of Dawn
Hope Crow
Finance
Baltimore House
Classes
Encyclopaedia

Next Week 1-7
Dusk of Dawn
Crow

Week After Next 8-14

MONTH

This Month Sept
Encyclopaedia
Hope
Dusk Crow

Next Month Oct
Education
Hope

Nov

YEAR

1939
Dusk
Hope
Encycls.
Education
Novel
Stowe
Social Theory
Lectures

47-12-48

[Nov 12, 1939]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 6 Finance + Classes

M 7 Black Folk Cannon

T 8

W 9

T 10

F 11

S 12

WEEK

This Week 6-12
Finance - letters
Read Black Folk

Next Week 13-19
Read Black Folk

Week After Next 20-26
Read + mark Black Folk
25-6 Augusta

27 - Dec 3

4-10

MONTH

This Month Nov
Black Folk

Next Month Dec
Encyclopaedia
Dusk of Dawn

Jan
Novel

YEAR

1938-39
Black Folk
Dusk of Dawn
Encyclopaedia
Lectures
Novel

47-12-47

[Dec 3, 1939]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 27 Return @ 6

M 28 Letters
Budget
Classes

T 29 Dusk of Dawn
Encyclopaedia

W 30 Envoy @ 10

T 1

F 2

S 3

WEEK

This Week Nov 27 - Dec 3

Next Week Dec 4-10

Week After Next Dec 11-17

Dec 18-24

Dec 25-31

MONTH

This Month Dec
Plans - Dusk of Dawn

Next Month Jan

Feb
Lectures

YEAR

1939
Dusk of Dawn
Encyclopaedia
Novel { The President / Scorn
Lectures

(W.E.B. DuBois)

Atlanta to Prairie View, Texas
and return

January 19 to 30, 1940

2,465 miles

169.4 gallons of gas - $35.69
3 quarts of oil 1.05

Miles per gallon of gas 14.55

January 20 to 29, 1941

meter at start, Atlanta	57,033
meter at Prairie View	58,076
meter on return to Atlanta	59,021

trip, going	1,043 miles
trip, returning	945 "

gallons of gas, going	73.3 - 14.2 per mile
returning	52.1 - 18 " "

total gallons of gas	125.4 - 15.8 per mile
" oil	two quarts

	cost
gas	$24.80
oil	.70
board	13.20
misc.	6.16
	$44.86

Sunday night
Monday - day
night - Loch
Tuesday
Wednesday (Lv

Itinerary

Leave Cleveland, Sunday, February 11, at 11:19 a. m.
Arrive Chicago - 4:55 p. m.

Leave Chicago, Wednesday, February 14, 11:20 p. m. via Pennsylvania, Union Station
Arrive Louisville, Thursday, February 15, at 7:15 a. m.

Leave Louisville, February 15, 8:05 a. m.
Arrive Frankfort, 10:10 a. m.

Dinner with Mildred, Tuesday, at 5:30 p. m., February thirteenth.

46-4-209

Itinerary - February, 1940

(Friday, February 9, guest Davis home)
Saturday, February 10, at noon - City Club DEMOCRACY AND THE DARKER RACES $75
712 Vincent Avenue

radio time - one hour - J. J. Lafferty, secretary
W. R. Howard, Chairman of Public Affairs
Harry E. Davis, 202 Engineers Building

Saturday night - Dinner Meeting YWCA

Monday, February 12, Church of the Good Shepherd - NEGRO AND COMMUNISM $50
57th and Prairie Avenue
Rev. Harold M. Kingsley Telephone - Wentworth 9190

Thursday, February 15, Frankfort Kentucky - 11:00 a. m. HISTORY OF AFRICA $75
Friday, February 16, 11:00 a. m. HISTORY OF NEGOR IN WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Friday, " " 8:00 p. m. HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

President R. B. Atwood
David H. Bradford, Department of History

Saturday February 17, 5:30 p. m. dinner - Dayton
7 to 7:15 broadcast
8:00 p. m. (?) $50

Mrs. Jessie Hathcock
407 West Fifth Street

Sunday, February 18, Detroit, 4:00 p. m. YMCA - RACE AND CULTURE $75
635 East Elizabeth
W. C. Wood

W. P. Dabney
238 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati

Miss Wilda Gunn
612 West Ninth Street, Room 37
Cincinnati

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

From the Author:

I have been greatly interested in the proposal to reprint my first book of essays in the Japanese language. There will be much in this book which Japanese will find somewhat difficult to understand; and there, of course, have been many changes since the book was written in 1903. But at the time it was, I think, a fair and honest picture of the situation of many million children of African slaves who are today American citizens. I commend this study to the Japanese for many reasons but first because we Negroes in America want the sympathy and coope ation of Asia. We feel ourselves a part of the colored world and, therefore, a part of that determined fight for recognition and equality across the color line which is the greatest endeavor of the twentieth century. There can be no real human striving and accomplishment for the good of mankind so long as the absurd distinctions based on color and race are current in the world. And on the other hand, at present, the survival and the accomplishment of Negroes in America is proof of what humanity is capable, even under adverse circumstances; and is especially encouraging when one thinks of a day of freedom for all men. We black men of America, therefore, greet your land which is now leading the culture and development of the East; and we hope for closer knowledge and cooperation between our group and your nation.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Atlanta, Georgia
April 17, 1937

[DuBois]

June 1, 1940

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

"Your letter came and then some time afterwards the second issue of PHYLON. I was a little surprised that you had read Yes into my reply. But I should really like to help, but I shall not be able to do anything until the middle of summer or a bit later at theearliest. This is my busiest time - the end of our fiscal year with countless reports and the like - with, as you can well imagine, the international situation hindering in every way.

"It is an odd feeling to be under the constant threat of bombardment. And it looks very much as if the threat would become a reality before this letter reaches you.

"Zre we downhearted? NO!

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Anna Fisher
c/o U. S. Despatch Agent
American Embassy
London, W. 1

My dear Sir:,

"Thank you for your kind l tter of several weeks ago. The pressure of work in connection with my teaching duties at St. Augustine's College and research at the archives of the North Carolina Historical Commission prevented my answering you before this time.

"Your generous offer to consider an article from my pen for the admirable PHYLON is deeply appreciated I assure you. It happens, however, that I have nothing on hand at the present time that would be suitable for publication. I am now engaged in writing a doctoral dissertation here at Harvard University, and I shan't be able to get anything into shape before the autumn or winter. Let me assure you that I count it an honor to be invited to contribute to the PHYLON, and at the first opportunity I shall submit a manuscript for your consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

John Hope Franklin
421 Broadway
Cambridge, Massachusetts

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

7 June 1940
8:00 p. m.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I forwarded today what I believe is DUSK OF DAWN. I sent it collect because the driver did not know what the additional charge will be. Do you wish the pink galley sheets for paging?

18-1-10

Sincerely,

June 8, 1940

[copies of letters forwarded to DuBois by Irene Diggs]

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

"The University of Minnesota writes that March does not fit well into the schedule and if that is the only time you can be in the territory, they will have to let the matter drop. Apparently spring vacation and final winter examinations come in March. They write that they are really sorry as they wanted you on the program. If you don't see any other time to offer them, I shall make a note to try to get you on in 1941-42.

Sincerely yours,
Mildred C. Smith
Open Forum Speakers Bureau
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts

June 7, 1940

"Thank you for your letter of June 3, attached to the same a memoranda of recommendations for the publication of PHYLON for the next school year. President Clement spoke in such glowing terms of the publication at the last Trustees Meeting, I felt then that he would see the wisdom of having a stenographer on twelve months basis. I feel that with the information in hand, a copy of which you sent me, he will make the necessary provisions. I trust that you will have a fine summer. Registration for our Summer School begins this morning. The outlook is good for a heavy enrollment. I am

Yours truly,
W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

June 3, 1940

Dear Professor Du Bois:

"Allow me to express my great interest in your letter of May 24, in which you say that early next fall a small commission will meet at Atlanta University to study and plan for the economic future of the American Negro.

"I see no reason why it would not be desirable for your commission to study the Ten-Year Development Campaign for the South and determine in what way this campaign could serve the purpose for which your commission is created.

"The Ten-Year Campaign is in the formative stage but it is being directed by people who are making an honest effort to improve economic conditions in the South. Attached you will find a preliminary statement which was sent to those persons invited to our organization meeting in Atlanta on May 23. Minor changes were made in the statement of objectives found on page 2 and the plan for county organization which is discussed on pages 3 and 4. Even so, the statement will explain in a rather satisfactory way the aims and purposes of the decade of Progress Campaign.

"Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the The Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, North Carolina, is general chairman of the Ten-Year Campaign Committee for the Southern Governors' Conference. It is possible that he would be able to meet with your commission next fall and you might be able to work out some definite procedure which would be incorporated in the general campaign program.

Cordially yours,
Paul W. Chapman
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

[DuBois, June 4, 1940]

June 4, 1940

"Since I last heard from you, I have been working under pressure to fulfill a commission for the World's Fair and have been able to do nothing else. I am very sorry time did not permit my dropping you a note before this. As soon as I have completed my work at the Fair, I shall continue on the book and will write you.

Sincerely,
Alexander Alland
246 Waverly Place Chelsea 3-0763
New York City

June 5, 1940

"Thank you for your note of June 3 and the biography of Alexander Pushkin which you contemplate publishing in PHYLON. I think that this biography is exceedingly interesting and I feel as you do that in view of the customary definition of "Negro" it is quite all right to include Pushkin as an example of the type of biography which will be published in the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Incidentally on page three of the copy which you sent me there is, I believe, an error in typing the dates. Either thedate 1830 in line eleven is wrong or the date 1826 in line sixteen is wrong.

"I have been intending for some time to write you and tell you that I think PHYLON is a very interesting journal. I do hope that there is going to be sufficient interest from subscribers and sufficient financial backing from other sources if necessary to enable this excellent venture to keep going. I am enclosing two dollars and should like to be enrolled as a subscriber. If possible, I should like to have the subscription begin with the first issue.

"Will you be up this way in the summer? I shall be working here on this Study until the first of September.

"With all good wishes, I am,

Cordially yours
Guy B. Johnson
Negro in America
405 Lexington Avenue
New York City

June 6, 1940

"The page proofs of DUSK OF DAWN are now, I believe, in your hands. The next item on schedule is an index. In taking over some of Chester Kerr's affairs, I find no record of how the indexing of BLACK RECONSTRUCTION was arranged - whether by you or by us. I do not think the index this time will have to be as long or as thorough, so I feel safe in assuming that you will provide it. Am I right?

"Another detail which our permissions department brings to my attention is the Countee Cullen poem which you quote. As a matter of form, they asked Harpers' permission to quote it and were surprised by their request for a $10 fee. This is an author's charge. It seems unwarranted to me, but the only means of getting around it would be for Countee Cullen to have Harpers waive the charge. I should think he would be glad to do this as a friendly gesture, considering its context. I trust you will be able to clear up these two points and break the bottle-neck which now holds up printed copies of DUSK OF DAWN.

Sincerely,
Robert Giroux
Harcourt, Brace - 383 Madison Avenue

The following other things have come in:

Photograph of Hampton architect
Article from Oliver E. Jackson on REPRESENTATIVE NEGRO PORTRAYALS IN AMERICAN FICTION
A M and N College 1852-1934
Pine Bluff

Photograph of the baby in Bloomingdale's ad

18-16

[DuBois, June 7, 1940]

June 7, 1940

The following titles in your order of June 4 are foreign publications . . . We shall be glad to import for you at price quoted. About five weeks time is required. Please refer to this quotation (ES S 3515) when ordering. Deliveries of imported books are subject to delay, because of irregular ocean transportation.

	Carriage paid
Schapera, KHOISAN PEOPLES OF SOUTH AFRICA	$4.50
Perham, NATIVE ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA	5.25
Mair, AN AFRICAN PEOPLE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY	3.75
Schapera, BANTU SPEAKING TRIBES OF SOUTH AFRICA	6.30
Soga, THE AMAXOSA	6.30
Hollis, THE MASAI	4.80
Meek, A Sudanese Kingdom	4.50
Meek, LAW AND AUTHORITY IN A NIGERIAN TRIBE	5.25
Meek, TRIBAL STUDIES IN NORTHERN NIGERIA	4.50
Rattray, RELIGION AND ART IN ASHANTI, 2 volumes	9.00
Rattray, Ashanti	7.50
Rattray, Ashanti, Law and Constitution	7.50

Baker and Taylor
55 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Shall I o. k. this quotation?

OK
order
W.E.B.D

[DuBois, June 12, 1940]

June 12, 1940

Dear Dr. Du Bois: AIR MAIL

Thanks for your note of June 11th. The date you suggest for the index does raise difficulties. If we do not have it done by July first, the publication date will have to be postponed by a month. We should like to avoid this, if possible. Since you will not be free till the end of the month, would you authorize us to go ahead and have it done here at as low cost as possible? Or perhaps you could have it done at Atlanta in the meantime. I dislike throwing this problem in your lap, but it is a problem and I know no other way to solve it.

Sincerely,
Robert Giroux
Harcourt, Brace and Company
383 Madison Avenue

I corrected the error in the Pushkin manuscript and also noticed that in Mirsky, Nathalie is spelled with an "h" and made that correction also.

We are sending the paged dummy and the corrected proof to the printer in the morning. Mr. Reid and I have done all the work - Mr. Coulborn was too busy and Mr. Cook was busy getting ready to go to Washington and will be in Washington for five days beginning today.

I have sent a copy of Guy Johnson's letter to Mr. Stokes.

Was Grimke's name Francis or Frank as we have it in the Chronicle - query from Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid feels sure if the requests comes first and directly from you, Mr. Cook would be responsible for Books and Periodicals for the Fourth Quarter of PHYLON.

I will write a letter with news next time.

What about reprints - I know about the ones for Coulborn and Valien?

I will send you the paged proof as soon as it arrives.

The following letter was sent to you by air mail special, Baltimore:

"Sometime ago a photographer of Athens, Georgia stated that he would photograph the Amistad Mural group for the sum of $75. He stated further that he would furnish 6 x 10 and 6 x 20 reprints at the rate of $5 per set. I have just received from Talladega College the message that Alain Locke agrees to pay thirty-five dollars for the privilege of using the plates in a booklet in connection with the Negro Exposition in Chicago. Dr. Gallagher wants to know if PHYLON would be willing to share the remaining forty-dollars with the privilege of using the plates as it may see fit. In as much as the Exposition opens on the fourth of July our time is short for photographing and printing the plates. Could you, therefore, answer by return mail if you would be willing to cooperate in this undertaking? Thanking you very kindly, I am

Hale Woodruff

P.S. Tell me the reaction to the Wilberforce speech, please!

[DuBois, June 12, 1940]

14 June 1940

Dear Miss Diggs:

Please return to me the manuscript of the article, IN DEFENSE OF DARK LAUGHTER, which I let Doctor Du Bois see, at his request, this winter.

Sincerely yours
Rufus E. Clement

It has been returned.

The following letter with bill for $50 came:

"I look forward to having a report from you as to the progress of PHYLON, and hope that you will not hesitate to communicate with me if there are any problems which I can help you solve.

Cordially yours,

Elmer Adler
229 West Forty-Third Street
New York City

June 12, 1940

"Your letter came while I was in the South attending Commencements. I have asked Rev. Buford F. Gordon to give the interpretation of the General Conference, which you request. Rev. Gordon is Editor of the Sunday School literature, with offices at the A. M. E. Zion Publication House, P. O. Box 1047, Charlotte, N. C. I am glad to cooperate with you in this matter, Dr. Du Bois, and I hope it is not too late for your purpose.

"Duties in connection with two Annual Conferences this month and the American Negro Exposition make it well nigh impossible for me to make this contribution to the PHYLON.

With high personal esteen, I am
Yours very truly,
W. J. Walls
4736 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

The paged proof will come back Wednesday, the nineteenth. Be sure and tell me in your next letter where to send it because, as you know, it takes about a week to finish it from the time it is returned to the printer.

14 June 1940

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Now for a little dishing of dirt - incidentally Mr. Googe has just called for the dummy and corrected galleys and I went over the various corrections with him.

The summer school enrolment is about seven hundred and fifty. Upton has been turned over to the men. The dormitories are shet tight. Mrs. Henry is about to move into a new home which they have been building as you perhaps already have heard. Mrs. Maxwell according to her own reporting is living in a "hole" rather than on Spelman campus; has breakfast and supper served in bed; but condescends to have the noon-day meal with the hoi polloi and I do mean hoi polloi. Bessie Strong is filled to overflowing: Ann and Henrietta Herod are sharing connecting rooms although Henrietta did not know it until she returned from Indianapolis. I am prepared to act as referee! The Snowdens have moved next door to me and who said that baby (brat to me!) was ohhhhhhhh so gooddddddddd. I appeared at breakfast last Sunday morning but demurely gave due credit to the infant "queen", who persists in arising anytime after 5:30 a. m. There is a sign sometimes saying shhhhhhh Baby's Asleep but already someone has written in pencil "Oh Yeah!"

18-1-11

What I am about to say deserves a special paragraph: The Brazeals, according to Dame Rumor, are expecting a "bundle from heaven".

The faculty homes have not been started so far. I walked from the library to the Administration Building with the President and he assured me he was itching to see the demolition of the houses across the street.

I hear Billie Geter Thomas is not returning next year - I only heard. Graham Jackson was released last week from the charge of criminally assaulting a Booker T. Washington H. S. senior although the judge added that something had happened to the girl according to the physicians report. The incident was given due credit on the front page of the World. Maybe you already have heard, but I have just heard, that Miss Dangerfield is wearing a ring.

Elizabeth Perry Cannon did not go to New York but to Texas. She took Suitt to drive. Miss Dora, our maid, says she had a note from her yesterday and she arrived o. k. Mrs. Lyon's secretary is leaving at the end of summer school for good.

I have seen the following movies this week: Primrose Path, Virginia City and Night of Nights; but nevertheless and notwithstanding I am going to see Maeterlinck's "Bluebird" in technicolor tonight.

I might also mention that the food is abominable.

I miss you!

Sincerely

Nelle

Atlanta

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

17 June 1940

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Congratulations on the new degree but, personally, I think that speech was well worth it! Let me know about any surprises at Harvard.

If you have not already written me about the paged proof, please do.

The heat is terrific and it rains every day making it most humid. I can't believe my eyes nor my ears with regard to the war situation. Two faculty homes were started Saturday and I understand the buildings for Clark will start next week. I have some clippings*about Clark I will send but they are in my room.

18-1-12

Just now I am spending most of my evenings in the movies: Sunday and Saturday I saw "Jamaica Inn," "Under-Pup," "Grapes of Wrath" and "My Favorite Wife." I shall see "Edison the Man" tonight and see the summer theatre play tomorrow night. After all the movies are cooler.

My best love and all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Nella

* Enclosed

(DuBois, June 18, 1940)

June 18, 1940

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

"It is to the everlasting credit of the American people that in times of stress such as this they do not neglect the important social movements destined to bring a more wholesome approach to the problems of civilization. It is for this reason that I have accepted the responsibility of raising $500 for the Colored Work Department of the National YMCA which is doing so much for Negro youth all over the nation. We must not let this fine service suffer when it is needed most.

I shall appreciate any contribution you care to make to this effort. The time is short for the final report and I would appreciate as prompt a response as possible.

Very truly yours,

(signed) F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

I acknowledged the letter saying you were "on vacation from the University until about the middle of September."

[DUBOIS, JUNE 25, 1940]

June 25, 1940

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

"We have had a request from Mr. W. T. Fontaine, Chairman of the Research Committee of Southern University at Scotlandville, Louisiana, for the inclusion of certain passages from SOULS OF BLACK FOLK in their proposed Anthology of Contemporary Negro Thought.

"The passages are as follos:

pp. 50 - Mr. (to) 53 - silent
58 - The black (to) 59 - happiness
41 - easily (to) 43 - absurdities
46 - now (to) 50 - bush
103 - If - (to) 109

"The Committee wishes to print 75 copies of this work, to be distributed free of cost to libraries and similar educational agencies.

"Will you be kind enough to let us know whether this plan meets with your approval? We shall be glad to grant our permission, but of course, the final decision rests with you.

"We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Yours very truly,

A. C. MCCLURG & CO.
D. J. Stefan
Publishing Department
333 East Ontario Street
Chicago

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

"A copy of your letter to Bishop Walls requesting that he would appoint someone to write an article for PHYLON has been forwarded to me, and I have been asked to prepare the article. Nothing was said to me regarding the time for preparing the article. Any suggestions that you desire to make will be appreciated. I am,

Yours respectfully,

Buford F. Gordon, Editor
Church School Literature
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
Post Office Box 1047
Charlotte, North Carolina

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

27 June 1940

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

After the letter from Harcourt arrived today I am somewhat confused so I sent the telegram to ascertain if you still wish me to make the index.

Mr. Googe promises to have PHYLON out before the end of the week so I will rush you a copy. I spoke to Mr. Managing Editor about a newspaper concerning the new issue of PHYLON. I enclose the result of his desire to have the Publicity Office handle it. I am asking Mr. Googe to hold everything until a decision is made regarding reprints.

18-1-13

I have thought more of Harvard than I am thinking right this minute. I am sure she does not realize what an opportunity she has missed! Harvard should know what I know!!! There were several nice lines in your last letter.

Nell misses you so much.

With much love,

Nell

News is like good soup - it just collects -

[DuBois June 28, 1940]

28 June 1940

Dear Sir:

I am interested in obtaining material for the compilation of a bibliography concerning the slave trade in the United States between 1820-1860, with particular reference to the Amistad case, with which I know you are definitely familiar. I wish to use this historical data as a basis for fictional treatment of the Amistad incident. Hence I am interested in sources which will elucidate the mode of life, etc. of the African peoples in their native surroundings at the time. If you can help me in this I will be most grateful or perhaps you can direct me to some other helpful source.

Yours,

Willard B. Ransom, Attorney
46 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

June 29, 1940

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

"I have made a new friend who heads the Department of Sociology at Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan. It came about through a visit to the College preparatory to sending our daughter, Geraldine, there next fall. Dr. A. P. Herman knows you through your books and through reading the CRISIS, and I mentioned to him PHYLON, the magazine you are now editing. I am enclosing a check in the amount of one dollar and request that you send him this magazine beginning with the first edition.

"Thanks very much, and looking forward to hearing from you concerning your 1941 lecture series at the proper time, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. C. Woodson
YMCA
635 East Elizabeth Street
Detroit, Michigan

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

29 June 1940

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The check from the Phelps Stokes Fund for the biographies has not arrived. I have made arrangements for taking care of the mail after I am gone and will write you the details later. Mr. Reid left for Washington or New York yesterday. How long will you be in New York?

I went to Florida last week end and had a very nice time. It was hot during the day but very pleasant at night. One evening in less than an hour I caught three brim, three speckles and a bass.

I had hoped to have a copy of PHYLON to send you but I guess they will not come out until Monday.

With love,

Ned

18-1-14

No mail for you.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1 July 1940

18-11-27

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I can almost say "I told you so! Just as I expected!" I had so little faith, I am not as surprised nor disappointed as I might be. Of course you know I appreciate the provisions you are making for me. I think Messrs. Reid and Cook were more flabbergasted than I. I shall not even breathe what arrangements you plan to make. Don't you think that is the wisest thing to do? I am so glad "we" didn't mention "our secret horde", aren't you?

No, the Stokes check of $100 for biographies has not come. The Amsterdam arrived yesterday and I shall deposit it in a day or so. I sent copies to the editors with the memo and also the letter and copy to Mr. Banks. PHYLON was distributed yesterday and also the copies to the copyright office.

The new president of Morehouse is hear for about ten days. I hear Maggie Williams will not be at the dormitories next year

I received the Wilberforce speech and will follow instructions. Let me know when you leave N. Y. so I will know where to send the mail.

With much love,

Nell

of f. Clements letter

[Enclosure]

June 28, 1940

18-11-28

My dear Miss Diggs:

I do not want to have the end of June come without telling you how much I appreciate the splendid work that you have been doing in recent years in helping Professor Du Bois on our Encyclopedia of the Negro project. I know that your accuracy, interest and efficiency have meant much to him, and I hope that there may be ways in which our Fund may be of service to you and to the project in the future.

I understand from Dr. Du Bois that he and Dr. Logan are going to work together this summer on a list of authorities in the major fields to be covered by the Encyclopedia, and I have told him that if necessary we might be able to give just a little help. At any rate, whatever your work may be, I want you to know that we feel grateful to you and wish you well.

Will you tell me whether you have an extra "List of the more important collections and source material regarding the Negro" which Dr. Du Bois prepared a year ago. In some way my copy seems to be missing. May I also ask whether the "Index of articles in the Journal of Negro History" is on cards or in manuscript. If the latter and you have a copy I would be glad to have it. I think I have never seen it.

copy sent

copy sent

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
Phelps Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City

[DuBois, July 1, 1940]

air mail
2 July 1940

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

"I have completed the twenty-five dollars worth of work which you requested me to do in your letter of May 23, 1940 to my brother. I note that you stated, however, you would be in Baltimore during the month of July and I should like to know whether to send the material on to you in Atlanta because it will be necessary to register it.

Arthur C. Logan
1011 "O" Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

I sent copies of PHYLON and accompanying letters to Messrs. Le Grange and Stuhardt.

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU
1242 Little Building, Boston,
Massachusetts

We, as Agents for Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois aredefinitely setting aside on his schedule Thursday, 11:30 a. m., April 24, 1941 at Minneapolis, Minnesota for a lecture before the University of Minnesota Convocations
Fee $100.00 - $75.00 (lower rate with sufficient connecting dates)
Subject to be chosen later. Bureau commission 25%.
Full instructions will be sent ten days before the meeting.

Mildred C. Smith
July 1, 1940

Messrs. Reid and Cook told me Miss Prophet was somewhat upset about the absence of her article in PHYLON so I wrote the following letter:

My dear Miss Prophet:

PHYLON feels you are due an apology. Your article was included in the tentative plans for the third quarter issue. In paging the issue, Dr. Du Bois found it necessary to conclude the article on COLOURED SOUTH AFRICANS in the October issue, hold over Mr. Coulborn's book review as well as your article which progressed as far as the enclosed galley sheets. Dr. Du Bois will probably write you personally as soon as he finds time and until then we trust this will be satisfactory explanation.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

8 July 1940

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I hope the "hired stenog" brought your correspondence up to date before you left New York. I am working on the Wilberforce speech. It will be ready to send to Mr. Oak in a day or so.

Messrs. Cook, Reid and Coulborn seem to be rather upset about Mr. Clement's letter and wish to know what you plan to do about it. Of course my answer has been "I don't know." I had already o. k.'d with your name the PHYLON bills which you mention.

I hear Lyda Kennedy is coming back. I don't think I told you that Billie Geter's father died but she is back on the job again. Mr. Randall, Flora McKinney's husband, was fired from the library and also Mr. Lindsay, a teacher of English at Morehouse. I suppose you read about Paul Cravath's death. John Hope and E. A. Jones have new cars. So much for gossip!

18-1-15

I enjoy reading the articles in the Amsterdam. I took the matter of reprints up with Mr. Googe this morning and he consented to print reprints of the Valien sixteen page article for one dollar per page which is just half the original quotation given you. There will be no lowering of standards. The evaluation of the AME Zion Conference came in this morning and Mr. Reid is going to read it before I send it to you. He also has one FOREIGN POLITICS AND OUR MINORITY GROUPS by Joseph S. Roucek, professor of Sociology, Hoptra College, Hempstead, New Jersey which he wishes to submit.

I suppose you are wearing mittens because we have had steam on since Friday although it is warmer today.

I shall leave here Thursday or Friday of this week. I shall let you know when I leave and when I arrive at home.

With much love,

Nell

p. s. Mr. Reid came in to say it might be effective if you wrote Mr. Cook about the subscription campaign. Completely off the record - I don't think anything has been done except a notice in the weekly summer school bulletin.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14 July 1940

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I suppose by now you have my card telling of my safe arrival. My Mother and Father are fairly well this summer. The weather is lovely - neither hot nor cold.

18-1-16

Your letter did not arrive before I left Atlanta but I have already written Children's Activities in Chicago asking them to write the results of their search to you directly. In case the order has not been filled I asked them to cancel it and return your money.

I shall expect bits of work from you from time to time. If you wish the check I am enclosing and or the Amsterdam check deposited in Atlanta, I can arrange to have it done.

I told Mr. Reid about the vouchers which you requested me to make out and ask him to sign for the sums to be piad me August first and September first. After consultation we decided that in a certain sense that would be acceptance of the President's arrangements and since it did not have to be done until nearer August first we did not make them out. However, if you still think it is the thing to do I will make them out and send them to Mr. Reid to sign. I await your plan for counter-

ing our President.

I am so glad you are comfortable and enjoying your new home and I am sure you will have a restful summer. I have already begun my program of rest.

Please give my best wishes to Mrs. Du Bois, Yolande and the baby.

I am also thinking of September.

With love,

Nell

Enclosures:
Letter and check from Mr. Roy
Correction for ZION QUADRENNIAL MEET
Letter from Social Forces

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

20 July 1940

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I guess I talked too loud and too much about the nice cool weather for now we are in the midst of an heat wave not to mention the drought. Then my Mother chose to have the summer flu and a temperature of 102. She has been in bed for two days and although she is very weak I think she is improving. The doctor said there is an epidemic of it here.

I spent last Sunday at Lake Storey in Galesburg and had a very nice time. I plan to stay undress this Sunday if the heat continues which I confess is a repetition of the other six days.

7-1-81

I assume the 101 mistakes were in DUSK OF DAWN'S index - sorry I wasn't there to help. What is the date of publication?

Remember you are on vacation and take it easy! I have just finished Heyward's STAR SPANGLED VIRGIN - nothing to rave about.

With love,

Nell

809 North D Street
Monmouth, Illinois

[c. July, 1940]]

MEMO FROM E. IRENE DIGGS

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I have been just worried to pieces -- we thought Mama had just a case of summer flu -- we still don't know exactly what it is but she was growing weaker and weaker until she was having sinking spells. so we sent her to the hospital in an ambulance last evening. We have an excellent hospital here and she will have the best of care.

I hope you are

18-1-22

well and happy.

With love,

Nell

809 North 12 Street

Monmouth, Illinois

MEMO FROM E. IRENE DIGGS

3 August 1940

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am delighted to report that my Mother is improving rapidly and from all indications will be able to come home from the hospital very soon.

I answered the Baker & Taylor letter about the copy of PHYLon to Talladega. You sorta "took" New York, didn't you? I am glad you and Du Bois enjoyed yourselves. Regarding Ira De A - I repeat: I can't understand him. According to my reports he was still in Atlanta rather late in July. Nevertheless and notwithstand PHYLON INSTITUTE must go on!

18-1-18

It is still hot as blue blazes but I manage to stay fairly comfortable in the house with the assistance of fans. The only thing is I can't stay in long. I have been making three trips a day to the hospital but that will soon be over.

The summer is passing all too swiftly.

With much love,

Nell

MEMO FROM E. IRENE DIGGS

13 August 1940

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

My Mother is home now and improving, we think, although slowly.

So you have <u>two</u> copies of "Dusk of Dawn"? Of course I am not anxious to see it? The letter from Mr. Harcourt is indeed a joy. Enclosed are five copies. May I answer your letter about returning to Atlanta just a little ~~later~~ later? My summer so far has been just a little hectic but I am happy to know yours is so pleasant.

I send you my love.

Nell

18-1-19

809 North A Street
Monmouth, Illinois

MEMO FROM E. IRENE DIGGS

16 August 1940

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have received the script of DARKER WISDOM. When would you like to have copies of it? My Mother is still improving but is still very weak although able to be up and around the house.

I plan to arrive in Atlanta, as you suggest, Wednesday evening the eleventh and will have the office in order for your coming on the fourteenth. Tentatively, I should say I think the trip to Charlotte can be arranged.

Of course I am not expecting you to believe it but with assistance I made a fairly good cake yesterday. Right now the vegetables are lovely especially corn on the cob.

When shall I see a copy of DUSK OF DAWN?

With love from

Nell

18-1-20

809 North D Street
Monmouth, Illinois

MEMO FROM E. IRENE DIGGS

19 August 1940

Monday Eve

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

My, My, My! only the "Pure D" can take unto themselves ad arbitrium such stationery. Not bad, not bad.

Thanks for the insert. I shall follow your suggestions about numbering, etc. I enjoyed Ira De A's letter and evidently I am under the wrong impression that I am cool, calm, serene and tranquil. Sounds as if the Mrs. is really to be with us.

My Mother has been in bed again since Saturday. The infection seemed to be recurring in her right leg but the doctor thinks he has a running start on this and will be able this time to get it entirely out of her system. She has really had a time and caused us great concern.

I hear the Clements left Atlanta the first week in August for a month's stay in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

With much love,

Nell

809 North D Street
Monmouth, Illinois

P. S. I shall not mention DUSK OF DAWN again.

18-1-21

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

30 August 1940

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

18-1-8

Just a note before I leave for Chicago tomorrow morning - and incidentally I deserve it! May I apologize for the "postage due" but personally I think most of the letters I write are worth more than sixteen cents - nevertheless from now on I shall try and see you do not have to pay for them even the priceless ones.

As you suggest I shall leave Atlanta at 8:25 a. m. CST and arrive in Charlotte at 3:50. I really think that is better than arriving around 9:00. I promise to report in detail my summer and drive to Atlanta.

My Mother is much improved.

Now for some news: Eagleson's wife (not the Eagleson on PHYLON'S board) and new baby died. The Clements are returning to Atlanta around the ninth. Clark University has had a ground-breaking. I have heard nothing of the faculty homes.

It will be nice to see you.

With love,

Nell

809 North D Street
Monmouth, Illinois

Note to Editor: Please credit: Photos courtesy
Chatwood Hall, Moscow, Russia

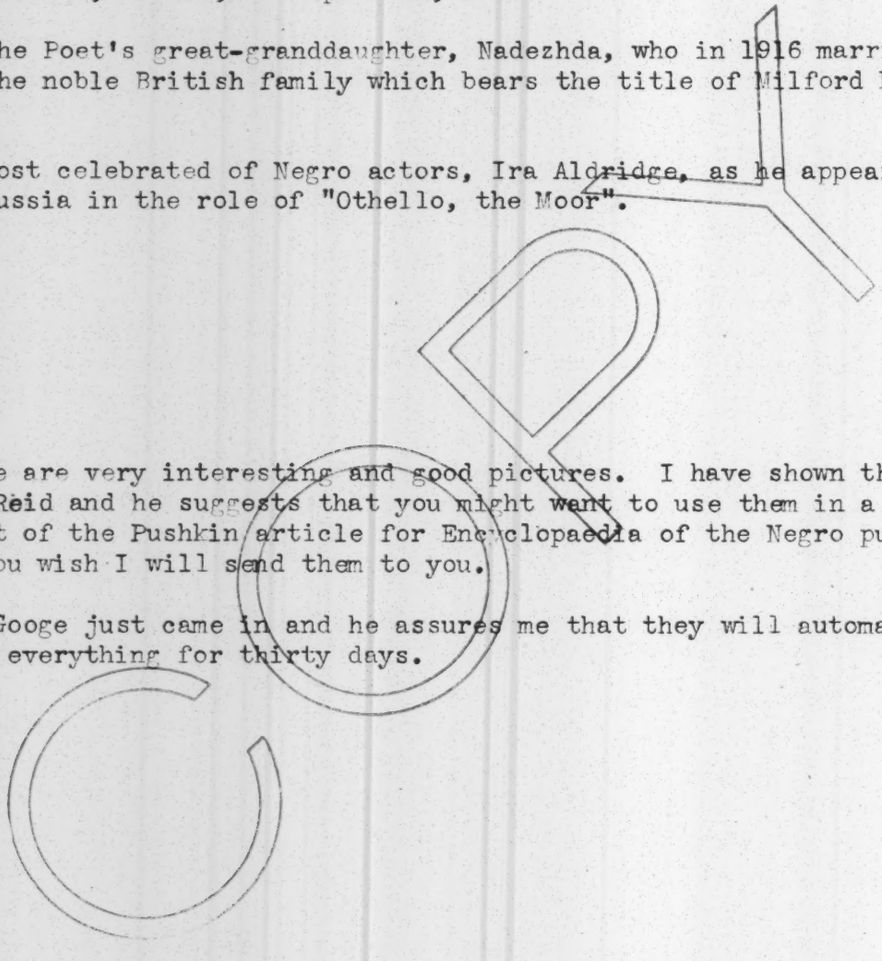
Three female descendants of Alexander Pushkin, Russia's greatest poet, who on his mother's side was of African blood.

1. Pushkin's daughter, Natalya, who was a woman of ravishing beauty

2. Granddaughter of the poet, Marya Bykova (nee Pushkin). Died in Poltava, Russia, in September, 1939.

3. The Poet's great-granddaughter, Nadezhda, who in 1916 married into the noble British family which bears the title of Milford Haven.

4. Most celebrated of Negro actors, Ira Aldridge, as he appeared in Russia in the role of "Othello, the Moor".



These are very interesting and good pictures. I have shown them to Mr. Reid and he suggests that you might want to use them in a reprint of the Pushkin article for Encyclopaedia of the Negro purposes. If you wish I will send them to you.

Mr. Googe just came in and he assures me that they will automatically hold everything for thirty days.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois will lecture for his forty-second consecutive season during the academic year 1939-40. Mr. Du Bois has lectured in Europe, Asia and Africa, the West Indies and forty states of the United States. He has appeared in most of the leading universities of this country and before numerous organizations and conventions. His biography will be found in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA and in the INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO. He has written eleven books and numerous pamphlets and articles and holds degrees from four institutions of learning. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was for years editor of the Crisis magazine and is at present head of the department of sociology in Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, where he may be addressed.

His lectures are based on special study and investigation covering a life time, on nine trips to Europe, two trips to Russia and one trip to Asia, one to Africa and one to the West Indies. He has visited all of the states of the United States.

The subjects of discussion for 1940 will include the following:

Race and Culture

The Present Economic Revolution

Present Conditions in Africa

The West Indies

Consumers Cooperation

Democracy and the Darker Races

The Negro and Communism

Europe and Asia

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois will lecture for his forty-second consecutive season during the academic year 1940-41. Mr. Du Bois has lectured in Europe, Asia and Africa, the West Indies and forty states of the United States. He has appeared in most of the leading universities of this country and before numerous organizations and conventions. His biography will be found in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA and in the INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO. He has written eleven books and numerous pamphlets and articles and holds degrees from four institutions of learning. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was for years editor of the Crisis magazine and is at present head of the department of sociology in Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, where he may be addressed.

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The West Indies
Consumers Cooperation
Democracy and the Darker Races
The Negro and Communism
Europe and Asia

181-4-46

[W.E.B. DuBois]

Car

Speedometer
Horn
Sunshade
Lights on board
Tires
Oil

412-4-214

[Du Bois]

YEAR

Phylon
Phylon Profile
Novel
Encyclopaedia
Magazine Art.
Short Stories
Tetralogy of Plays
Sonnet
World War
A. Lincoln

11C-4-94

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
February 1940				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	Cleveland. 10 Y.W.C.T.
Chicago? 6 p.m. 11	Church of the Good Shepherd Negro and Communism 12	13	14	Frankfort ~~Louisville~~ ~~Negro~~ History of Africa 15	Frankfort ~~Louisville~~ History of the Negro in the West Indies and South America 16 8 p.m. History of the Negro in the U.S. of America	Dayton 17
Detroit 18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29		
			46-4-215			

[Feb 18-24, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY.

S 18 Detroit

M 19 to Atlanta
Dinner

T 20 Classes
Phylon
President → Nine Negroes
Encyclopaedia
House
Auto

W 21 Income tax — Will
Nicia "Dusk of Dawn"
D. B letter re Mrs. Hope
PIANO

T 22 Amsterdam

F 23 Fort Valley

S 24

WEEK

This Week 18-24

Phylon

F. Valley

Next Week 25 - March 2

Week After Next 3-9

Tuskegee

10-16

17-23

April-May-June

MONTH

This Month

Feb Phylon

Next Month

March Phylon
~~Talladega 15~~ ~~Tuskegee 9~~

Apr. Knoxville

PHYL-15 ~~Talladega~~

May

June

July PHYL 1

↑ July 14 - Aug 10 - 4 weeks
~~Aug 10 - Sept 7 - 4 weeks~~

Aug 8 weeks rest

Sept ↓

Oct Phyl 15

Nov

YEAR

1940
Classes
7 critiques
Darker Wisdom
Phylon
Encyclopaedia
Biog
Hope, Hunt
Young, Trotter
Sociology
Novel
Short stories

[Feb 25-March 2, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 25

M 26

T 27

Hist Exam Rakers + Lockme-Chart

W 28

T 29

Reid

F 1

S 2

WEEK

This Week 25-March 2

Next Week ~~4-10~~ 3-9

Prepare Phylon Mss.
in Chronicle

Tuskegee 9

Week After Next 10 ~~11~~-16

Return City + County Tax

Talladega 15

~~15-21~~ 17-23

24-30

46-4-139

MONTH

This Month Feb.

Next Month Mch

Phylon

Talladega 15, Tuskegee 9

April

Phylon 15

Knoxville

May

June

July

Phylon 1

14

4 wks

Aug

10

Vacation

4 wks

Sept

7

Oct

Phylon 15

YEAR

1940

7 Critiques

Darken Wisdom

Phylon

Encyclopaedia

4 Biog

Novel

S. Stories

Sociology

[MARCH 3-9, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 3

M 4 Phylon report
Charts 1820-40-60

T 5 Social Theory

W 6

T 7

F 8

S 9 Tuskegee

WEEK

This Week 3-9

Phylon report
Clement
Pictures
Chronicle

Board 8

Next Week 10-16

all Phylon matter in 15

Encyclopaedia

15-Talladega

Week After Next 17-23

Encyclopaedia

24-30

Dark Widow

Knoxville Speech

141-4-9th

MONTH

This Month March

Phylon

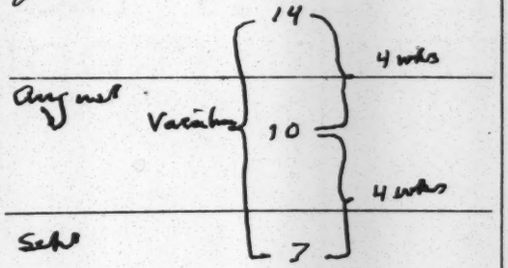
Next Month April

Bust
Knoxville

May

June
Phylon

July



Phylon

Aug
Sept

Oct

YEAR

The Darker Wisdom
Phylon
Encyclopaedia
Revival
Short Stories
Biography
Sociology

[MARCH 16-22, 1940?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 16

M 17
- Write Shepard
- Chronicle
Shirley

T 18
~~Shepard~~

W 19 Dean #50 ~
Yolande
J. Negro ed.
Sage — Banks
Anna (Table)

T 20
Lv ~~6:20~~ 6:30 p.m.

F 21 Lecture, Durham
Miss D. class

S 22
23 - Lv Raleigh 9:10 a.m.

WEEK

This Week 16-22
Phylon business
Phylon installment

Next Week 23-29
Work room

Week After Next 30 - April 5

6-12

13-19
Phylon Institute

16-4-213

MONTH

This Month March
Phylon income #100

Next Month April
Phylon #100

May
J. Negro Ed. art.
Amer Hist. Review, June 1.
Phy. #100

YEAR

[MARCH 17-23, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 17

S

M 18 Social Theory

Encyclopaedia

Banks Sage — Pk. V. Letter

T 19

(Cook)

W 20 Social Theory

T 21

(Bacote)

F 22 Social Theory

S 23

WEEK

This Week 17-23

Encyclopaedia

Proof

Next Week 24-30

Encyclopaedia

Proof

House — Bost

Week After Next 31 - April 6

Dark Wisdom

Proof

7-13

Dark Wisdom

Knoxville

14-20

Chi - N - Yk

MONTH

This Month March

Encyclopaedia

Next Month April

Phylon

May

Dark Wisdom

YEAR

Darker Wisdom

Phylon

Encyclopaedia

Novel

Short Stories

Biographies

Sociology

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[April ??]
[March 31 - April 6, 1940]

DAY

S 31

M 1 X Encyclopaedia
Knoxville

T 2 Letters charts
Proof
Johnsaker

W 3

T 4

F 5 Knoxville

S 6

WEEK

This Week 3 - 6

Knoxville
Proof
Letters Catalog
Retiring allowances

Seminar Apr 3

Next Week 7 - 13

Darken Wisdom
Exam. papers

Seminar Apr 10

Week After Next 14 - 20

Seminar Apr. 17

21 - 7

Seminar Apr 24

28 - May 4

Seminar May 1

MONTH

This Month April
Phylon
Darken Wisdom

Next Month May
Darken Wisdom
Sociology

June

S M - 4 - 9 4

YEAR

Darken Wisdom
Phylon
Phylon Yearbook
Encyclopaedia
Novel
Short Stories
Biographies
Sociology

[April 14 - 20, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S ~~14-2~~ 12, 13, 14
X Amsterdam
X Phylon Circulation.

M 15

T 16

W 17

T 18

F 19

S 20

WEEK

This Week 14-20

Darker Wisdom

Sociology

Next Week 21-~~May 7~~ 27

Week After Next 28-May 4

May 5-11

May 12-18

Chicago 12

Eh! - 4 - 9th

MONTH

This Month April

Darker Wisdom
Sociology

Next Month May

Darker Wisdom
Sociology

June
Harvard

July
Baltimore

August
Baltimore

Sept

YEAR

Phylon
Darker Wisdom
Phylon Institute
Encyclopaedia
Novel
Short Stories
Biographies
Sociology
World Wars

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[April 21-27, 1940]

DAY

S 21

Bkfst

M 22

Logan

T 23

W 24

Seminar

T 25

S

F 26

Warwick

S 27

WEEK

This Week 21-27

Darker Wisdom
Sociology

Next Week 28 - May 4

Novel
Encyclopaedia

Week After Next 5 - 10

12-18
Chicago 12

19-25

4-11-44

MONTH

This Month April

Darker Wisdom
Sociology

Next Month May

Novel
Phylon

June
Boston, Balto
+ N.Y.

July
Balto
novel

Aug
Balto
Novel

Sept
Balto. & Atlanta
Phylon

Oct
Novel

YEAR

Phylon
Darker Wisdom
Novel
Phylon Jubl.
Encyclopaedia
Short Stories
House
Biographies
Sociology
World War

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[May 5-11, 1940]

DAY

S 5

M 6

T 7

W 8

T 9

F 10

Book Conv.

S 11

Lv. for Chicago C 6

WEEK

This Week 5 - 11

Phylon Press
Communications
addresses - lectures
Pushkin
Friday May 10 13th Conv

Next Week 12 - 18

Edit board, May 16

Week After Next 19-25

Docs & Printer

26 - June 1

th 1 - 4 - 9H

MONTH

This Month May

Next Month June

July

Aug

Sept

YEAR

Phylon
Darker Wisdom
Encyclopaedia
Novel
Stories
Biographies
Sociology
World Wars

[MAY 12-18, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 12

M 13

T 14

W 15

T 16 Phylon
Dusk
L.D.S.

F 17 do

S 18 Amsterdam
do

WEEK

This Week 12-18

Phylon
Dusk of Dawn (1 H. a day)

Next Week 19-25

Phylon
Dusk of Dawn
Encyclopaedia
~~W.~~

Week After Next 26-June 1

~~Dusk of Dawn~~
Encyclopaedia
Darker Wisdom

June 2-8
Work

June 7-15

8h1-4-9h

MONTH

This Month May
Phylon, Darker Wisdom
Encyclopaedia

Next Month June
Vacation

July Wilberforce

Aug "

Sept Wilberforce + Phylon

YEAR

Phylon
Darker Wisdom
Encyclopaedia
Wilberforce
Slaves
Biog.
Sociology
World Wars

[May 19-25, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 19

M 20

T 21 Car -
Phylon

W 22

T 23

F 24

S 25

WEEK

This Week 19-25
Car
Phylon
Wilberforce
Darker Wisdom
Encyclopaedia

Next Week 26 - June 1

Week After Next June 2-8
Pack -
4 Start North
6 Baltimore

June 9-15
10 N.Y.
12 Lv 8 AM
Ar. Dayton 11:52 p.m.
13 Wilberforce
15 Lv - 7:23 (Dayton)
Wilberforce

June 16-22
16 Ar N.Y. - 9 AM
17 Lv.
Ar. Boston.
18 Clambake

6th 1-4-9th

MONTH

This Month May
Darker Wisdom, Wilberforce
Encyclopaedia, Phylon

Next Month June
Vacation
Wilberforce

July
Vacation
Wilberforce

Aug.
Vacation
Wilberforce

YEAR

Darker Wisdom
Wilberforce
Encyclopaedia
Phylon
Stones
Biography
Sociology
World War
Phylon Institute

[May 26 - June 1, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 26
Pack

M 27
Exam Tu.
Clement
Chronicle
Prophet
Study G - Pearl
Diggs. Dennis Lecomar

T 28
Car (batting, tires, seats)
D. Wisdom
Wilberforce
A.C. opens
- Courses, 1st Semester

W 29
Phylon
Shipping Books
Garage rent

T 30
Banking & finance
P. Stokes

F 31

S June 1

WEEK

This Week 26 - June 1
Chronicle
Phylon & Crisis
Wilberforce
Memo. to Ed. Bd.
D. Wisdom
Pack
- Summer

Next Week June 2 - 8
Pack
4 Steamboat - Charlotte
5 Richmond
6 Baltimore
8 "

Week After Next 9 - 15
9 Phil
10 N.Y.
12 to Wilberforce
15 Lv. "

16 - 22
16 N.Y.
17 Boston
18 - 22 "

23 - 27
23 - 5 Boston
26 - 29 N.Y.

OSI-4-94

MONTH

This Month May
D. Wisdom, Phylon, Wilberforce

Next Month June
Encyclopaedia, Wilberforce
Boston, N.Y.

July
Encyclopaedia
Vacation — Novel

Aug
Vacation - novel

Sept
Novel
Phylon - Final.
A.C.

Oct.
Phylon

YEAR

Phylon
D. Wisdom
Wilberforce - 17 dec.
Institute
Encyclopaedia
Novel
Short Stories
Biographies
Sociology
World War
Amsterdam

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[July 10-13, 1940]

DAY

S

M

T

W 10 Finance

T 11 Purchase
Bank

F 12 Amsterdam

S 13

WEEK

This Week 7-13

Purchases
Finance
Enc. Americana
Write Cook, Trudel 1-2,
Emma, Virginia, Rachel

Next Week 14-20

Encyclopaedia Amer
" The Negro
Du Bois

Week After Next 21-27

American Common (Dr. Wright)
Darker Wisdom

28-3

Darker Wisdom

151-4-94

MONTH

This Month July

Next Month Aug

Sept
Dentist - Atlanta Ga 14.
Spelman Reserve

YEAR

[July 14-20, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 14 Yolandis Budget
Junais "
Index

M 15 Index
Encyc. Americana

T 16 Washington, 1:30

W 17 Encyc. Americana

T 18 ~~Du Bois auto camping~~

F 19

S 20

WEEK

This Week 14-20
Budget
Encyclopaedia Americana
write Cook, books.
Rachel, Christine

Next Week 21-27
New York
Dr Wright

Week After Next 28-3
Darker Wisdom

CS1-4-94

MONTH

This Month July

Next Month Aug

Sept.
Dentist
operators license
Lv 14, Atlanta

Oct.

YEAR

[July 21 - 27, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 21 Lv for N.Y.?

M 22 Lv for N.Y.

T 23

Speak in N.Y. 7 30

W 24

T 25 Lv for Baltimore with Lunch Du Bois

F 26

S 27

WEEK

This Week

Next Week

Week After Next

46-4-153

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

[July 28- Aug. 3, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 28

M 29

X 5-7 Recabbon

T 30

W 31

T 1 Finances check
Furniture "

F 2

S 3

WEEK

This Week 28 - 3

Tyke writes music
Awnings y's teeth
Fan
Insurance Finance
Pictures
Dr. Higgins?
Write Tracy Phillips

Next Week 4 - 10

Desk
Rocker
Bicycle
Basement

Week After Next 11 - 17

Pay for Land

18 - 24

25 - 31

4-9-54

MONTH

This Month July

Next Month Aug

YEAR

[Aug 11-17, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 10-11

Darker Wisdom

M 12

T 13

W 14

T 15

F 16

S 17

~~Highland Beach?~~

WEEK

This Week 11-17

Finance
Insurance
Land sale
Pictures
Basement

Darker Wisdom

Next Week 18-24

Darker Wisdom

Call on Spencer re
Hawkins & dinner
22 Jewish Camp & H. Beach

Week After Next 25-31

Darker Wisdom

Work Ky. { YMCA Christine
Rachel Pearl
Bookman
~~Taylor~~

Work { Richmond 11
Durham 12
Charlotte 13
Spartanburg

1-7

N.Y. (4,5,6,7,8)
Furnaces & Furniture
Check.

Auto Service Pressure
Shrugum
La Farge

8-14 Atlanta

551-4-94

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

[Aug 25-31, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

F 23
S 24
S 25 Highland Beach
nurseries

M 26 write YMCA
Rachel
Beekman
Tailor
Christmas
Pearl
H. Insurance

T ~~26~~ 27 Write
Richmond
Durham
Charlotte
Lewis

W 28
Jewish Lamb

T 29
* Harcourt
Wolbert

F ~~29~~ 30 Amsterdam
Logan

S 31

WEEK

This Week 25-31
Pictures?
Basement

Next Week 1-7 Sept
Spencer Call.
NY-3-7
Checks { nurseries
gomfrett
arcade
Auto Loans
Shingum
La Farge
Dr. Va.

Week After Next 8-14
nurseries
14 Atlanta

15-21

22-28

46-4-46

MONTH

This Month Aug-Sept

Next Month ~~Nov~~ Oct

Nov.

YEAR

[Sept 1-7, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 1 Amsterdam art
Packing & sorting

M 2 D.C.

T 3 N.Y.
Lv. Arcade Ck.

W 4

T 5

F 6

S 7

WEEK

This Week 1-7

5-7 N.Y.

Next Week 8-14

Amsterdam
8-10. Balt
11-14 To Atlanta

- Spencer
- door-chain
- Safe
- ~~memorylocks~~
- Packing

Week After Next 15-21

Phylon Board
memos for Yolande

22-26

All Phylon mailed & Printer

29-Oct 5

MONTH

This Month Sept

Next Month Oct

Nov.

YEAR

Theory & Practice of Democracy
Sociology
~~Darker Wisdom~~
~~Wilberforce~~
~~Phylon~~
~~Problems~~
~~Encyclopaedia~~
Short Story
Novel
Physical Exercise
Biographies
World Wars
7 Critiques
Dusk of Dawn

[Sept. OR Dec., 1940 ?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 22 gf	**This Week** Phylon Letters	**This Month**	
M 23 Jorge Engraver Weston		**Next Month**	
T 24 Chronicle Books + Articles	**Next Week** Darker Wisdom 7 Critiques		
W 25 Miss Read	**Week After Next**		
T 26			
F 27			
S 28			

46-4-137

[Sept 30 - Oct 5, 1940]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 30 Dunrovin Camp
Pay Mildred

M 31 Office
Rent of Apt.

T 1 Office
Letters { A.U. Kennedy + rooms / Quarterly
Encyclopaedia – P. Stoker
Keppel

W 2
Start Stories
International House
Dr. E. Alexander @ 12

T 3
Dr. Wright

F 4

S 5

WEEK

This Week 30 - 5
Office
Letters, Short Stories
International House
Budget

Next Week 6 - 12
Po' keepsie
Encyclopaedia
House
ΣΠΦ ?
Car

Week After Next 13 - 19

20 - 26

27 - 2

Sic - 4 - 9th

MONTH

This Month August
N.Y. Office – Virginia
House – Seaside
Reid

Next Month Sept.
Start 13 or 15

YEAR

1939-40
Dusk of Dawn
Short Stories
Novel
Education
Encyclopaedia
Quarterly
Sociology.

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S

M — Xmas — Braithwaite — Phylon — Harrold — ~~Bonds~~ — Clement

T — Sea Hawk

W

T

F

S

WEEK

This Week

Braithwaite Lectures
~~R. R. Wright~~ — Genl Davis
Wilberforce — Grant Elliot
Soc. Theory — Chronicle
~~Baltimore~~ — ~~Phylon Board~~
Christmas — Lectures
Alexander

Next Week

Carleens
Ada

Week After Next

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

212 - 4-94

Hattie Thomas - 131 W 110, Apt. 3H
Trusdel - 241 W 138 (Ph. Au-3-0768

[W.E.B. DuBois—]

Dr. E. Alexander
R P Alexander
Dr. Eliz Beasley
R Banks
Christine Moore Howell
W P. Banks
Williams, Architect

18-33-35

Types of American Negroes
1940

(W. E. B. DuBois)

18-33-36

Amer Negroes in 1940.

1 Mordecai Johnson
2 Channing Tobias
3 Charles Wesley
4 E. M. Frazier
5 E. E. Just
6 C. R. Drew
7 Shirley Brown
8 Ramsey Edmonds
9 M. D. Patterson
10 W. L. Dawson
11 H. M. Bond
12 Aaron Douglas
13 Edwin Embree
14 C. S. Johnson
15 C. Cullen
16 L. Hughes
17 R. Wright
18 Shirley Graham
9 de A. Reid
Vernon Cook

[W.E.B. DuBois]
[1940]

W. E. B. DU BOIS

Of Negro descent, Head of Department of Sociology, Atlanta University; former editor for years of Crisis magazine.

.....

"Democracy and the Darker Races"; "Race and Culture"; "The Negro and Communism"; "The Present Economic Revolution"; "Present Conditions in Africa"; "Europe and Asia."

[DuBois, W.E.B.] [1940?]

Total cost of house
Work additional
Paint

6686 50
500
6386 50
4800
1586 50

Mortgage
Due when roof is on

Architect fee
Due when roof is on -

$172.16
50
122.16

Due completion

1586.50
5000
1.236 50

[1940?]

The amount requested will be expended entirely in gathering significant material, preparing it for presentation and elucidation; arranging statistical tables and charts, drawing maps and plans; and seeking in every possible way to illustrate the way in which twelve million people have earned and are earning a living; and indicating certain future paths of development.

-

W. E. B. Du Bois

911-4-14

For Immediate Release

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, head of the Department of Sociology in Atlanta University, is lecturing in the Middlewest during April. He will speak at Macalester College, Saint Paul, Minesota, April 22; at the convocation at the University of Minnesota, April 24; and at the Saturday Lunch Club of Minneapolis, April 26. He also will speak before the sociology department at Northwestern University and the Chicago City-Wide Forum and at forums in Cleveland, Ohio; and Springfield, Illinois.

In May, Dr. Du Bois and Sterling Brown will review the literature of the American Negro at the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Fisk University.

[1941?]

Car

- Wheels aligned O.K.
- Spark plugs new set O.K.

[redacted]

- Licenses O.K.
- wheels — O.K.
- Grease O.K.
- radio O.K. Screw plate
- Head
- Heater — O.K. turn tool clock
- Wash O.K.
- Horn O.K.
- Brake Fluid O.K.

18-43

grease wheels — T. pack	1.00
8 Spark plugs @ 65	5.20
grease car	.75
Dope	.25
Bead (Buick Southern)	2.55
Heater disconected and made for cold air (checked Tires)	.75
Fan	4.65
Installed	.25
Break Flound	.50
wash car	.75
Wheels aligned	28.25
Linene Stanker — Rattle - Licens plates	$17.90

Paid 19 41

Battery checked OK. Stop rattle in front pocket. in good shape.

FORM 068-1026 OFFICE COPY

No. 32997 GE

DATE

Dealer _____ No. _____

PRINT NAME

PRINT ADDRESS

SOLD TO

ADDRESS Print Name

Print Street and Number

Print City and State

MAKE OF CAR LICENSE NUMBER

		Price	Amount	
	Gals. Crown Gasoline			
	Gals. Gasoline			
	Gals.			
	Qts. Mobiloil			
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	Qts.			

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D4152h By _____

[1941?]

News Digest

Classes

Mr. DuBois will return

Publicity of lectures
" of Institute

Mahon article

Physics Circulation

Cash

Addresses { mine
Lecture

Next Wednesday — no seminar
" 30 - Seminar

Car wash - Key DC

X - Trash
15678 Steam 1-16-41
18715 " 3-20-41

18-44-213

Problems of Negro Emblyment

Before 1914

1914-32 New Deal

Present

Before 1914

Old Philadelphia
9 rich roots
& immigrants
Guild of Caulkers
A.M.E Church
Conv. 1830
war – defense problems

Post war – South
Exploding industrial
9 immigrants
& the New South
BTW
Trade education
Disfranchisement & Caste
Black migration – Negro migration
Riots

HIC-44-81

Institute

Objects
The old A.U. Conf
The new problems
The agencies
- Legislation or Law – NAACP
- Jobs – Urban League
- Retail – Business L

The new Agency
Revolution
Sociology
Economic base
in reaction

A planning agency
who?
Colleges

512-44-81

[1941]

W.P.A. research along lines of 2000
Suitable suggest—

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clerks & stenog " 2400 } 12200
1800

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18-36

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Publication

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

[W. E. B. Du Bois]

148

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Letters 9/41

✓ International Institute
Alice Sickels, President, Y.W.C.A., St. Paul

✓ Business and Professional Women's Club
Florence Hanson, President, Frontier Bldg., Robert at 4th St., St. Paul

Contacted ✓ Dr. C. J. Turck, President, Macalester College, St. Paul

Contacted ✓ Rev. Wallace Robbins, Unitarian Church, 945 Lincoln St., St. Paul

Contacted ✓ Mrs. Lorthea Nichols, Member, Interracial Committee, Y.W.C.A., 1230 7 Ave. E., Duluth

Contacted ✓ S.A. Stockwell, Member, Saturday Lunch Club, 2103 Garfield Ave., Minneapolis

18-23

I may send more in a short while

Notes on the teachers outline for 8A history

I.

A. Immigration. Immigrants to the United States came voluntary and by compulsion. Among the voluntary immigrants were numbers of Negroes.

By 1793 there were 300,000 in New Spain who had some admixture of Negro blood and included in this group were 6,000 free African Negroes. cf. Manuel Orozco y Berra, HISTORIA ANTIGUA; Vicente Riva Palico, MEXICO A TRAVES DE LOS SIGLOS; Leo Wiener, AFRICA AND THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA; Herbert Ingram Priestly, THE COMEING OF THE WHITE MAN Fransico Garcia Calderon, LATIN AMERICA, ITS RISE AND PROGRESS; Alexander von Humboldt, POLITICAL ESSAY ON NEW SPAIN

1. Reasons for coming
The Negroes who came to the English colonies and to those who afterwards formed the United States were both free Negroes and slaves. Those who landed first were legally not slaves but servants and in the same way many of the white laborers who came were servants and the law as to servants both white and black was the same in all the early English colonies. Gradually, however, the black servants were reduced to slavery and those who came in the latter part of the seventeenth century and the eighteenth and nineteenth were all regarded as slaves.

The reason for this compulsory migration was the need of labor in the New World for raising of tobacco, sugar and cotton. These three crops became the basis of a new capitalism which centered in England and was the beginning of international trade and commerce.

C. There were also religious reasons which the importation of Negroes gave rise to, that is, the expressed desire of converting them to Christianity with the idea that after they were converted they would be free.

2. Immigration before 1890
a. Early phase - colonial period to 1820
Efforts were made to stop the African slave trade in 1808 and 1820. Nevertheless considerable numbers of Negroes were imported into the United States even as late as 1860. In the colonial period, figures on the importations of slaves to America can be found in Du Bois SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE. During this period came numbers of notable Negroes; Alonzo, the Negro who was pilot on the ships of Columbus. Whether the term Negro at that time meant actually a black African or a dark European is not certain. It probably meant a black African. Note also Negro companions of various explorers and especially the Negro discoverer Estevanico. There were Negroes with nearly all of the early explorers and Negro artisans helped to build Saint Augustine. Also Negro Haitian soldiers helped in the American Revolution.
b. Period from 1820 to 1860
For the illicit slave trade in this period see Du Bois, SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.
c. The immigration before and after the Civil War increased the competition between white and Negro labor. It led to riots in Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New York. It led to discriminatory laws against Negroes and to their exclusion from many labor organizations.

3. Immigration after 1890
The main Negro immigration after 1890 was from the West Indies. Consult Reid THE NEGRO IMMIGRANT. These West Indians settled largely in New York and other cities. Among them were agitators like Marcus Garvey and many artisans and some writers and artists.

4. The early restriction policy applied to the immigration of Negroes by stopping the slave trade. Later, however, in the new policy there was no restriction upon the immigration of Negroes except in the quota policy. In the National Origins Acts of 1929 and also the Acts of 1921 and 1924 the immigration of Negroes is restricted to some extent by the biased interpretation of the data as to national origins.

6. In the usual effort toward Americanization it was at first assumed that immigrants of all races and colors were to become Americans and give up their culture patterns. Later and more careful effort is directed toward preserving and developing the best of the culture patterns and making them a part of the cultural heritage of America. In this way the contribution of American Negroes is manifest in art and literature and in their efforts in America to achieve a place in American democracy.

B. Reforms
1. Financial
The tariff became a political question in the United States because the slave owners sold their cotton directly to Europe and did not want to pay a tax upon the goods which were imported to pay for the cotton. The slave South, therefore, for the most part favored free trade. After the Civil War their loomed the prospect that the South would come back into the Union, not only with its old political power, but with increased political power based on the fact that a Negro now was counted as a ull citizen, whereas as a slave he was counted only as three-fifths. The North thereupon was afraid that the readmitted South would vote against the high tariff taxation which had arison during the war and upon which the prosperity of the new manufactures was based. This was one of the reasons that led to the enfranchisement of Negroes so that the Negro did prevent the South from opposing the high tariff.
2. Somewhere under political matters should be inserted the part which the Negroes played in the Civil War. Without the help of Negro soldiers and the prospect of even more help the North could not have won the war. Cf. Du Bois, BLACK RECONSTRUCTION. Also during and after the war, Negroes have had a certain number of regiments in the army and there have been some Negro officers. Also under B-2 should come the whole history of the enfranchisement and disfranchisement of the Negro. The history of disfranchisement is told in Du Bois BLACK RECONSTRUCTION and the state laws on the subject can be found in Atlanta University Studies of the Negro Problems especially publication No. 16 THE COMMON SCHOOL AND THE NEGRO AMERICA. Also under 2 should be noted the connection of Negroes with the woman's rights movement, Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth were early advocates of votes for women. Note the speech of Sojourner Truth at an early Woman's Suffrage convention. Cf. Du Bois, GIFTS OF BLACK FOLK, p. 263.
3. Note the contribution which Negroes have made to common schools particularly in the South. See Du Bois, BLACK RECONSTRUCTION, chapter 15.

Note the rise of the separate school system and the increase of students in the Negro common schools and in Negro colleges. Also the great increase in Negro college graduates in recent years. Note the educational philosophy of Booker T. Washington and its influence on industrial education throughout the United State. Note the history of Negro newspapers. Cf. Detweiler, THE NEGRO PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES. The Negro in literature and art can best be studied in Brawley, THE NEGRO GENIUS, New York, 1927.

II. In the rise of American colonial empire should be noted the founding of Liberia by the American colonization Society. The history is told in Du Bois, BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW and in Woodson's THE NEGRO IN OUR HISTORY, sixth edition, chapter 16. It must be noted that the Hawaiians have many Negroid characteristics and so have the Samoans and many of the Filipinos and of course Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have predominately Negroes so that our colonial expansion has been largely among Negroes and Negroid people. The history of the Negro in the Spanish American War has been written by E. A. Johnson, A SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE NEGRO RACE IN AMERICA COMBINED WITH THE HISTORY OF THE NEGRO SOLDIER IN THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR, 1911. Negro regiments took part and helped to rescue Theodore Roosevelt at one time. Negro regiments were also stationed in the Philipines and the organizer and for many years conductor of the Filipino band is an American Negro officer, Major Walter Loving.

B. Our Caribbean policy should be noted, the seizing of Haiti under Wilson and the long struggle for freedom from American control. Cf. OCCUPIED HAITI by Emily Balch and other, 1927.

C. It must be remembered that the Panama Canal was dug almost entirely by Negro Laborers from the various West Indies islands. The status of the Negro inhabitant in the Canal Zone is not satisfactory and subject to many caste conditions and discrimination in wages and treatment.

D. At the time of the chasing of Villa by Pershing, Colonel Charles Young, a Negro officer, was prominent as a leader and commended by the General. In Perry's visit to Japan in 1853 there were a number of Negro sailors on his ship. I have seen pictures of them in Japan. Japanese exclusion from the United States was finally accomplished by a deal between the South and the West. The South wanted the anti-lynching bill killed. The West wanted Japanese exclusion. This accounts for the passing of the Japanese bill and the killing of the anti-lynching bill in 1924.

F. The World War.
Africa was a main cause of the World War. See Du Bois, BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW. The history of the Negro in the World War should be read in Du Bois, DUSK OF DAWN; Emmett J. Scott, THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN THE WORLD WAR; Hunton and Johnson, TWO COLORED WOMEN WITH THE AEF; C. H. Williams, SIDELIGHTS ON NEGRO SOLDIERS.

III. Movements toward peace.
During this time the first Pan-African Congress was held in Paris. The history of the Pan-African Congresses can be read in Du Bois, DUSK OF DAWN. The League of Nations recognized the Negro problems in its mandates commission. Cf. Du Bois, BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW. Also in the international labor organization some attention was paid to the status of colored labor in Africa and elsewhere.

C. The whole case of the limitation of armaments and future wars has been complicated because of the attempt to dominate Africa including the conquest of Ethiopia and the case of the former German colonies.

10-26

It is called in the Report of
Resolution Committee and Revised
Report Adopted but simply Report of the Creed
Report & Act & do We have been grounded
by one of the Resolutions or amendments
Committee worked Confession in 41 & 42.
After this Conference in the Interest of the
Gods Answering the Gods — This creed would
Condemn us Revised

10.6.16

4/6-5-98

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 2

M 3

T 4

W 5

T 6

F 7

S 8

WEEK

This Week 2-8

Next Week 9-15

Week After Next 16-22

23-1 Mch

2-8

MONTH

This Month April

Next Month Mch

April

May

June

July

YEAR

[redacted]

46-5-97

MEMORANDA—W. E. Du BOIS

DAY

S 9

M 10 Society @ 8 a.m.
Phylon board

T 11

Race @ 4.10

W 12 Soc @ 8 a.m.

T 13

Race @ 4:10

F 14 Soc @ 8

S 15

WEEK

This Week 9-15

Next Week 16-22

Week After Next 23 - March 1
week end

2-8

9-15

MONTH

This Month Feb
9 molatude
Novel

Next Month Mch
9 molatude
Novel (Lectures)

Apr
9 molatude
Novel
Lectures

May Novel
may 1, Fish

June
Novel

46-5-96

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 16

M 17

T 18

W 19

T 20

F 21

Augusta

S 22

WEEK

This Week 16-22

Novel

Institute

Next Week 23 - Mch 1

Novel

Institute

Week After Next 2-8

2 - arrange Phylon article

10 Income Tax

Romero

9-15

17 - Phylon Board

16-22

19 Send Phylon to printer

MONTH

This Month Feb

Next Month Mch

April 4) Page proof

15 Phylon

17-19 Institute

YEAR

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
April 1941		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	Phylon Institute 17	Phylon Institute 18	Phylon Institute 19
Chicago City-wide Forum 20	Northwestern University 21	Macalester College 11:00 a.m. 22	23	University of Minnesota 11:30 a.m. 24	25	26
Cleveland 27	Springfield 28	29	30	May Fisk University 1		

08-5-917

46-5-95

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 3, 4, 5, 6
Phylon Inst.
Lectures
Classes

M 7

T 8

W 9 Massaquoi

T 10 Massaquoi

F 11

S 12

WEEK

This Week 3-5, 6-12
Paged Proof
Institute Program
Phylon Circulation
Prepare lectures
Plan classes

Next Week 13-19
Institute
Nation Art
Journal of Guide Art.

Week After Next 20-26
Lectures

27-May 3
Fisk
~~Barr~~

4-10 Novel
Review Warner
Art J.N. Ed ✓

MONTH

This Month April
Phylon Inst

Next Month May
May 12, Denison meeting

June.
Cuba

July. Baltimore

Aug. Baltimore
Maine?

Sept. Baltimore
A.U.

YEAR

1941
Phylon
Phylon Institute
Encyclopaedia
Novel
Short Stories
Cuba
Tetrology
Democracy

46-5-94

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 11

M 12

T 13 × Cuba
Phylon ~~Board~~
finance
Letters

W 14 Phylon 9 notebks
Warner - June 1.
Gen N. Ed - June 1

T 15

F 16 Spencer Clark
Phylon @ 2

S 17

WEEK

This Week 11-17
× Cuba, Phylon, Grad.,
Warner, Journal Ed
Elizabeth (World)

Next Week 18-24
~~Phylonbook 23 @ 2~~

Week After Next 25-31

June 1-7

8-14

MONTH

This Month May

Next Month June

July

Aug

Sept

YEAR

1941
Phylon
Encyclopaedia
Novel
Tetralogy

46-5-93

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 15

M 16

T 17
Registration
Classes
Phylon

W 18
Classes
Letters
Phylon

T 19
Phylon

F 20
Phylon - Board.

S 21

WEEK

This Week 15-21
Classes
Phylon
Letters

Next Week 22-8

Week After Next 29-Oct 5

6-12

13-19

MONTH

This Month Sept

Next Month Oct

Nov

Dec

YEAR

Darker Wisdom
Wilberforce
Phylon
Phylon Institute
Negro Encyclopedia
Theory + Practice of Democracy
Sociology
Short stories
7 critiques
World Wars
Trilogy in Biography
(Young, Hope, Hunt)
Belts. House
Day Dawn.
Physical Exercise

46-5-100

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 5

M 6

T 7

W 8

T 9

F 10

S 11

WEEK

This Week 5-11

Phylon

Next Week 12-18

Phylon dummy + proof

Week After Next 19-25

Encyclopaedia

26—Nov 1

Novel
Articles

MONTH

This Month Oct

Phylon

Next Month Nov

Encyclopaedia
Novel

Dec

Novel

YEAR

Phylon
Encyclopaedia
Novels
Articles
Radio Scripts

46-5-89

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 13

M 14

T 15

W 16

T 17

F 18

S 19

WEEK

This Week 13-19

Phylon Treat
List of Attendants

Next Week 20-26

Literature
letters

Week After Next 27-2

Phylon Board — Nov 1.
" plans

MONTH

This Month Oct

Next Month

4/6-5-99

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 19

M 20 Letters

T 21 ~~Phylon Board~~
Encyclopaedia

W 22 Phylon Board

T 23

F 24

S 25

WEEK

This Week 19-25
Phylon
Encyclopaedia

Next Week 26-Nov 1
Encyclopaedia
Script

Week After Next Nov 2-8

Nov 9-15

Nov 16-22

MONTH

This Month Oct.
Encyclopaedia

Next Month Nov
Script

Dec
Novel
(Xmas Dec 20-Jan 5)

Jan '42
(Jan 26-Feb 3, Mid semester)

Feb

Mch

Apr.
(Apr 3-9, Spring recess)

May

Jun
(June 1, Semicentennial Exams, June 8 Commencement)

YEAR

1941
Phylon
Encyclopaedia
Script for Radio
Novel
Articles
Phylon Institute

46-5-91

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 20

M 21

T 22

W 23

T 24

F 25

S 26

WEEK

This Week 20–26

Next Week 27-2

Week After Next 3-9

MONTH

This Month Oct

Next Month

46-5-101

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 2

M 3

T 4

W 5

T 6

F 7

S 8

WEEK

This Week 2-8

Encyclopaedia

Next Week 9-15

Week After Next 16-22

23-29

MONTH

This Month Nov

Encyclopaedia

Next Month Dec

(Dec 20 - Jan 5 Vacation)

Jan

(Jan 26 - Feb 3 Mid-Sem)

Feb

YEAR

1941

Phylon

Encyclopaedia

Radio Exhibit

Atlantic Art.

Cooperation

2nd Phylon Issue

Novel

46-5-90

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 22, 23, 24
Darker Wisdom

M 25
Short Story

T 26

W 27

T 28 Trip

F 29

S 30

WEEK

This Week 22-30

Darker Wisdom
+ Short Story

Next Week Dec 1-7

Phylon

Week After Next 8-14

15-21

23-28

MONTH

This Month Nov-Dec

Next Month Jan

YEAR

1941

Phylon
Phylon Prof
Encyclopaedia
Sociology
Short Stories
World War
Novel
Trilogy of Dusk

46-5-92

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 7

M 8

Fort Valley lecture

T 9

write Du Bois

W 10 Fort Valley

T 11

F 12 Soc. Theory Test

S 13

WEEK

This Week

Phylon
Phylon Print.
Short Story

Next Week

Week After Next

MONTH

This Month 6C
Phylon Print
Short Story

Next Month
Short Story

[redacted]

IMPORTANT

The person to whom this passport is issued must sign his name on page three immediately on its receipt. The passport is NOT VALID unless it has been signed.

The bearer should also fill in blanks below as indicated.

2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore Md
Bearer's address in the United States

Bearer's foreign address

IN CASE OF DEATH OR ACCIDENT NOTIFY

Mrs N.G. DuBois
Name of person to be notified

2302 Montebello Terrace
Exact address

Baltimore, Md

Should you desire to obtain a new passport after this passport shall have definitely expired, this passport should be presented with your application for a new passport.

4-8-44

No. 689383

Passport

United States of America

Department of State

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give all lawful aid and protection to

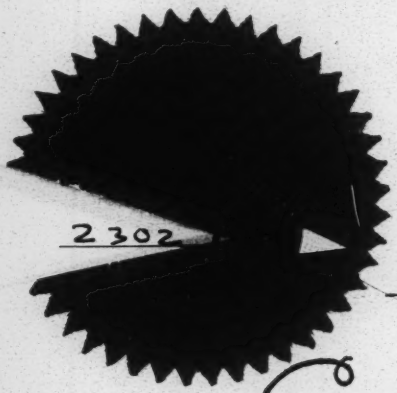
WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DuBOIS

a citizen of the United States.

The bearer is accompanied by his

Wife, X X X

Minor children, X X X
X X X
X X X



Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of State at Washington,

MAY 28TH 19 41

Cordell Hull

Description of bearer

Height 5 *feet* 6½ *inches.*

Hair BALD

Eyes BROWN

Distinguishing marks or features:

X X X

X X X

X X X

Place of birth GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

Date of birth FEB. 23, 1868

Occupation TEACHER AND WRITER

X X X

X X X

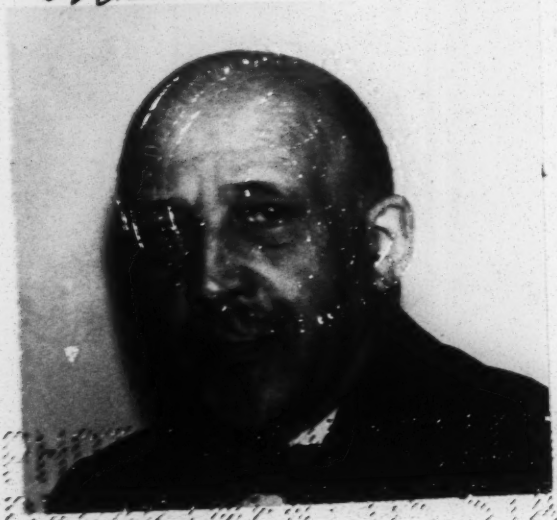
W. E. B. DuBois

Signature of bearer.

This passport is not valid unless signed by the person to whom it has been issued.

Photograph of bearer

W. E. B. Du Bois



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

This passport, properly visaed, is valid for travel in all countries unless otherwise restricted.

This passport, unless limited to a shorter period, is valid for two years from its date of issue and may be renewed upon payment of a fee of $5 but the final date of expiration shall not be more than four years from the original date of issue.

American citizens traveling in disturbed areas of the world are requested to keep in touch with the nearest American diplomatic or consular officers.

American citizens making their homes or residing for a prolonged period abroad should register at the nearest American consulate.

SEE PAGES 6, 7, AND 8 FOR RENEWAL, EXTENSIONS, AMENDMENTS, LIMITATIONS, AND RESTRICTIONS.

Renewal, extensions, amendments, limitations, and restrictions

This passport is not valid for travel to or in any foreign state for the purpose of entering or serving in the armed forces of such a state.

THIS PASSPORT
IS NOT VALID FOR
TRAVEL IN ANY
COUNTRY OUTSIDE THE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

ADMITTED

June 25 1941

Immigration Service, Tampa, Fla.

L. M. Powell

Renewal, extensions, amendments, limitations, and restrictions

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

NO. 693

RENEWED Aug 30, 1944

EXPIRES Mch. 1, 1945

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

R. B. SHIPLEY

CHIEF, PASSPORT DIVISION

BY O. M. Stephan

Renewal, extensions, amendments, limitations, and restrictions

Visas

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUG. 30, 1944

THIS PASSPORT EXPIRES

MAR. 1, 1945

IT IS NOT VALID FOR TRAVEL IN ANY COUNTRY EXCEPT

HAITI - TEACHING.
NECESSARY COUNTRIES EN ROUTE.

X X X

X X X

THIS PASSPORT IS NOT VALID FOR TRAVEL TO OR IN NORTH AFRICA, SYRIA, LEBANON, TURKEY (EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC) UNLESS SPECIFICALLY ENDORSED FOR SUCH TRAVEL.

L. B. Shipley

CHIEF, PASSPORT DIVISION

Visas

Vu et enregistré au
CONSULAT GENERAL D'HAITI
Sous No. 1298
New York le 31 août 1944
LE CONSUL-GENERAL

SANS FRAIS

CANADA IMMIGRATION
Malton Airport
R.N.I.
MAY 9 1952
L.C. Goddard
MALTON, ONT.

REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI

SOUS-SECRETARIAT D'ETAT DE L'INTERIEUR

DES INFORMATIONS ET POLICE GENERALE

SERVICE DE L'IMMIGRATION

DATE 6 Septembre 1944 VENANT DE Miami Fla

VOIE AC: 2563 REMARQUES Inscrit à l'Inst. Politique (2 jours)

FICHE No B 3774

INSPECTEUR

Wilfrid Elizée

Vu au débarquement

à Port-au-Prince Haïti

le 6 Septembre 1944

L'Officier de Police

Visas

12

Visas

Visa de courtoisie

SECRETAIRERIE D'ETAT
DE L'INTERIEUR

Enregistré à P.-au-P le 11 X
Huit Septembre 1944
au No. 2407 du registre des
passeports N° 2452

Bon pour [illegible]
[illegible]

DEPARTEMENT DE LA POLICE
Garde d'Haïti
PORT AU PRINCE
REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI
P.-au-P.
Date 18 Septembre 1944
Enregistré # 1870 GRATUIT
G. d'H.

Visa de courtoisie

Visas

AMERICAN EMBASSY
PORT-AU-PRINCE
HAITI

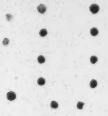
SEP 18 1944

Seen:

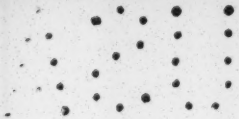
"GOOD"

Herman Mose
American Vice Consul

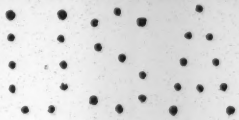
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE
SEP 19 1944
MIAMI, FLA.

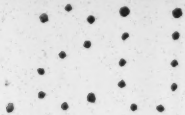


Vísas

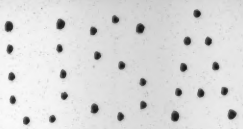


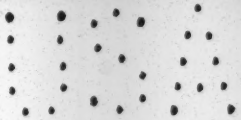
Visas

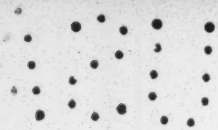


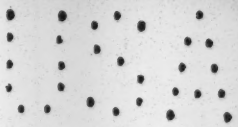


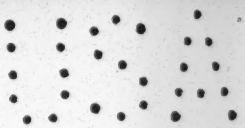
Visas

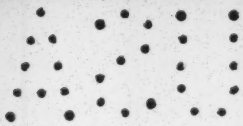

USA


USA

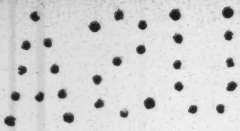



USA

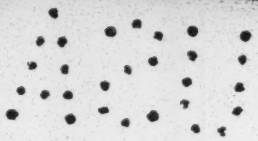

USA



Visas

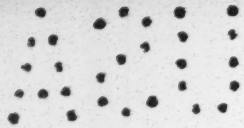


Visas



Visas

USA



Visas

IMPORTANT

Under the provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940, American nationality may be lost through being naturalized in, taking an oath or making a declaration of allegiance to, serving in military forces of, accepting employment under the government of, or by voting in the elections of a foreign state. Naturalized nationals may be expatriated by residing in the state from which they came for 2 years if through such residence the nationality of such foreign state is acquired, or by residing in such state for 3 years, or in any other foreign state for 5 years.

American nationals abroad may consult the nearest American diplomatic or consular officer for information as to specific provisions of the Nationality Act.

CAUTION

A person to whom a passport has been issued, who uses or attempts to use it in violation of the conditions or restrictions contained therein, may have the protection of the United States withdrawn from him while he continues to reside abroad and may be liable for prosecution under the provisions of section 221 of title 22, United States Code.

This passport is a valuable document. If it is lost or destroyed, the fact and the circumstances of the loss should be immediately reported to the Passport Division, Department of State, or to the nearest American consulate, or, in an outlying possession of the United States, to the chief executive thereof, and to the local police authorities. In the Philippines the report should be made to the United States High Commissioner. New passports can be issued in such cases only after exhaustive investigation.

This passport must not be altered or mutilated in any manner. No stamps, statements, notations, or other additions should be placed or made in this passport other than by officials of the United States or of foreign countries in connection with official matters. The alteration of the passport may render it INVALID.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

(W. E. B. Du Bois)

W. E. B. DU BOIS *will lecture on*
THE NEGRO RACE IN TWO WORLD WARS AND ITS OUTLOOK AND PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE

32-39-35

Mr. Du Bois holds degrees from five universities; was founder of the Pan African Congresses and one of the incorporators of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; he was editor of the Atlanta University Studies of the Negro problems for fifteen years and founder and editor of the *Crisis* for twenty-three years. He has published thirteen bound volumes; was Spingarn Medalist for 1920; served as special Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in Liberia and is Knight Commander of the Liberian Order of African Redemption. He is at present head of the Department of Sociology in Atlanta University, Coordinator of the Cooperative Program of Social Studies instituted by the Negro Land Grant Colleges of the United States and editor of *Phylon,* the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture.

Mr. Du Bois has travelled and lectured in the leading universities and principal cities in the United States, in many countries of Europe and in Asia, Africa, Canada, Hawaii, and the West Indies. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and was a member of the delegation from the United States at the Cuban Platica on cultural relations in 1941.

Mr. Du Bois has made special studies of both World Wars. He was in France for several months directly after the Armistice of 1918 and collected a mass of material. He visited Europe in 1921, 1923, and 1928 and was in England, France, Germany, Russia, and Asia just before the outbreak of the second World War. He is especially interested in the future of the darker people in colonies and in economic reconstruction when the world is again at peace.

Correspondence relating to terms and dates may be directed to the PHYLON LECTURE BUREAU, *Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia*

[JAN. 17, 1943]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 15-16-17
Articles - Africa

M 18

T 19

W 20

T 21

F 22

S 23

30-34-42

WEEK

This Week 17-23

Articles
Africa
Negro Press
" Programs

Next Week 24-30

Week After Next 31 & 1 Feb 6
Lv. Feb 3, Wed.

MONTH

This Month Jan
Phylon

Next Month Feb
Lectures

Black

Apr.

YEAR

1943
Novel
Land Grant C.
Phylon
Lectures
Plays
Classes

[APRIL 4, 1943]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 4
Talladega

M 5
"

T 6
"

W 7
~~Files~~
A.V. Article

T 8
Lous Wright
Letters
L.9. Budget
Amsterdam.

F 9
"
Crow

S 10
Crow
Phylon finance

Sept-Oct-Dec

WEEK

This Week 4-10
Talladega
~~Files~~
Courier

Next Week
Files + Money

Week After Next

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

Next year
Money
Amsterdam

[APRIL 18, 1943]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S

M

T

W

T 22

F 23 NY

S 24 NY.

38-34-44

WEEK

This Week 18-24
NY.
Theatre + Circus
Shopping

Next Week 25-1
Trustees + budget
Africa article — 200 Times
Du Bois' seminar
Negro
Rustic - chair + chandelier

Week After Next 2-8
Phylon, Study + Budget
Race R. article
Reconstruct

6-9 Fork Valley

9-15
Plays + Novel

16-22

MONTH

This Month April

Next Month May

June

July

Aug cannery

Sept

Oct

Nov

Dec

YEAR

1943

L.9.
Phylon
Secrecy
Plays
Novel
Classes
Lectures
Articles — Africa, Race, Reconstr.
Annalendar

Reading
Toynbee
17+18 cent.

[MAY ?, 1944]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 7

M 8

T 9
X Vouchers

W 10
X Tickets

T 11
X Editorials 11-18

F 12

S 13 Crow 13-20

Eh-Ac-Oe

WEEK

This Week 7-13

Next Week 14-20
17 Level

Week After Next 21-27
Hague Peace Conf.
26 arrive
Lobell & Phylon Subs.

28 - June 3

4-10

MONTH

This Month May
Phylon
N.Y. & Boston Office

Next Month
Moving

YEAR

1944
L. G.
American
Next Year
Poems
Novels
Africa
" Conf.
Moving
Summer
Haiti

(MAY 28, 1944)

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 27, 28
Phylon
Amsterdam

M 29
Courier
Write Sanlini
Spell

T 30
Talladega
Write NAACP

W 31
Book-proof

T 1
Amsterdam

F 2
Talladega

S 3

8h-4c-9E

WEEK

This Week May 28 – June 3

Phylon
Courier
Talladega

Next Week 4 – 10

Files

Week After Next 11 – 17

Files

18 – 24

Books

25 – July 1

Parlor, Kitchen

MONTH

This Month June

Movey

Next Month July

Movey

Aug 1st

Rest

Rest

YEAR

1944
NAACP
Amsterdam
Literary Work
Africa
Movey
Haiti

[MAY 30, 1943]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 30

M 31

T. Commencement

T 1

W 2

arr. Atlanta

T 3

F 4

S 5

WEEK

This Week 30-June 5

/ Chronicle
/ Book reviews
/ Bks + Periodicals
\ Reconstruction

/ Finance + Dictaphone

Next Week 6-12

— 9 All matter & proofs
Rachel DuBois Book

Week After Next 13-19

18 Galleys returned

20-26

22 Dummy ready
25 Paged proof back

27-3 July

28 Paged proof down
Corrected

MONTH

This Month June

Secretary

Next Month July

Phylon-Vacation

Rev

Self

YEAR

1943

Novels
Poetry
Phylon
Land Grant
Amsterdam
Classes
Soc. Theory
African Cult
Yard

(JUNE 6, 1943)

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 6

M 7

T 8

W 9

T 10 Rachel DuBois

F 11 P

S 12

15-JE-43

WEEK

This Week 6 - 12

7 all matter to printer

Next Week 13 - 19

18 all galleys back

20 Trustees letter
Phylon Com

Week After Next 20 - 26

22 Dummy down

25 ~~Proofs~~ Page proof back

Release

27 - 3 July
Pages proof down

4 - 10
Binding
Baltimore

MONTH

This Month June
Phylon
Secretary

Next Month July
Baltimore

YEAR

Novel
Seven Hours
Phylon
L - Grant
Amsterdam.
Classes
Social Theory
African Culture
Yard

[JUNE 13, 1943]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 13

M 14 Phylon finances

T 15

Income Tax

W 16

T 17

F 18 all galleys back

S 19

30-24-36

WEEK

This Week 13-19

Dummy

Land Grant

Next Week 20-26

Page proof

Seven-up.

Week After Next 27-July 3

4-10

mailing

Baltimore

11-17

MONTH

This Month June

Phylon

Secretary

Next Month July

YEAR

Novel

Seven-up

Land Grant

Phylon

Conferences

Classes

Sound Theory

African Culture

House

Race Relations

July 4, 1943

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 4

M 5

T 6 Classes
— L. G. Letters
Social Theory

W 7 Article on Negro Programs

T 8 Phylon finances

F 9

S 10

64-44-39

WEEK

This Week 4-10
Mailing + Sale of Phylon
Secretary
— L. G. Letters
Change addresses of Personnel

Next Week 11-17
Sewing
Month.
Summer mail
Car

Week After Next 18-24
Baltimore

MONTH

This Month July

Next Month

YEAR

1943
Novel
Poems
Phylon
L-Grant
Amalgamation
Classes
Social Theory
African Culture
Seminar
Toynbee
Home

(JULY 25, 1943)

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 25

M 26

T 27

W 28

T 29

F 30

S 31

30-04-52

WEEK

This Week 25-31

× Program
~~Program~~ Novel - Poems

× Amsterdam

× D.C.
× Phil.

Next Week Aug 1-7

Poem - Novel

× Phil
× Howe

Week After Next 8-14

Novel

15-21

Novel

22-28

Novel

MONTH

This Month July - Aug

Next Month Aug.

Sept Aug - Boston - Ga

YEAR

1943

Programs
Amsterdam
NOVEL
Land - Grant
Physics
Classes
Social Theory
African Culture
Seminar
Toynbee
Myrdal
Home
Secretary

[Aug. 15, 1943]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 15

M 16

T 17

W 18

T 19

F 20

S 21

31-34-51

WEEK

This Week 15-21

Poem-Plays

Next Week 22-28

Poem-Plays

N.G.D to N.Y.

Secretary

Week After Next 29-Sept 4

Write to Atlanta

Clement-Brawley-Mays

5-11

12-18

MONTH

This Month Aug.

Next Month Sept

Oct

YEAR

1943

Amsterdam

Plays

Novel

Phylon

Land-Grant

Classes

Social Theory

African Culture

Seminar

Myrdal

Secretaries

(Aug. 22, 1943)

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 22

M 23

T 24

W 25

T 26
N.G.D & NY

F 27

S 28

34-44-38

WEEK

This Week 22-28

NOVEL

SECRETARY

Next Week 29-SEPT 4

2 RGD • DW arrive

Letters to Atlanta

Dictaphone

Week After Next 5-11

Write L.D.S

BOSTON?

12-18

19-25

MONTH

This Month AUG

Next Month SEPT

OCT.
SPINGARN LETTERS

NOV

DEC

YEAR

1943

NOVEL

PHYLON

LAND-GRANT

AMSTERDAM

CLASSES
SOCIAL THEORY
AFRICAN CULTURE
SEMINAR
MYRDAL

SECRETARIES

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

(Sept. 5, 1943)

DAY

~~Th~~ Wed 1

M Th 2 Write Southern RR

Fr 3

S

Sat 4 Amsterdam

W

Sun 5

M. 6

T

W 7 Bank – Bike Pack

Th 8 To N.Y.

F

Th 9 Write Clement

Fr 10

S

S. 11 – Write L.D.S.

AS-AE-DE

WEEK

This Week 5 – 1 – 11

Novel

Amsterdam

Next Week 12 – 18 RATION-BK

2v for Ga 16

12. NY Home + office
13. Baltimore - Amsterdam
14 - Income Tax
15 - Pack + Check

Week After Next 19–25

Mail
Phylon
Land grant
Classes

26 – Oct 2

Land Grant
Phylon

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

1943

Novel
Phylon
Land Grant
Amsterdam
Classes
Soc. Theory
African Culture
Seminar
Upgrade

Sep
3 Home + office
4 Phylon
Oct
1 "
2 "
3 4 9
4 "
Nov
1 "
2 Novel
3 "
4 "
5 "
Jan
1 novel
2 } Phylon
3 }
4 }

[OCT. 17, 1943]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 14
F 15
S 16 Pictures up
S 17

M 18

T 19

W 20

T 21 Mail L.9. report
— Board
— Boulé

F 22

S 23

ES-PE-OE

WEEK

This Week 14-23
— PHYLON Paged proof.
L. 9. Report
Juana
— Phylon Board

Next Week 24-30
L.9. Conference

Week After Next 31-Nov 6.
Fisk

MONTH

This Month Oct

Next Month Nov

Dec

YEAR

1943

Novel
Phylon
LAND GRANT
Amsterdam
CLASSES
S. THEORY
A. Culture
Semitism
Myrdal
Toynbee

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[Oct. 31, 1943]

DAY

S 31

M 1 — Bank
— Finance
Herald Tribune Review

T 2 Land Grant
Trustees of A.U.
Budget
\ Secretary - Clement

W 3 Mail Phylon
Secretary

T 4

~~Duplicating [illegible]~~

Lv for Nashville @ 8:30 p.m.

F 5

S 6

6-XC-30

WEEK

This Week 31 - 6

Mail Phylon
/ Finance
/ Logan

Nashville

Next Week 7 - 13

Lv. for N.Y. 13

Hannetta
Evelyn

Week After Next 14 - 20

~~Emma~~
— S. Graham

21 - 27

28 - Dec. 4

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

Novel
Phylon
Land Grant
Amsterdam

Classes
Social Theory
African Culture

Seminar
Myrdal
Toynbee

32-21-77

Dr. DuBois Elected To National Institute Of Arts and Letters

ATLANTA, Dec.—(ANP)—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta university's distinguished sociologist and either of "Phylon," has been elected to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Announcement of this honor was made at the annual dinner meeting of the institute on December 15.

With a membership limited to 250 scholars in art, literature and music, this institute is now in its 45th year. It represents the considered opinion of American scholars as to which Americans rank among the 250 outstanding scholars of the nation. This is the first time that an American Negro has been elected to the body.

32-21-78

HE CLEVELAND HERALD

Elec. Du Bois To Honor Group

ATLANTA,—(ANP)—Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Atlanta university's distinguished sociologist and editor of "Phylon", has been elected to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Announcement of this honor was made at the annual dinner of the institute on Dec. 15.

With a membership limited to 250 scholars in art, literature and music, this institute is now in its 45th year. It represents the considered opinion of American scholars as to which Americans rank among the 250 outstanding scholars of the nation. This is the first time that an American Negro

32-21-73

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Named To National Arts Organization

ATLANTA—(ANP)—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta university's distinguished sociologist and editor of "Phylon," has been elected to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Announcement of this honor was made at the annual dinner meeting of the institute on December 15.

With a membership limited to 250 scholars in art, literature and music, this institute is now in its forty-fifth year. It represents the considered opinion of American scholars as to which Americans rank among the 250 outstanding scholars of the nation. This is the first time that an American Negro has been elected to the body.

DUBOIS ELECTED MEMBER OF NOTED GROUP OF SCHOLARS

32-21-76

Atlanta, Dec. 3)—(ANP)—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta university's distinguished sociologist and editor of "Phylon," has been elected to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Announcement of this honor was made at the annual dinner meeting of the institute on Dec. 15.

With a membership limited to 250 scholars in art, literature and music, this institute is now in its 45th year. It represents the considered opinion of American scholars as to which Americans rank among the 250 outstanding scholars of the nation. This is the first time that an American Negro has been elected to the body.

32-21-73

DR. DUBOIS IS HONORED

New York—In a singularly long and fruitful life many unique honors have come to 75-year-old Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, professor of sociology at Atlanta University and editor of PHYLON, learned journal, but none so historic as his recent distinction of being the first Negro American ever elected to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The Institute consists of 250 scholars, and ten new members in literature, music, and art were selected this week, among whom were Upton Sinclair and Carl Van Doren and Jo Davidson, sculptor.

CHRISTMAS CARDS RECEIVED, 1943

19-8-06

Yolande

Madeline G. Allison

Du Bois

Florence M. Read

Nina

Catherine J. Duncan

The Stocktons

Mary and Rod

Grace, Cooke and Eleanor Hamilton

Naomah W. Maise

The Tom Johnsons

W. J. Walls and Mother Hattie Walls

Tracey Phillips

Sta. Hosp. # 1
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Wallace A. Battle

Bonita and Preston Valien

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Barksdale

The Van Jacksons

Ernestine Anthony

The Strong Family

C. Tobiase

Pres. and Mrs B. E. Mays

Louise R. Latimer

Evelyn Jenkins

Mrs. Chas. H. Dodge

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wright and Family

Emma

Anatol and Doctor

Theresa Davis

Dr. and Mrs Albert S. Reed

Billie and Charlie Thomas

The Hugh Glostus

M. L. Kihhs

Margaret, Charles and Chuck Lawrence

Herman and Henrietta

Omie L. Dixon

Mabel D. Hancock

Mildred L. Burck

Ruth A. Graham

Mr. and Mrs George R. Shivery

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robert Valentine

Grand Hotel, William P. Harrison, Mgr.

Ulysses S. Keys

Hotel Theresa, Walter W. Scott, Mgr.

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[JAN 2, 1944]

DAY

S 2-9 6 - G.B. - Letters
7 - Amst - "

M 10 - Paged Proof

T 11

W 12

T 13

F 14

S 15

30-24-8

WEEK

This Week 2-8, 9-15

- Phylon
- Amsterdam.

Next Week 16-22

Week After Next 23-29

MONTH

This Month Jan.

Next Month Feb.

Lectures

YEAR

1944

Land Grant
Phylon
Amsterdam
Africa
Lectures
Retirement
Poems
Novel
Haile

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[JAN 30, 1944]

DAY

S 30

M 31

T 1

W 2

T 3

F 4

S 5

31-01-32

WEEK

This Week 6-12

9- Lv @ 6:10 p.m.
12 - Cleveland

Next Week 13-19

13 Detroit
15 N.Y.

Week After Next 20-26

27-4

5-10

MONTH

This Month Feb
Lectures

Next Month Mch
Phylon
(Haiti??)

Apr.

May

June

YEAR

1944

Land Grant
Amsterdam
Africa

—

Lectures
Phylon

—

Retirement
Poems
Novel

—

Haiti

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

(APRIL 9, 1944)

DAY

S 9 Fort V.

M 10

T 11

W 12

T 13

F 14

S 15

WEEK

This Week 9-15

Plan Conference

Next Week 16-22

18-19 Lg. Con

Week After Next 21-29

26 Howard
29 Trustees

30 – May 6

8-13

MONTH

This Month April

Next Month May

June

YEAR

1944

L. 9.
Amsterdam
Phylon
Retirement
Poems
Novel
Haiti

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[May 14, 1944]

DAY

S 12, 13 14
Letters
Appointments

M 15 Clear
Grimke
Papers
Talladega speech

T 16
Papers
Army Hour work { Toomer / Smyth / Dyson
Pack

W 17 Clear
Lucy 1
Prof. for

T 18 N.Y.

F 19 N.Y.

S 20 N.Y.

31-34-33

WEEK

This Week 12 - 20
Arrive
Phylon
N.Y.
Talladega Speech.

Next Week 21 - 27
Boston, Dc., - N.Y.
Arr. 26 @ 4:15 h.m
27 - Pearl

Week After Next 28 - June 3
28 Proof
29 "
3 - 6 Talladega

June 4 - 10
3 - 6 Talladega.
Books + Papers

11 - 17
Books + Papers
Phylon.

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

L.J.
Fisk
Howard
NCCN
Novel
Poems
Africa, both
+ Conference
Haiti
Nigeria

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS (FEB OR AUGUST 13, 1944?)

DAY

S 13

M 14

2 Graduation

T 15 × Phone Lasky ATWATER 9-4383

Town Hall 11

Pack 5 E 57 - 2:30 p.m.

Dinner @ Lasky

Dinner @ Trilonan

W 16

Stokes @ 10

Dinner @ Lüchows

Carmen Jones

T 17

at 10, Dr Lasky

Short Long chats

Orson Wells in Jane Eyre

Arena Circus

F 18

Dogart in Macbeth

Lasky @ 5

S 19

Helen Hayes, Harriet

Dinner @ Franks

Home: 9 ce Show

WEEK

This Week

Next Week

Week After Next

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

(Feb. 27?, 1944)

DAY

S

M — Classes
— Amsterdam, Lectures,
— Finance, L.G., Phylon, M.E.B.D.
— NGD.

T

W

T

F

S

30-Jul-38

WEEK

This Week Feb 2 - March 4

Africa
L. G. Conference
~~Income Tax~~.

Next Week 5-11

Income Tax
9 - Phylon board
Africa
Letters to L. G. Liaison

Week After Next 12-18

L. G. Travel

19-25

26 - Apr 1

MONTH

This Month March

Africa
Conference
Lectures

Next Month April

L. G. Conference
Phylon

May

Haiti?

YEAR

Land Grant
Amsterdam
Africa
Lectures
Phylon
Haiti
Poems
Novel

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

(MARCH 12, 1944)

DAY

S 12
Austin Tex

M 13
Prairie View

T 14
Lecture

W 15
~~Geo~~ Questionnaire
Social Scientist

T 16
Regional Conference

F 17
Fly to KC

S 18
Conference Lincoln U.

30-34-39

WEEK

This Week 12 - 18

Regional Conferences
Tex, Okl. ~~Ark~~

Next Week 19 - 25

Lecture Lincoln
Conference
Chicago
Lecture?
~~Boston St~~ t.

Week After Next

26 - Woodrow Wilson
27 - A.U.

MONTH

This Month March

Next Month

April
G. P. Conference Phylon

YEAR

1944

L and G
Arnold
Phylon
Africa
Haiti

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[MARCH 26, 1944]

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 26 Proclamation	This Week 26-1	This Month April	
M 27 A.C. Letters	Next Week 2-8	Next Month May	
T 28 Chronicle	N.Y.?		
W 29 L.G.	Week After Next 9-15		
T 30 Annalistan Ed Phylon	16-22 L.G. Conference		
F 31 L.G.			
S 1 Crow. LE-PE-IE	23-29 L.G. Report		

[APRIL 30, 1944]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S ~~Dept of Treasury~~
~~Teachers Education Bill~~

M

T

W 3

T 4

F 5

S 6

30-24-40

WEEK

This Week Apr. 30 - May 6

1st Nylon dummy
Publicity
Letters

Next Week 7 - 13

Finance

Week After Next 14-20

18-22 N[illegible]

21-27

28-June 3

MONTH

This Month May

Next Month June

5 - Tallahassee

YEAR

1944

L.G.
Amsterdam
Fisk
NCCN
Pseudo
Novel
Africa Book Conf
Haiti

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

(July 9, 1944)

DAY

S 9

M 10

T 11

W 12

T 13 Annal. Ed 13-20

F 14

S 15 Annal Conv 15-22

16-17-18-19-20-21-22

WEEK

This Week 9-15

Trial packing

Next Week 16-22

Lv. 19?

Week After Next 23-29

Balto.

N.Y.

Annal 27, 29

30-Aug 5

Maine

Annal 3, 5, 1.

6-12

Maine

Annal. 10, 12

MONTH

This Month July

Next Month Aug

Annal 17, 19, 24, 26, 31

YEAR

1944

Moving

Office

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[JUNE 11, 1944]

DAY

S 11

M 12

T 13 Conn

W 14

T 15 Amsterd

F 16 Chicago?

S 17 Crow.

34-24-13

WEEK

This Week 11-17

Next Week 18-24

Week After Next 25-1

2-8 July

9-15

MONTH

This Month June

Next Month July

Aug

YEAR

Next year

Following

Amsterdam

[Aug. 20, 1944]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 20
- Finance
- Pach

M 21
- Ry Ex
- arr. Boston, 1 p.m.

T 22
- Boston
- Sept 2 Crow

W 23
- Lv @ 10 a.m.
- arr. N.Y. 2:35 p.m.
- arr Baltimore @ 8.47 p.m.

T 24
Harlem Lectures
- N.G.D - Dr Bois' glasses
- D.C. - Logan

F 25
D.C. Lv @ 9:52 AM
Arr - 7:13
~~Lectures Haiti~~

S 26
Lectures - Haiti

60 - pc - 36

WEEK

This Week 20 - 26

3 - Haitian Lectures
- ~~O.K. Storage Ck~~
- Dr Wright - Beckman
- E.I.D. - Theresa
- ~~Cano for Sept 2~~

9 income tax for Sept 15

Next Week 27 - Sept 2
- Smythe's salary
- Finance
- L.G. Finance

Lectures Haiti
- Dr Wright

Week After Next 3 - 9
- Edelmans 7, ~~7~~, ~~21~~
- Crow 9,

HAITI
Shoh

10 - 16

Crow 16.
Edel 14

17 - 23

Crow 23
Edel 21, 28

MONTH

This Month August

Next Month September

Harlem

October

Nov.

Dec

YEAR

1944

[OCT. 22, 1944]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 22

Lv for Chi at 11:30 p.m.

M 23

arr. 11:40 p.m.

T 24

W 25

T 26

F 27

arr. from Chi

S 28

30-31-1

WEEK

This Week 22-28

27-8 NY

Next Week 29-Nov 4

~~29~~ 29-31, NY

~~31~~ Lv 31st 9 A.M.

Week After Next

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

[NOV. 12, 1944]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 12

M ~~12~~ 13
+ Duclale Broadcast
+ Anston - Telephone Linto
+ maid
+ U 5-5846-Tickets + nine

T ~~13~~ 14
X Seaboard - Circle 5-7360
Lv Dec 13

W ~~14~~ 15 ~~Powell~~
~~Hongarn~~
X Broadcast, NY
~~Dennis~~ K.A.

T ~~15~~ 16

F ~~16~~ 17

S 18

30-24—27

WEEK

This Week ~~Dec 5-11~~ 12-18
X Book

Next Week ~~12-18~~ 19-25
ROOMS
offices

Week After Next ~~19-25~~ 26-Dec 2
Baltimore - Car
NOVEL

~~Dec 26-Jan 1~~ Dec 3-9

~~Jan 2-8~~ Dec 10-16

MONTH

This Month ~~October~~ Nov

Next Month ~~Nov~~ Dec
31 - AΦA
15 - Hampton - Income Tax
Atlanta

1945 Jan
20 - NY. 135th St
17 - D.C.
9-12 Atlanta

Feb
9 Cleveland
11 "
18 Detroit

YEAR

1944
Color - Democracy
Colonies - Peace
~~Haiti~~
~~Program of Defense~~
S. Research
Novel
Columbus

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[NOV 5, 1944]

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 5	This Week 5-11 Find out "Haiti" Write Publishers Study Colonies	This Month Nov	Novel Colonies Column
M 6	Next Week 12-18 Write Colonies	Next Month Dec Dec 15, Hampton Jan Lecture 20, N.Y.	
T 7	Week After Next 19-25 Novel Book - Colonies	Feb Lectures, 9, 11, Cleveland & Detroit	
W 8		Mch	
T 9	26 - Dec 2		
F 10	Nov 30 Thanksgiving		
S 11	Dec. 3-9		

31-37-28

[NOV. 19, 1944]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 19

M 20

T 21

W 22

T 23

F 24

R.O.D. Conference

S 25

WEEK

This Week 19-25

Furnished apartment

Book

Next Week 26 - Dec 2

Book

Offices

Week After Next Dec 3-9

Novel

Column

Dec 10-16

Atlanta - Hampton

17-28

Baltimore

MONTH

This Month Nov

Apt. - Book

Next Month Dec

Book

1945

Novel

YEAR

1944

Color + Democracy,

Colonies + Peace

Novel

Lectures

Column

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[Dec 3, 1944]

DAY

S Fri-Sat-Sun, Dec 1, 2, 3.
Ch. 2
Ch 3

M 4 Ch. 3, *

T 5 ~~Ch 5, 6~~ Ch 4

W 6 ~~Ch. 7~~ 5

T 7 ~~Library~~ Ch 6

F 8 ~~Library~~ Ch 7

S 9 Library

31-34-32

WEEK

This Week Nov. 26 - Dec 2
Dec 3 - 9

1st ed. of Library

Next Week 10 - 16

10-13 1st re-write
fact + argument

14-16 – Hamilton

Week After Next 17-23

English rewrite

24-30
Copy + send

MONTH

This Month

Next Month

YEAR

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[SEPT. OR DEC 24, 1944?]

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 24	**This Week**	**This Month**	
M 25 9 Bkfst 9:30 Nail 10 Lellers – AL-4-3550 11 Tobias 347 Madison 44th-5 2 V.P.	**Next Week**	**Next Month**	
T 26 Amsterdam Phone – Wright. Abbe Mitchel Jones 145th St Spingarn – Bank	**Week After Next**		
W 27			
T 28			
F 29 Baltimore			
S			

30 – Jul – 30

Shipment Baltimore to N.Y.

48 pieces as follows:

I- desk chair
2- desk
3- box papers
4-phonograph
5-mattrass
6-crated oil painting
7-cedar chest
8,9,IO- 3 chairs
II- walnut foot-stool
I2- hamper
13- white cabinet
I4- walnut ~~x~~ stand
I5- bed table
I6- easy chair
I7- bed-rest
I8- walnut case with phonograph records
I9- walnut table top
20- walnut table leaf
20-
2I-22 - two bundles table legs
23- card table
24,~~25~~-25- two screens
26- oval mirror
27- refrigerator
28,29- two bundles of paddles
30-white table top
3I- large package of documents
32- package of dishes
33- step ladder
34- crate of dishes
35- tin bread box
36- oil painting
37- fire-place utensils
38- package documents
39- package, pictures and pillows

19-34-11

10- barrell of dishes
11- weighing machine
12- package of pictures
13- bed-springs
14- roaster and kitchen ware
15, 16, 47, 48, bedstead, 4 pieces

[DuBois]

Memo on house:

porch roof

porch windows
Screens and shutters

shutters

front doors

bathroom equipment

plumbing

cellar toilet

closets

windown panes

hardware

cellar entrance

cellar windows

red oak floors

dining room window

kitchen window

kitchen unit

fire place

cement walk

Sidewalk

drive to garage

garage
place, drive, size

porch windows
screens and shutters

range
ventilation

club room
floor and finish

heating

roof

spouts

insulation

weather strips

lawn

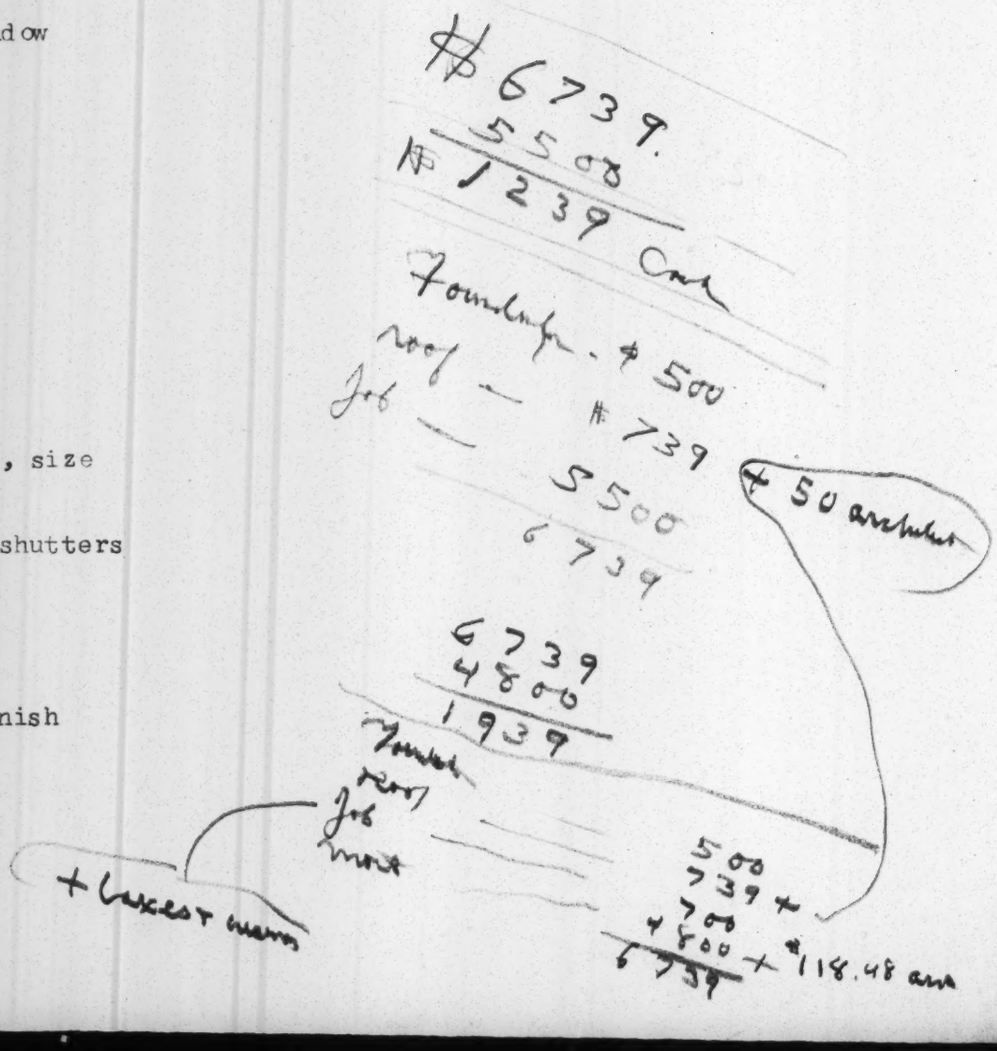
plastering

garbage

Lawyer's fees

Architect's fee

10-34-9



ATLANTA, UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Further House Changes

Laundry: Plug for iron

Bath-room: no shower; extra cabinet

Cellar bath: install shower

Change location of Kitchen-dining room door

Living-room: book shelves

Library: China closets

Lawn: water connection

Attic: floor

19-34-8

LECTURES

[DuBois]

Wed Nov 1	—	Cleveland	160
Fri " 3	—	Chicago	100
~~Sat " 11~~	—	Syracuse?	75
Wednesday Nov. 15		WEVD Broadcast	
Tue Dec 15	—	Hamilton	100
December 31	—	Alpha Phi Alpha Washington	
Sat ~~Nov~~ Jan 20		N.Y. - 135th St. 2 p.m.	50
January 17		What the Negro Wants - Broadcast in Washington	185
Feb 9		Cleveland Museum of Art	185
February 11		St James Forum	100
" 18		Detroit	50
" 22		Detroit - King Solomon Church	185

19-35-5

Your presence is requested at
A Dinner and Reception
honoring
Dr. William E. Burgardt DuBois
at
The U. S. O. Center
West Hunter Street
Friday night, July seventh
nineteen hundred and forty-four
eight-thirty o'clock

R. S. V. P.

19-18-14

r. DuBois to Direct AACP Research

NEW YORK. — (ANP)— Announcement that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will join the staff of the NAACP, beginning September 1, as Director of Special Research, was announced by Walter White at the NAACP Wartime Conference mass meeting in Chicago.

Dr. DuBois' initial work will be the preparation of material to be presented to the Peace Conference or Conferences after the close of the war in behalf of the peoples of Africa and other colored groups so as to demand for them an assured status of security and progress in the post-war world.

The second objective will be the arrangement of statements, ar-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 5)

[DuBois] [1944]

Langston Hughes, Bishop W. J. Walls,

Dr. Walter Beekman, and Alicia Burghardt Crawford

cordially invite you to attend a

Reception

in honor of

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

for his more than fifty years of service to his fellow citizens in the fight for full equality and because of his pioneering work today for peace, plus his tremendous scholastic contributions to the American cultural scene.

Sunday, October 29, from 4 to 7:30 p. m.

International Hotel

6 - 8 St. Nicholas Place, New York City

$2 per person

32-6-25

W. E. B. Du Bois 1894-1944

DATE	ENTRY
1894-6	Wilberforce
1896	Slave trade
1896-7	University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia Negro
1897-1910	Atlanta Lectures Teaching Niagra Movement (1905) Conferences 18 reports Tuskegee New York Europe 1900 1906 Books Souls of Black Folk Negro in the South (1907) John Brown (1909) Servitude to Service (1905) Silver Fleece (1911) Philadelphia Negro (1899)
1910-53	New York The Crisis Dill Secretaries of the N.A.A.C.P. Personal secretaries Books The Negro (1915) The Gift of Black Folk (1924) Dark Princess (1928) Dark Water (1920) The New Negro (1925) The United States (1924) Europe 1911 1918 1821 1923 1928 Pan Africa Africa Russia Lynching and Burning Riots Lectures Pageant
1918	Automobile Politics Wilson and Taft Bull Moose

Socialism
Tammany
Roosevelt's last speech
Visitors
H. G. Wells
Abdul Baha
National Minutes and Resolution
Cooperation
Health
Investment in saving

1933-44

Atlanta
Books
Black Folk (1939)
Dusk of Dawn (1940)
Black Reconstruction (1935)
Speeches
Fisk
Howard
Land-Grand College Social Study
Phylon Conference
Lectures

1936

Round-the-world

LOAN ACCOUNT BOOK

BALTIMORE FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

19 East Fayette Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

Always bring this book with you or mail with payment

[April 1, 1940 - July 5 1944]

BALTIMORE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificate No. 857 FN WV

BORROWER'S MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

THIS CERTIFIES THAT WILLIAM E. B. DuBOIS

MRS. NINA DuBOIS + YOLANDA D. WILLIAMS (DECEASED)

is a member of *Baltimore Federal Savings and Loan Association* and holds a Loan from said Association, subject to its charter and by-laws and to the laws of the United States of America.

WITNESS the authorized signature of officer or employee of the Association hereto.

Dated at Baltimore, Md., this 16th day of April, 19 40

BALTIMORE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

J. David Trmuy
Authorized Signature

INSURED PROTECTION

for Your Investment

Under an Act of Congress, approved June 27, 1934, each member's investment in this association is automatically insured against loss up to

$5000.

by the

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

an instrumentality of the United States Government

INSURED

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM

ACCT. NO. 859 AMOUNT OF LOAN $ 4800.00 MONTHLY PAYMENT $ 52.00

	DATE	EXPENSE ACCOUNT PAID IN	EXPENSE ACCOUNT PAID OUT	EXPENSE ACCOUNT AVAILABLE BALANCE		TOTAL PAYMENT	LOAN BALANCE UNPAID	PAID THRU
1	APR16-40				5*4800.00		** 4,800.00	[illegible]
2	APR27-40					3** 13.20	* 4,786.80	[illegible]
3								
4	JUN-6-40	* 13.82		* 13.82	* 13.82	3** 52.00	* 4,761.82	[illegible]
5								
6	JUL-5-40	* 13.02		* 26.84	* 13.02	3** 52.00	* 4,762.49	[illegible]
7	7/16		1668	1016	Taxes			
8								
9	AUG-9-40	* 13.02		* 23.18	* 13.02	3** 52.00	** 4,743.23	[illegible]
10								
11	SEP-6-40	* 13.82		* 37.00	* 13.82	3** 52.00	** 4,724.70	[illegible]
12								
13	OCT11-40	* 13.42		* 50.42	* 13.42	3** 52.00	** 4,705.70	[illegible]
14								
15	NOV14-40	* 13.42		* 63.84	* 13.42	3** 52.00	** 4,686.63	[illegible]
16								
17	DEC12-40	* 13.42		* 77.26	* 13.42	3** 52.00	** 4,667.48	[illegible]
18	1/1/41	130✓		90✓				
19	1/30		90✓	00	RTC			
20								
21	1/6/41					46.74		
22								
23								
24								

ACCT. No. FN7447 AMOUNT OF LOAN $ MONTHLY PAYMENT $

	DATE	EXPENSE ACCOUNT PAID IN	EXPENSE ACCOUNT PAID OUT	EXPENSE ACCOUNT AVAILABLE BALANCE		TOTAL PAYMENT	LOAN BALANCE UNPAID	PAID THRU
1	1/6/41			90.78			4667.48	
2	JAN13-41	* 15.28		*105.56	* 15.28	** 52.00	** 4,630.76	
3								
4	FEB20-41	* 15.28		*120.84	* 15.28	** 52.00	* 4,611.47	
5								
6	MAR17-41	* 15.28		*136.12	* 15.28	** 52.00	** 4,592.11	
7								
8	APR19-41	* 15.28		*151.40	* 15.28	** 52.80	** 4,572.68	
9	Apr 25-41		14.88	136.52	Insurance			
10	May 24-1941	* 15.49		*152.01				
11	MAY19-41				* 15.49	** 52.00	** 4,570.67	
12								
13	May 26-41	INS.	21.10	(130.91)				
14	JUN17-41	* 15.28		*146.19	* 15.28	** 52.00	** 4,551.09	
15								
16	JUL17-41	* 15.28		*161.47	* 15.28	** 52.00	** 4,531.44	
17								
18	Aug. 2-41	43.93		205.40	43.93	43.93	4548.43	
19	AUG-6-41	* 15.28		*220.68	* 15.28	** 52.00	** 4,511.71	
20								
21	Aug 30-41		196.95	23.73	Prop Taxes			
22	SEP19-41	* 19.18		* 42.91	* 19.18	** 55.90	* 4,491.91	
23								
24	Oct 15-41	1918		62.09	19.18	55.90	4472.03	

ACCT. No. FN 7427 AMOUNT OF LOAN $ 4800— MONTHLY PAYMENT $ 55.90

	DATE	EXPENSE ACCOUNT PAID IN	EXPENSE ACCOUNT PAID OUT	EXPENSE ACCOUNT AVAILABLE BALANCE		TOTAL PAYMENT	LOAN BALANCE UNPAID	PAID THRU
1								
2	NOV18-41	* 19.18		* 81.37	* 19.18	55.90	* 4,452.08	[illegible]
3								
4	DEC18-41	* 19.18		*100.45	* 19.18	55.90	** 4,432.06	[illegible]
5								
6	JAN13-42	* 19.18		*119.63	* 19.18	55.90	** 4,411.96	[illegible]
7								
8	FEB18-42	* 19.18		*138.81	* 19.18	55.90	** 4,391.78	[illegible]
9								
10	MAR17-42	* 19.18		*157.99	* 19.18	55.90	* 4,371.53	[illegible]
11								
12	APR17-42	* 19.18		*177.17	* 19.18	55.90	* 4,351.20	[illegible]
13								
14	Mar 8-42	FHA Ins.	V1.1V	156.05				
15	MAY19-42	* 19.18		*175.23	* 19.18	55.90	* 4,330.80	[illegible]
16								
17	JUN16-42	* 19.18		*194.41	* 19.18	55.90	** 4,310.32	[illegible]
18								
19	JUL11-42	* 19.18		*213.59	* 19.18	55.90	** 4,289.76	[illegible]
20								
21	AUG11-42	* 38.36		*251.95	* 38.36	111.80	** 4,232.41	[illegible]
22								
23	Jul 23-42		175.77	76.18	1942 TAXES			
24								

ACCT. No. FN 2427 AMOUNT OF LOAN $ _____ MONTHLY PAYMENT $ _____

	DATE	EXPENSE ACCOUNT PAID IN	EXPENSE ACCOUNT PAID OUT	EXPENSE ACCOUNT AVAILABLE BALANCE		TOTAL PAYMENT	LOAN BALANCE UNPAID	PAID THRU
1								
2	NOV17-42	* 38.46		*114.64	* 38.46	** 111.90	** 4,206.76	
3								
4	DEC18-42	* 19.18		*133.82	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 4,185.82	
5								
6	JAN19-43	* 19.18		*153.00	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 4,164.80	
7								
8	FEB19-43	* 19.18		*172.18	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 4,143.70	
9								
10	MAR19-43	* 19.18		*191.36	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 4,122.52	
11								
12	APR16-43	* 19.18		*210.54	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 4,101.26	
13								
14	Apr 23-43		19.80	190.74	FHA Ins.			
15	MAY19-43	* 19.18		*199.92	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 4,079.92	
16								
17	JUN11-43	* 19.18		*219.10	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 4,058.50	
18								
19	4-8-43	Insurance	37.20	181.90				
20								
21	JUL-9-43	* 19.18		*211.08	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 4,037.00	
22	7-10-43	1943 TAXES	174.98	36.10				
23								
24	AUG18-43	* 38.36		* 74.46	* 38.36	** 111.80	** 3,978.70	

ACCT. No. FN 2427 AMOUNT OF LOAN $ _____ MONTHLY PAYMENT $ _____

	DATE	EXPENSE ACCOUNT PAID IN	EXPENSE ACCOUNT PAID OUT	EXPENSE ACCOUNT AVAILABLE BALANCE		TOTAL PAYMENT	LOAN BALANCE UNPAID	PAID THRU
1								
2								
3	OCT19-43	* 19.18		* 93.64	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 3,972.02	
4								
5	NOV17-43	* 19.18		* 112.82	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 3,950.20	
6								
7	DEC20-43	* 19.18		* 132.00	* 19.18	** 55.90	* 3,928.29	
8					14.70			
9	JAN25-44	* 19.18		* 151.18	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 3,906.30	
10					14.65			
11	FEB18-44	* 19.18		* 170.36	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 3,884.23	
12					14.67			
13	MAR17-44	* 19.18		* 189.54	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 3,862.08	
14	3/23/44	1949 Taylor	185.76	3.78				
15					14.48			
16	APR18-44	* 19.18		* 22.96	* 19.18	** 55.90	* 3,839.84	
17					14.40			
18	May 10.44		18.48	4.48	FHA INSURANCE			
19	MAY16-44	* 19.18		* 23.00	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 3,817.52	
20					14.32			
21	JUN19-44	* 19.18		* 42.84	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 3,795.12	
22					14.23			
23	JUL-7-44	* 19.18		* 62.02	* 19.18	** 55.90	** 3,772.63	
24					14.15			

IMPORTANT

Payments on this loan may be made at our office, or through the mail by check or money order. This account book must accompany all transactions.

Payments on your mortgage loans are payable monthly and should be made promptly on their due date.

The column headed "Total Payment," includes the F. H. A. mortgage insurance premium, interest, amount applied against the principal, and monthly installment on account of property expenses. The "Expense Account" column shows the amount available for these property expenses.

Miscellaneous charges, such as those for property taxes, ground rent, insurance premiums and other advances for borrowers, are deducted from the expense account at the time such expenditures are made.

The loans made by this Association have as their objective a DEBT-FREE HOME for every home owner. Every payment made brings you closer to that goal. An investment in a home of your own is the safest investment in the world and one that will bring you the greatest joy.

Members should notify the Association of any change of address which will insure prompt delivery of the Association's reports and correspondence. If you should lose this account book please notify the Association immediately. *When writing always mention the number of your account.*

∞

163
53
T5

BALTIMORE FEDERAL
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
BALTIMORE, MD.

TRANSFER OF BORROWER'S MEMBERSHIP

The undersigned has sold the property securing the loan referred to in this loan account book and requests the association to transfer the membership to:

_____

_____

the purchaser of such property, who has assumed the obligation of the loan, it being understood that the transfer of such membership shall not, however, release the undersigned from obligation on the loan.

This _____ day of _____, 19__

Signature _____

In the presence of _____

The undersigned is the transferee of the property securing the loan referred to in this loan account book and has assumed the obligation of such loan and has executed application for membership and signature card.

Signature _____

Date _____ Transfer entered of record _____, 19__

BALTIMORE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, BALTIMORE, MD.

By _____

FORM 201-B AMERICAN BANK STATIONERY CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

2302 MONTEBELLO TERRACE

Mrs. Yolande DuBois-Williams
& Mrs. W.E.B.B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

W. E. B. DuBois

[JAN 7, 1945?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 7	This Week 9-13 Phylon {Proof / Business} Lectures 2nd Semester	This Month	
M 8 Phylon Letters Lectures Finance	Next Week 14-20 Encyclopaedia	Next Month	
T 9 Classes 2nd Semester Phylon Business			
W 10 Finder	Week After Next 21-27		
T 11 Morehouse 8:55	28 – Feb 3		
F 12			
S 13	4-10		

30-24-23

5039 Forrestville Avenue
First Apartment
Chicago 15, Illinois
April 20, 1945

My dear Sir,

Yours of today "The Winds of Time" is very timely and to the point. The thought so expressed covers much my state of mind, during my school days at Fisk University. To have school money, I earned it as Dining Car waiter. Had it been my good fortune to have read this column of today - Learning and understanding it as I now do, I would have indeed been a much better waiter, and enjoyed the line of work. I am looking forward to your column from San Francisco.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Johnson

20-16-13

April 24, 1945

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have been out of town on a long lecture tour, and mail has been very delayed. It finally caught up with me yesterday. [Greensboro, N. C.] I am sorry about being so late in writing to you.

Anyway, your final draft is quite fine and I am glad something came out of the conference. I hope you will try to get the signatures of other representative people before sending it on to San Francisco.

Thank you for your work and best regards
from

Sincerely yours,

Kumar Goshal
64 Poplar Street
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

WIRE May 12, 1945

Louise Evans
~~LOUISE EVANS~~
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado

I CAN SPEAK IN DENVER MAY 28th PROVIDED YOU CAN RESERVE ~~X~~ LOWER BERTH OR ROOMETTE FROM DENVER TO OMAHA OVER UNION PACIFIC AND NORTHWESTERN SO ~~XXX~~ I CAN SPEAK THERE WEDNESDAY, ~~THI~~ may THIRTIETH. I HAVE THE TRANSPORTATION. THE FEE WILL BE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Dent

W.E.B. DUBOIS

20-21-9

H. J. Pinkett
409 Arthur Bldg.
Omaha, Neb.

CAN SPEAK FOR YOU WEDNESDAY MAY THIRTIETH PROVIDED YOU CAN GET RESERVATIONS OVER THE UNION PACIFIC AND NORTHWESTERN TO CHICAGO SO I CAN SPEAK THERE FRIDAY, JUNE FIRST. I HAVE THE TRANSPORTATION. THE FEE WILL BE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Dent

W.E.B. DUBOIS

METZ L. P. LOCHARD
CHICAGO DEFENDER
3435 Indiana Ave.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dent

~~I~~ CAN LECTURE IN CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE FIRST. MY FEE OULD BE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. WHAT AUSPICES CAN YOU RECOMMEND. WIRE.

W.E.B. DUBOIS

[D4 B015]

Monday Afternoon
28 May 1945

Dear WEBD:

20-6-10

The attached letter will give you some idea of the extraordinary experience I had trying to get you a ticket to ~~Norfolk~~ Richmond, etc. This letter has not been sent because I did not know whether or not you would wish to be involved. I think the difficulty was due to one of two things: either the ticket seller did not want to sell a parlor car seat to a Negro between Washington and Norfolk or he was hoping to be offered some additional money. I understand the black market in Pullman reservations is flourishing in New York.

Of course I will not send the letter without your o. k.

I now have the reservations and also the plane tickets. Since the trip between Washington and ~~Norfolk~~ Richmond is only about three hours long I thought it best to get a parlor car seat.

Miss Freeland sent in a typist this morning. Mr. White has been in and out for several days.

I saw Othello the other night - it ought to be named "Iago, the Deceiver."

I have heard nothing more from Harcourt Brace. There was an excellent review of COLOR AND DEMOCRACY by Pearl Buck splashed all over the front page of the book review section of the Herald-Tribune yesterday. On May 25, the Times had a note of publication but failed to include your last name.

Sincerely,

Mells

[D4 D015]

Thursday Morning
31 May 1945

Dear WEBD:

Mr. Wootton of the International United Newspapers telephoned again this morning so I thought perhaps it would be a good idea to get in direct touch with Harcourt, Brace. I called Mr. Woodburn and he connected me with a Miss Schneider who is handling the publicity for Color and Democracy. She says that Mr. Wootton represents a chain of Negro newspapers and he came in a few days ago offering the cooperation of his chain of newspapers and suggesting a press conference on your return to New York. Miss Schneider suggested to him that it should be done on a broader scale, that is, all the New York newspapers should be invited. Miss Schneider says Harcourt, Brace would like to have you give this interview only if you wish to make a statement with reference to the San Francisco conference because that is really what they are interested in. In case you are willing, she will call the various newspapers and ask them if they would like to talk with you in your apartment, in your office or at the station. Which newspapers will be interested in participating, of course, no one knows.

I told both Miss Schneider and Mr. Wootton that I would try to get in touch with you and if possible would let them know the time of your arrival. Of course they would like to know as soon as possible.

A Miss Hering of the Missionary Research Library telephoned for further information on the "lynching of Mary Brown" mentioned on page 142 of COLOR AND DEMOCRACY.

The next board meeting will be Monday, June eleventh. No communication concerning Harvard commencement or reunion has come.

I will see about your bag when I think it has had time to arrive. The two checks were received.

Sincerely,

Nelle

20-6-1

[July 25, 1945]
[DuBois]

21-10-14

Lecture Schedule - 1945

X July 25 American Teachers Ass'n - Greensboro, N.C.

August

September 16 ~~Dover, Delaware Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church~~

~~21 N.Y. Lecture~~

~~Oct 28 Cleveland~~ Oct 3 NY Lecture

~~October 31 Rand School~~

~~November 7 East-West Association~~

December 9 Boston - Old South Meeting House

[SEPT. 16, 1945]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S	This Week Sept 16 - 22	This Month Sept	1945
M	Next Week 23-29	Next Month Oct London	
T		Flew Washington	
W	Week After Next 30 - Oct 6 Lv Oct 1 a 8 a 12 London	Dec Washington	
T	7-13 London	Jan 1946 Nov	
F		Nov	
S	14-20 London 30-24-7		

[NOV. 11, 1945]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 11 — 18 Story Lalbro — Speech @ 4 — Padmore-Nehoi

19

M 12 — Dictate Art. — Cookes Express — Fletcher

T 13 — Dictate Art — Receipts & tax — 20 Airlines Cables — FINANCE Packing

W 14 — Cocoa Art Presents Trusteeship — 21 Moody Lunch Marion — Dinner Marion

T 15 — Trusteeship — 22 — Dinner — Reception - Moody - 5:30 — Friends Speech

F 16 — ~~Story~~ Trusteeship — 23 — Dinner

S 17 — Story — 24

9-10-45

WEEK

This Week 11-17

Trusteeship

Cocoa

Leave y Lon. Sch y Eco

~~Debates~~

~~Pandemic~~

Next Week 18-24

18 Lunch Lavine @ 12.30

Story Lunch Moody 12.30

20 ~~Dinner~~ Call Airlines Marion

British Museum

21 Parliament

Reception

22 Friends

Week After Next 25 - Dec 1

Dec 2-8

9-15

MONTH

This Month Nov

Next Month Dec

Jan

YEAR

1945

x World a Africa

1946

Hist. Pan Africa

Report

Colonial Demands

Colored Correspondent

a war

x Lectures

Plays

Articles

Library

* Novel

Winds a Time

Youth Congress

Sham

Parliament

Creech Jones a Dusko

Labor Club

Civic

Iceland

Europe 1945

Asia " "

Africa " "

America " "

Ethiopia Burma

[DEC. 2, 1945?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 30 F — Report to Board
1.5 ed — P. Slater Fund
2 - Sun - 749 D

M 3
Reddick

T 4 Mech. Sq. Garden @ 8
Reddick

W 5
Cocoa

T 6
Cocoa

F 7 Cocoa

S 8 Boston @ 11

30-24-5

WEEK

This Week 2-9
Articles
Reddick
Cocoa
New London

Next Week 9-15
10 R from D
Hotel Astor 7.30
World Affairs

Week After Next

MONTH

This Month Dec
World Affairs

Next Month Jan
World Affairs

YEAR

White Wife
13 Black Men
Hist Pan Afra
Colonial Dawn
Pa. A. Federation
Colored Conv. Intl
Lectures

—

Words of T.
Youth Congress
Liberal Club - Purdue
Elkhorn
Lecture Parties
Indiana Pan-Am

NUMBER

		SURNAME
CGE	2108585	DuBois.

CHRISTIAN NAMES (First only in full)
William E. B

CLASS CODE
A/V.

FULL POSTAL ADDRESS
Bobfield House
Greenlife Park
Lee Barnet.

THIS IDENTITY CARD IS VALID UNTIL
26th December 1945 ONLY

HOLDER'S SIGNATURE
W E B DuBois
Bowell
2118

THE VALIDITY OF ~~THIS IDENTITY~~ CARD IS RENEWED UNTIL

.....194 ONLY

THE VALIDITY OF THIS IDENTITY CARD IS FURTHER RENEWED UNTIL

.....194 ONLY

CHANGES OF ADDRESS. No entry except by National Registration Officer, to whom removal must be notified.

REMOVED TO (Full Postal Address)

REMOVED TO (Full Postal Address)

REMOVED TO (Full Postal Address)

NATIONAL REGISTRATION OFFICE 27 OCT 45 CGE

IMMIGRATION OFFICER (3) EMBARKED 25 NOV 1945 HURN

FOR OFFICIAL ENTRY ONLY (apart from Holder's Signature). ANY OTHER ENTRY OR ANY ALTERATION, MARKING OR ERASURE, IS PUNISHABLE BY A FINE OR IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH.

NOTICE

TA 049717

1. **Always carry your Identity Card.** You must produce it on demand by a Police Officer in uniform or member of H.M. Armed Forces in uniform on duty.

2. **This Card is invalid after the date specified within,** by which date you must produce it for renewal at the local National Registration Office.

3. **You are responsible for this Card, and must not part with it to any other person.** You must report at once to the local National Registration Office if it is lost, destroyed, damaged or defaced.

4. If you find a lost Identity Card or have in your possession a Card not belonging to yourself or anyone in your charge you must hand it in at once at a Police Station or National Registration Office.

5. Any breach of these requirements is an offence punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both.

FOR AUTHORISED ENDORSEMENTS ONLY

THE HOLDER, WHEN APPLYING FOR THE RENEWAL OF THIS IDENTITY CARD, MUST ATTEND IN PERSON AND PRODUCE HIS OR HER PASSPORT, OR TRAVEL DOCUMENT, AT THE NATIONAL REGISTRATION OFFICE.

Temp Cards issued
14-17. L.29
Temp cards issued.
18-21. L.29

51-2878/2

20-12

XX

NATIONAL REGISTRATION

TEMPORARY IDENTITY CARD

46-6-160

[DuBois]

MEMORANDA — W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 21

M 22

T 23 Winds of Time

W 24

T 25

F 26

S 27 Lv for Buffalo @ 9 AM
GC
arr 5 p.m.

WEEK

This Week 21-7

Conference

Next Week 28-3

30 29 28 Buffalo / 2 Balt. — Winds of Time Mortgage

~~4 Phila~~

Grimke

Week After Next 7 4-10

4 Phila / 6 / 9 Clevelnd — W & T - 2 Ed for 6 + 13

11-17

11 Clevelnd

13 — W & T - 2 ed 13 + 20

18-24

18 Detroit

22 "

21 Chi.

MONTH

This Month June

Dall. 2 **Next Month** 7th

Philada 9 Detroit 18, 22

Cleveland 9, 11 Chi. 21

Mich Conference
Southwest

Apr

May

YEAR

1945

The Africans

Colonial Affairs

Articles
Haiti

Mound

Poems

Winds of Time

Lectures

Conferences

Budget

SLOWS
ENJOY

?

W E B DuBois, 1945

[DuBois SF Lawyer?]

San Francisco Conference

20-2 U-SA

It has been agreed that principles of justice and equal rights shall be followed without distinctions as to race, religion and sex, but it is specifically provided that in case such discrimination does occur, the organization has no right to intervene within the domestic jurisdiction of the state concerned, which means that the organization cannot interfere in colonial affairs. This situation is encouraging so far as it puts the proposed organization on the side of justice and nondiscrimination. It is unsatisfactory because it does not provide for a commission to implement this declaration, and it is to our minds especially dangerous in leaving out the mass of people living in colonies, against whom discrimination is customary and unjustifiable. We believe that a declaration should lay down the principle and implement it so as to provide for the transition of all colonial peoples from colonial status to such autonomy as they desire. The eventual disappearance of the colonial system is the best insurance of peace. This democratic principle the international organization has not recognized.

With regard to trusteeship, the American proposal is that only such territory or parts of territories where strategic consideration is of paramount importance should be designated as strategic; other parts and populations should be under trusteeship system. The British propcsal on the other hand would not recognize the feasibility of separating strategic areas from other trustee areas, and would permit the operation of strategic controls in the interest of security in any territory or part thereof. This, as it seems to us, is a possible encroachment of military considerations upon considerations of humanity.

With regard to mandates distributed after the first World War, and to territories taken by the United Nations after this war, there is proposed a trusteeship administered by the nations who held the mandates and by other interested nations, but there is no provision for Native representation. This failure to include Natives in the governing council does not carry out the stated objectives of the proposal to train the Natives for "progressive development toward self-government."

All this refers to a colonial population of not more than 25 millions. This leaves at least 725 millions of colonial inhabitants concerning whom nothing is said except that some of these territories may voluntarily be placed under trusteeship by the countries controling them, but there is no compulsion to make them do this.

20-12-2

Socialism + Labor

The M boys often learned the power of their labor ~~power~~ & on what conditions they can sell it. And also they realize that its value is fixed & its price low they must be united & realize that its price can be higher & its market wider. Now, the boys have many other ways. They can sell labor & themselves They could do their own power repair re carpenter laundry - plumbing, & it is the policy Comrades sake a boys a small job to do & 5 - boys do boys. And only 15 for a week. The Western monopoly depends on law about which the boys work & all of the Shylock book & our keeping & and of this union Chinamen can't also could raise N wages

under the State courts & only have
cases out of Northern Negroes can
vote against white Southern
Democrats in State elections but
cases to round to how local
matters. Negroes could abolish the
Chain stores. By if can never
small stores & home industry
voters can stop. Ten Thus is
Secession & only 5. can vote
in Cobb Mass

114.8
2200
13600

1917 Hunt: down with the Czar.
18 P for Rasputin

We shudder neglect N
& deliberately hardness N

This very technology influences us
to read & to forget for the good
& reserve blame for the evil
the rest of the N is dust
His flesh is hers

—

Homo-sex

1945
1868

77

20-12-1

20-24-123

Hitler's hopes now helpless
Hands dripping with the blood of
Spain + Poland; hunger + mass
fast + death are imminent.
Cruelest man can rule again only

20-24-124

We are one of many
worlds — do they all
kill + kill + kill

Once I came forth
from worlds wandering

[JAN. 6, 1946] 30-24-11

MEMORANDA — W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S ~~Dec~~ 6 Annual Meeting
Letters Yolande

M ~~Dec~~ 7 ~~Jordan~~
~~Cocoa~~ W. Africa
Bank bk

T ~~Dec~~ 8 ~~Cocoa~~

W ~~Dec~~ 9 ~~World + Africa~~

T ~~Dec~~ 10 "

F ~~Dec~~ 11 "

S ~~Dec~~ 12 "

WEEK

This Week ~~Dec~~ 6-12

~~Cocoa~~
~~World + Africa~~
World + Africa

Next Week 13-19

Week After Next 21-26

27-2

Feb 3-9

MONTH

This Month Jan

Next Month Feb.

March

YEAR

1946

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

(JUNE 16, 1946)

DAY

S ~~X~~ 15-16

M ~~16~~ 17 W & T
Jones
Myrdal - Perdue - D.W. Springarn
~~Bateman~~ - Collins - ~~Barton~~

T ~~17~~ 18

W ~~18~~ 19

T ~~19~~ 20

F ~~20~~ 21

S ~~21~~ 22

30-24-58

WEEK

This Week 16 - 22
Articles - Howard X
Soviet X
P. A Expo Overton
X Walton
~ Paddock Lester Head
X Y D - Furniture - Walk T Africa

Next Week 23-29
Articles - Peoples Enc
24 - Nina to Baltimore
(E.F.D. in D.C.)

Week After Next 30 - July 6

July 7-13

14-20

MONTH

This Month June
1

Next Month July
Andromeda Will Home

Rogue
Novel
Maine

Sept.
Novel

Oct.
Novel

Nov

Dec

YEAR

1946

World + Africa
Andromeda
Black Mary
Novel

[JUNE 23, 1946]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 21-22-23
Overseas

M 24
Rachel

T 25

W 26

T 27
Va

F 28

S 29

WEEK

This Week 23-29
Africa
Pan-Africa
Walton
Viking
Office

Next Week 30-July 6
Peoples Encyclo.
W.D.B.
Andromeda
P-Africa

Week After Next July 7-13

14-20

MONTH

June This Month
Pan Africa

July Next Month
Andromeda

Aug.
Arabia

Sept
Novel

YEAR

1946
World Africa
Andromeda
Black Reconstruction
Pan-Africa
Novel

30-34-12

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[JULY 28, 1946]

DAY

S 28 Speech
dinner

M 29 Kingdom Comes
Library - Maps
W. & T

T 30

W 31 Cullen
3 Defender Cart

T 1 Refer to Board

F 2

S 3 Los Angeles

30-34-13

WEEK

This Week July 28 - Aug 3
× Map of Africa
× Visit

Next Week Aug 4 - 10
× Maine

Week After Next 11 - 17
× Maine

18-24 Boalé

25-30

MONTH

This Month Aug

Next Month Sept

Oct.

Nov.

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mch

Apr.

May

YEAR

1946
Prof - World & Africa
U.N. & Africa
Plays
Letters, Papers & Books
Winds of Time

1947
Novel
Unpublished Works
Republished Work

A Conspectus of 50 years of Race Conflict in the U.S., 1895-1945, in the form of lectures on African Mission
Plays

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[SEPT 1, 1946]

DAY

S ~~X~~ 1 Chicago

Chicago

M ~~X~~ 2

~~Springfield~~

T ~~X~~ 3

Chicago

W ~~X~~ 4

London

T ~~X~~ 5

Chicago

F ~~X~~ 6

~~Chicago~~

S ~~X~~ 7

31 - 37 - 14

WEEK

This Week Sept 1 - 7

Pan Africa

Play

~~Wm~~

Papers

Next Week 8 - 14

Play

Proof

Week After Next 15 - 21

22 - 28

29 - Oct 5

MONTH

This Month Sept

Next Month Oct

YEAR

1946

World + Africa

PAN - Africa

* Plays

Papers + Books

Winds of Time

Petition of Amer N. to U.N.

1947

* Novel

* Prolegomena to Sociology

Museum of Africa

[Dec. 1, 1946]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY

S 29, 30, 1
X Amsterdam
Novel

M 2
X Clement

T 3

W 4

T 5

F 6

S 7

30-31-32

WEEK

This Week 1-7
Novel
X Clement
Phylon

Next Week 8-14
X mss plans

Week After Next 15-21

22-28

29-Jan 4

MONTH

This Month Dec.
Novel
Phylon

Next Month Jan.
Phylon

Feb.

March

YEAR

Presidents of A.M.
Phylon
Phylon Grant
Sociology
Encyclopaedia
Trilogy of Biography
World War
Short Stories
Democracy

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[Dec. 8, 1946?]

DAY

S ~~5~~ 5-8 6 Carlson Homes
8 Jefferson Sch.
U.N. Pelham

M ~~8~~ 9

T ~~9~~ 10
Nobel dinner

W ~~10~~ 11

T ~~11~~ 12
Ross @ 11

F ~~12~~ 13

S ~~13~~ 14

25-DE-30

WEEK

This Week ~~7-13~~ 5-14
11-12-13 Office work

Next Week ~~14-20~~ 15-21
16 S. Graham
18 Du Bois
19 Theatre
20-21 Baltimore

Week After Next ~~21-27~~ 22-28
22-26 Balt. & D.C.

~~28-Aug 3~~ 29-Jan 4

~~4-10~~ 5-11

MONTH

This Month ~~July~~ Dec
~~Pan Africa~~

Next Month ~~August~~ Jan
~~Continents~~

~~Jan~~ Feb
~~Report~~
Lectures

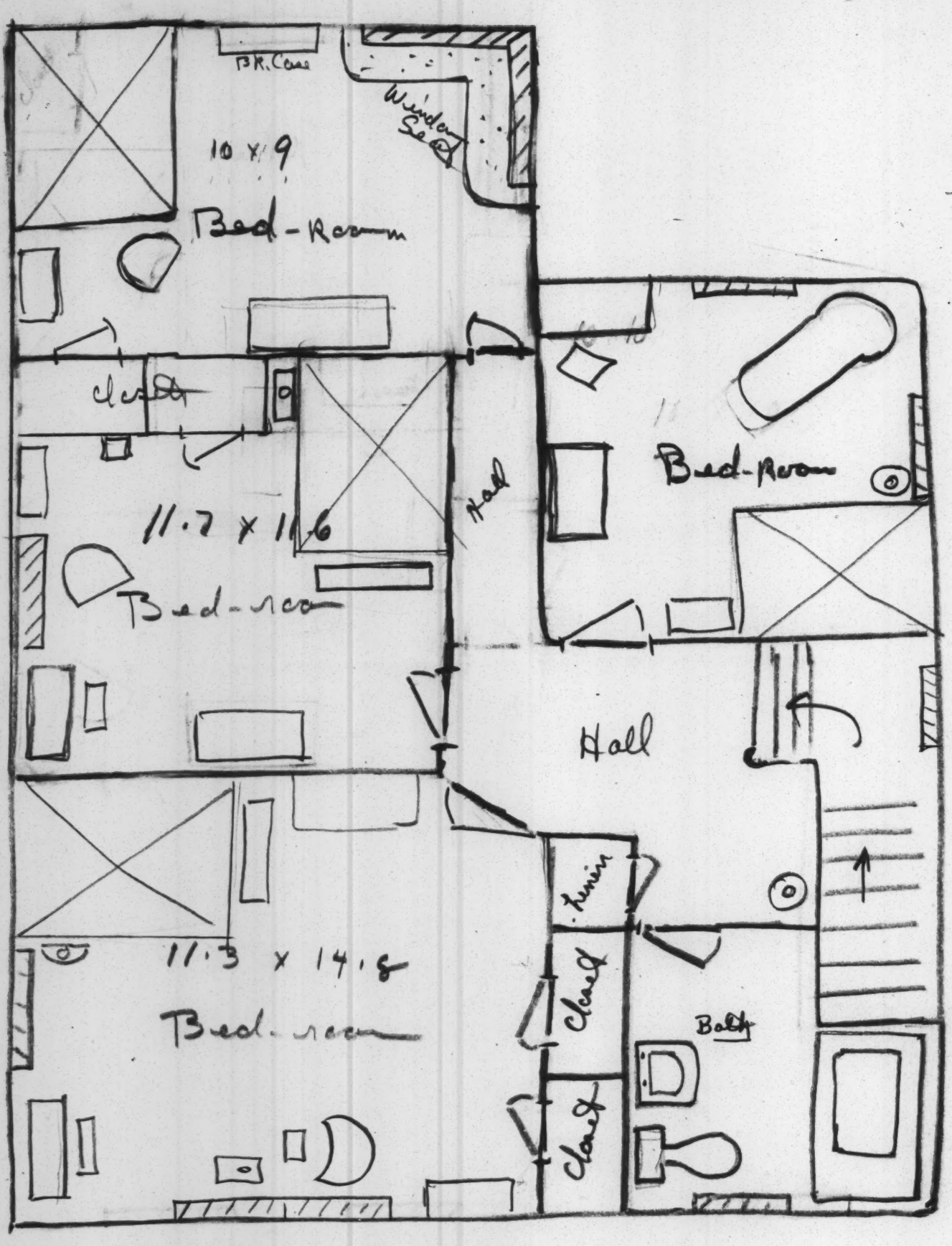
March
Lectures

April.

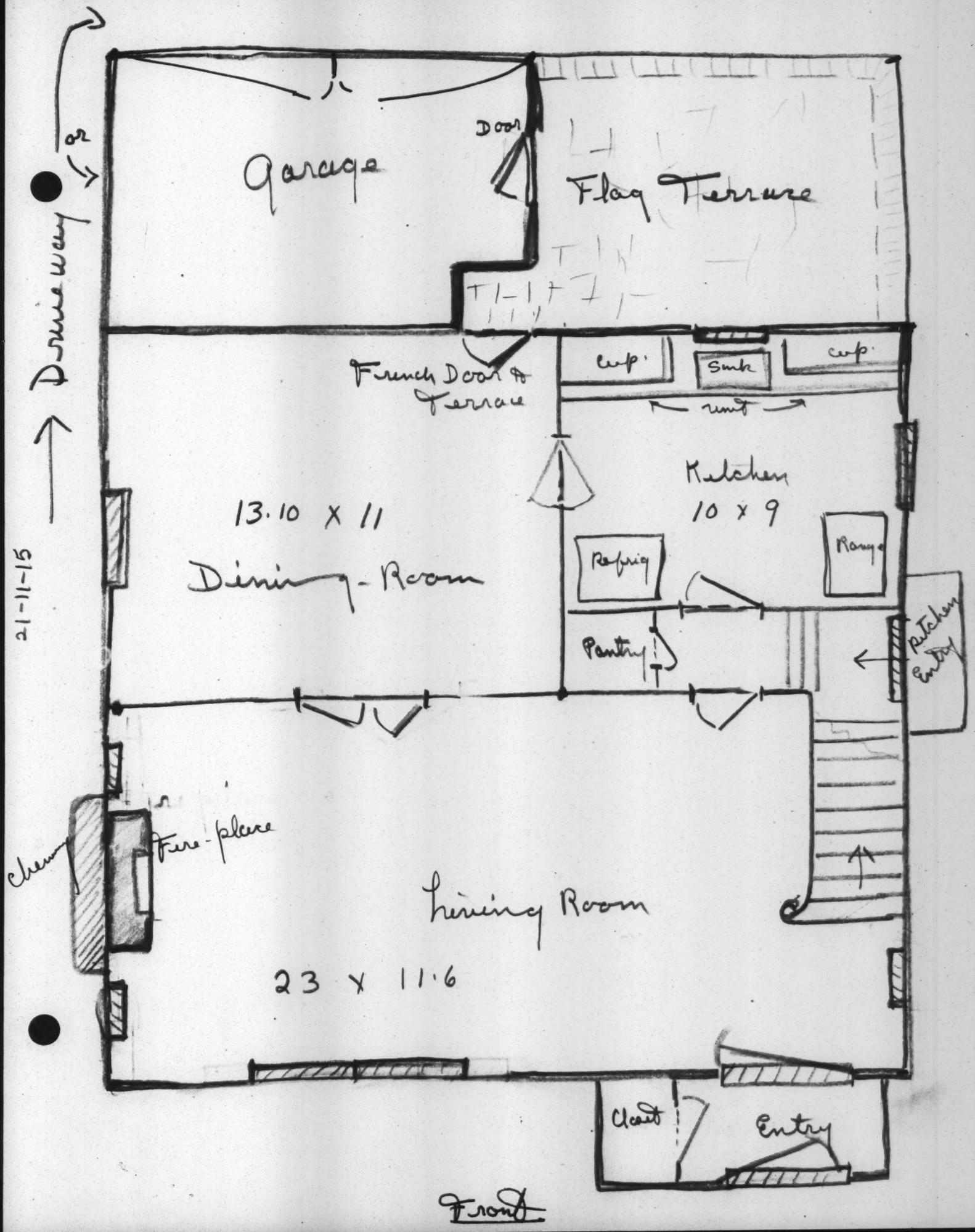
YEAR

1947
~~Pan Africa~~
~~World & Africa~~
~~Novel~~
~~Continents~~
~~Blackman~~
UN Pelham
World & Africa
Lectures
Novel
Prolegomena
Play
A Corrective?
50 yrs

[1946?]
[DuBois]



21-11-14


Driveway
or
21-11-15
Garage
Door
Flag Terrace
French Door to Terrace
cup.
Sink
cup.
unit
Kitchen
10 x 9
13.10 x 11
Dining-Room
Refrig
Range
Pantry
Kitchen Entry
Fire-place
Living Room
23 x 11.6
Closet
Entry
Front

[1946]

21-11-16

1st Plan - Financing

Down payment - $900.00
F.H.A. Mortgage 6600.00
75.00.00

Monthly payment (20 yr plan)
Prin & Int - 43.56
F.H.A Ins 1½% - 2.38
Taxes & Fire Ins - 14.00
$59.86 - a month

2-d Plan

Down payment - $1,000
Ground Rent - 1,500
F.H.A. Mtg 5,000
75 000

Monthly payment - Prin. & Int. - 29.25
F.H.A Ins. - 1.07
Taxes - }
Gr. Rt. - } 21.00
Ins. - }
51.27 - a month

*

(over)

3rd Plan

Down payment - 1500
F.H.A. Mtge - 6000
7500

Monthly payments - 56.00 a month
*

4th Plan

Down payment - $2,100
F.H.A. Mortgage 5,400
7,500

Monthly payments - 25 yr plan.
- $46.69 - a month
*

DuBois

3 January 1946

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

Can you spare time to read carefully the enclosed copies of correspondence?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

21-22-2

3 January 1946

Dear Shirley:

Here is some correspondence. Can you get it to the attention of John Hammond.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

3 January 1946

Dear Judge Delaney:

Can you spare time to read carefully the enclosed copies of correspondence?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

3 January 1946

Dear Dr. Chalmers:

Can you spare time to read carefully the enclosed copies of correspondence?

3 January 1946

Dear Judge Toney:

Can you spare time to read carefully the enclosed copies of correspondence?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

3 January 1946

Dear Dr. Tobias:

Can you spare time to read carefully the enclosed copies of correspondence?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

3 January 1946

Dear Dr. Chalmers:

Can you spare time to read carefully the enclosed copies of correspondence?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[DuBois]

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
[redacted] 20 W. 40TH ST.
[redacted] NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS
DIRECTOR
ELLEN IRENE DIGGS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

10 July 1946

Contents of safe deposit box, No. 1235
Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, Fifth Avenue Branch
Fifth Avenue at Twentieth Street, New York City

Spingarn Medal, $100 worth of gold, worth at least $200
Policy of Maryland Title Guarantee Company for lot, 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore
~~Twelve U. S. baby bonds, series C, due March 1, 1948 - present value $552 maturity $600~~

'59-62	One U. S. Treasury bond, with coupons,				No. 25892B	"	"	1000	1000
	~~One~~	~~"~~	~~"~~	~~"~~	~~No. 25893C~~	"	"	~~1000~~	~~1000~~ Sold
	One	"	"	"	No. 25894D	"	"	1000	1000
	One	"	"	"	No. 42987H	"	"	500	500
	One U. S. savings bond, July 1956,				M13 255 758E	"	"	750 maturity	1000
	One	"	"		M13 255 759E	"	"	750 "	1000
	One	"	"		D16 106 290E	"	"	375 "	500

~~Three promissory notes - Dubois Ray Nance~~
Shirley Graham 250 ($100 bd, pur) $200
~~Irene Diggs~~

One U. S. Treasury Bond [redacted] M17899133E — 1000
" " " " M17899134E — 1000
" " " " D19446096E 506

Total, present value $6,696.00
maturity " 7,369.00

Furniture insurance $3000, held up to July 10, 1949

780
780
382.50

1st year 750 375
2 765 382.50
3 780 400
4 800 450
7½ 900 500
1000
May 56 10
3500

July 48 765
50 800
53 900
July 56 1000

[DuBois]

10 July 1946

Contents of safe deposit box, No. 1235
Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, Fifth Avenue Branch
Fifth Avenue at Twentieth Street, New York City

		Beneficiary	Maturity	
Defense Savings bond, series E,	Q67887722E,	Yolande or Nina G. Du Bois	January, 1952,	$25
" " " " "	Q6788771E	" " "	January, 1952	25
" " " " "	Q131628515E	Du Bois or Yolande Williams	" 1953	25
" " " " "	Q144522256E	" " "	March 1953	25
" " " " "	Q379044550E	" " "	May 1954	25
" " " " "	Q435525975E	" " "	October 1954	25
" " " " "	Q435525979E	" " "	October 1954	25
" " " " "	Q513220408E	" " "	November 1954	25
" " " " "	Q552735777E	" " "	December 1954	25
" " " " "	Q699997726E	" " "	October 1955	25
" " " " "	Q699997725E	" " "	October 1955	25
" " " " "	Q699997727E	" " "	October 1955	25

21-15

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, preferred Risk policy No. 100539 on Yolande Du Bois Williams, amount $1,500, dated November 30, 1936, fifteen year endowment

Fifteen year endowment participating weekly industrial premium No. 328811 Du Bois Williams

$200, November 2, 1936		due 1951
200, March 1, 1937, No. 341869,	15 years	due 1952
200, November 2, 1936, No. 328816,	20 years	due 1956
200, March 1, 1937, No. 341867,	20 years	due 1957

Value at maturity in 1951	$1,700
1952	250
1953	50
1954	125
1955	75
1956	200
1957	200
	$2,600.00

[DuBois]

10 July 1948

Contents of safe deposit box, No. 1235
Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, Fifth Avenue Branch
Fifth Avenue at Twentieth Street, New York City

	Spingarn Medal, $100 worth of gold, worth at least $200									
	Policy of Maryland Title Guarantee Company for lot, 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore									
	Twelve U. S. baby bonds, series C, due March 1, 1948 - present value $552 maturity $600									
'59-62	One U. S. Treasury bond, with coupons,					No. 25892B	"	"	1000	1000
	One "	"	"	"	"	No. 25893C	"	"	1000	1000
	One "	"	"	"	"	No. 25894D	"	"	1000	1000
	One "	"	"	"	"	No. 42987H	"	"	500	500
	One U. S. savings bond, July 1956,					M13 255 758E	"	"	750 maturity	1000
	One "	"	"			M13 255 759E	"	"	750 "	1000
	One "	"	"			D16 106 290E	"	"	375 "	500
	Three promissory notes - Ethel Ray Nance									69
						Shirley Graham				200
						Irene Diggs				300

21-15

Total, present value $6,696.00
maturity " 7,369.00

[DuBois]

1946

COLORS AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

lectured 34 times in 1946 W E B DuBois

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
DIRECTOR
ELLEN IRENE DIGGS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Ignored, Mass
Lexington, NC
Knoxville, Tenn.
NY (Jane Addams)
NY (Jeff School)
NY (YWCA)
D.C. (Howard Univ)
NY (Stage for Action)
Alb (Mount St. Vincent)
Cleveland (St. James)
Los Angeles (Occ. Coll)
Los Angeles (2nd Baptist Ch)
Cleveland (Church)
Vallejo, Cal (NAACP)
Lincoln, Pa
NY (New Sch. Social)
NY (Kahal Dorsey) Jewish Inst
NY (Mus. Nat Hist)
NY (Cannon School)
Salem (St. Cal)
Berkeley (Community)
Detroit (YMCA)

N.O. (Kingsley)
NY (W. Stuyvesant Hall)
Pittsburgh NY (Theo Society)
Chicago (Garland)
NY (Nat Ind. Secty)
NY (Cath Aff. Appeal)
Trenton (Reeves Chris)
Phila (Pres. Church)
NY C (YWCA)
Buscar (Southern Hall)
Chicago (Stanford Hall)
NY (115th St Church)

---

34 times
lectured in 1946

46-7-29

Chicago Townsend
Gallaghers. Cl
U of Cal
Oakland
Texas
Greensboro
Detroit March 31
Cleveland
Cornell
Mt Vernon Iowa
Buffalo

March 31 Tem - Detroit $100
" 100
Apr 3 - Chi 150
Apr 7 - 20 Cal - 150
Oakland 150
U of C 150
L.A 800
500

Tem 21-7

= 6

date? [1946]

Memo . . .

To.....

21-14-19

from

W. E. B. DU BOIS

Lecture Subjects

Oct 21 Syracuse – "Problem of Colonies"
31 New School – Atlantic Slave Trade + Slavery in America
Imperialism + Colonialism.

Nov 9 " "
19 – Wilmington – Economics & Literacy 50
20 – Septemachusky
26 Des Moines "Color + democracy" 200
24 Chicago "No Second Class Citizens" 250+ Ea

Dec 3 Butler – Color + democracy
8 Annual Meeting – Pres. Status & Colonialism

SCHULTE PRESS, Inc. CHelsea 2-0326 0327 119 W. 23rd ST., NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

[Lecture Schedule]

21-10-13

Mch 24, 1946

Dallas Tex
Bethel, 13 Nights
Dec 9
Dec 13
$ 50 Old Order
100 Church
Kingston Cal
50 Pacific Yk.
Cornell Colo
Some
Jan 19
$ 50 Green Bank, WV
Ebenezer Church
Darby, Pa
Troy NY

1262
360
148
150
21
1141

Lecture Schedule - 1946

21-10-15

January

February 3 Philadelphia

February 13 - Men's Club, Arnett AME Church, Chicago

March
March 6 Arnett Church, Chicago

March 31 Detroit

Tentative
April
April 7 Detroit

May

June

July

August

4446 [DuBois]

Sat.	May 25	Lv 4 for		
Sun.	27			
Mon.	28	Arr. Denver 12:50 P.M.	Mrs. Lula Lowe Campbell, 2247 Marion St.	
			Miss Louise Evans, Denver Unity Council U of Denver	
			Mrs. Loulie Mathews	
Tues.	29			
Wed.	30	5:30 to Chicago		
Thurs.	31	Arr. Chicago	Oscar C. Brown, Pres., NAACP 3456 State St.,	
			Mildred Bryant Jones, 4809 Indiana Ave.	
			Metz L. P. Lochard, 3435 Indiana Ave.	
Fri.	June 1	Speech 10:15 A.M.	Dusable High School	
	1	Speech 8:00 P.M.	University of Chicago - Dept. of Sociology	
Sat.	2			
Sun.	3	Speech 3:00 P.M.	Pilgrim Church	
		Lv. for New York 10 P.M. ?		
Mon.	4	Arr. New York ~~4:45~~	Shirley	
Tues.	5	3 P.M. Lv. for Norfolk	Lyman B. Brooks, Norfolk Division Norfolk 10, Va.	
Wed.	6	Speech - Norfolk		
Thurs.	7	to D. C.	Franklin Frazier, Howard U Charles Thompson, Howard U Frank Snowden, Howard U	
Fri.	8			
Sat.	9			
Sun.	10			
Mon.	11	D.C. - Richmond		
Tues.	12	D.C.		
Wed.	13			
Thurs.	14	New York		

6-7-28

[Du Bois - Golden Wedding]

W. E. B. Du Bois and Nina Gomer were married at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 12, 1896. They will observe their Golden Wedding, May 12, 1946 with their daughter, Yolande Du Bois-Williams and their granddaughter, Du Bois Williams, at Du Bois Cottage, 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland. They will be glad to receive on this occasion messages of greeting from their friends.

21-29-102

1st draft

21-18

W. E. B. Du Bois and Nina Gomer were married at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 12, 1896. They will observe their Golden Wedding, May 12, 1946 with their daughter, Yolande Du Bois-Williams and their granddaughter, Du Bois Williams, at Du Bois Cottage, 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland. They will be glad to receive on this occasion messages of greeting from their friends.

50th Anniversary Dinner

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz
Young Men's Christian Assc.
Senate Avenue at Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mrs. Julia Delaney
212 N. State Street
Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. Fannie Howard Douglas
1806 Eleventh Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Henry Downing
231 West 149th Street
c/o Mrs. Hawkes
New York City

Dr. Rachel Davis Dubois
204 East 18th Street
New York City

Mrs. Catherine J. Duncan
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Ga.

Miss Jessie Fauset
1945 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
654 Girard Street Northwest
Apartment 409
Washington, D. C.

Dr. and Mrs. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

President and Mrs. John M. Gandy
Virginia State College for Negroes
Petersburg, Virginia

Mr. Charles H. Garvin
2321 East 55th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Mrs. Phillip Joseph Gomer
515 River Street
Iowa Falls, Iowa

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Mass.

Mr. Alfred Harcourt
Harcourt, Brace and Company
383 Madison Avenue
New York City

[DuBois-Golden wedding]

Mrs. Jessie Hathcock
407 West Fifth Street
Dayton, Ohio

Mr. and Mrs. Mason R. Hawkins and family
1532 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

Henry Holt and Company
Mr. William Sloane
257 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Dr. I. B. Higgins
2243 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Md.

President and Mrs. L. P. Hill
Cheyney Training School for Teachers
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

President D. O. W. Holmes
Morgan College
Baltimore Maryland

Miss Lillie Maie Hubbard
~~548 Oakwood Boulevard~~
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. B. W. Huebsch
Viking Press
18 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York

Dr. Charles H. Johnson
215 Boulevard Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Mildred L. Johnson
154 West 131 Street
New York City

J. Rosamond Johnson
154 West 131 Street
New York City

Gene Buck
American Society of Composers and
50 Rockfeller Plaza (Authors
New York City

President Mordecai W. Johnson
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Lucius C. Jones
200 West 145th Street
New York City

Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15, Ill.

Mrs. Mame Josenberger
703 North 11th Street
Fort Smith, Arkansas

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Kennedy
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Whittaker
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Strong
Atlanta University
Atlanta Ga.

Rev. Harold M. Kingsley
120 North San Pedro St.
Los Angeles 12, California

President and Mrs. F. D. Bluford
A and T. College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dr. Buell G. Gallagher
Pacific School of Religion
Berkley 4, California

Harold J. Laski
The London School of Economics and Political Science
University of London
Houghton Street
Aldwych, London W. C. 2
England

Mrs. Mollie H. Lee
~~North Carolina College~~
~~Durham, North Carolina~~

Lemon, Attorney J. G.
~~511~~ East Henry Street
Savannah, Georgia

Mr. Metz T. P. Lochard
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Robert Morss Lovett

Mrs. Walter H. Loving
251 Adams Street
Oakland, California

Mrs. Luella J. Mitchell
1603 Charles Street
Springfield, Ohio

Dr. Harold A. Moody
19 Old Queen Street
Westminster, S. W. 1, London

Dr. Peter M. Murray
2588 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Dr. Horace Guilford MacKerrow
96 Eastern Avenue
Worcester, Mass.

Dr. Fernando Oritz
Calle L esq. 27
Vedado
Habana, Cuba

Mary White Ovington
12 East 97th Street
New York City

Mr. George Padmore
22 Cranleigh House
Cranleigh Street
London N. W. 1, England

Miss Adella Parks
1935 Fifteenth Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

President F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
101 Park Avenue
New York City

Dr. J. R. Porter
542 Johnson Avenue Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. L. D. Reddick
~~135th Street Public Library~~
~~New York, New York~~

Schomburg Collection
104 West 136th Street
New York 30, New York

Addison N. Scurlock
900 U Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. L. D. Shivery
87 Chestnut Street Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Edwin W. Smith
Kasenga, Stanley Avenue
Chesham, Bucks
England

Attorney and Mrs. A. T. Walden
Heindon Building, Suite 428
Auburn Avenue Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Morris Brown College
W. A. Fountain
Atlanta, Georgia

Langston University
President G. L. Harrison
Langston, Oklahoma

Johnson C. Smith University
H. L. McCrorey
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mr. William R. Valentine
Manual Training School
Bordentown, N. J.

Dillard University
Albert W. Dent
New Orleans, Louisiana

Southern University
Felton G. Clark
Scotlandville, Louisiana

Alabama State Teachers College
H. Councill Trenholm
Montgomery, Alabama

North Carolina College for Negroes
James E. Shepard
Durham, North Carolina

Bennett College
David D. Jones
Greensboro, North Carolina

Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

~~Arthur~~ Sherman D. Scruggs

Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dr. Melville J. Herskovits
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Mr. and Mrs. Walter White
~~Northwestern University~~
~~Evanston, Illinois~~

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Whiting
~~Northwestern University~~
~~Evanston, Illinois~~ Illinois

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Towns and Family
594 University Place N.W.

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Cooke Hamilton
Grace Hamilton's husband's mother
594 Mrs. A. D. Hamilton
102 Howell Rd N.E.

Mrs. John Hope, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hope, Jr.
Fisk U.

Mrs. Mary Bethune

Mrs. Shelby Davidson and Family
1333 R Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

M. Dantes Bellegarde

Dr. Suni of Manchester

Dr. Cecil Belfield Clarke
Belfield House
Greenhill Park
New Barnet
London, England

Miss Shirley Graham
3111 Broadway, Apt 1-J

Oswald Garrison Villard
79 East 79th Street
NYC

Dr. John Haynes Holmes
26 Sidney Place
Brooklyn

Mrs. Ethel Nance
12 Geary Street
San Francisco

Mr. and Mrs. Symington Curtis
1804 Bellaglade St. Louis 13

Grace Fendenson

W. A. Robinson c/o Secondary School Studies
Phoenix, Ariz
171

Dr. Ernest R. Alexander
234 West 139th Street
New York City

Mr. Raymond Pace Alexander
1900 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dr. W. G. Alexander
48 Webster Place
Orange, New Jersey

Dr. Virginia M. Alexander
708 Jefferson Street
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New York City

Mr. Charles H. Wesley
Wilberforce University
Zenia, Ohio

Mr. John Hervey Wheeler
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Mrs. MaBelle White Williams
380 Melrose Street
East Macon, Georgia

Mrs. Leonora B. Williams
700 Moore Street
Marshall, Texas

Mrs. Lewis Moore
1032 Taylor Street
Waco, Texas

Dr. and Mrs. Louis T. Wright
218 West 139th Street
New York City

Major R. R. Wright
Citizens & Southern Bank & Trust Co.
19th and 20th Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bishop R. R. Wright Jr.
Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio

Alvin R. Young
132 West 13th Street
New York City

Dr. John C. Wright
First Congregational Church
Atlanta, Georgia

President William Lloyd Imes
Knoxville College
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Slater
First Congregational Church
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. and Mrs. Em M. Martin
Atlanta Life Insurance Company
148 Auburn Avenue Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Asa H. Gordon
Delware State College
Dover, Delaware

Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Ernest R. Alexander
234 West 139th Street
New York City

Mr. Raymond Pace Alexander
1900 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dr. W. G. Alexander
48 Webster Place
Orange, New Jersey

Dr. Virginia M. Alexander
708 Jefferson Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Andrews
44 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dr. and Mrs. Wellesley Bailey
212 West Penn Street
Germantown, Philadelphia
Pennsylvania

President and Mrs. W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

President Edwin J. Barclay
Republic of Liberia
Monrovia Liberia

Mrs. Alexina C. Barrell
229 Harvard Street
Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. E. Beaseley
3507 South Parkway
Chicage, Illinois

Dr. and Mrs. Walter N. Beekman
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell
340 Belmont N
Neward, New Jersey

President and Mrs. H. M. Bond
Lincoln University
Lincoln University, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Boutte
2301 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Brown Jr.
1370 Dean Street
Brooklyn, New York

Mr. Ambrose Caliver
Department of the Interior
Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Fritz Cansler
Executive Secretary
Y. M. C. A. (Colored Division)
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Elmer A. Carter
State Commission Against Discrimination
124 East 28th Street
New York City

Dr. Mercer Cook
127 W Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dr. and Mrs. Rushton Coulborn
3617 Haynie Avenue
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Henry K. Craft
Harlem Y. M. C. A.
135th Street
New York City

Attorney George W. Crawford
42 Church Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Dr. Otelia Cromwell
Miner Teachers College
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Helen Curtis
554 Washington Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

Mr. W. P. Dabney
Corner Montfort and Chapel
Walnut Hills
Cincinnati, Ohio

Attorney and Mrs. Harry Davis
1050 East 98th Street
New York, New York

President and Mrs. John Davis
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia

Mr. William N. DeBerry
643 Union Street
Springfield, Mass.

Attorney and Mrs. A. T. Walden
Heindon Building, Suit 428
Auburn Avenue Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Morris Brown College
W. A. Fountain
Atlanta, Georgia

Langston University
President G. L. Harrison
Langston, Oklahoma

Johnson C. Smith University
H. L. McCrorey
Charolette, North Carolina

Mr. William R. Valentine
Manual Training School
Bordentown, N. J.

Dillard University
Albert W. Dent
New Orleans, Louisiana

Southern University
Felton G. Clark
Scotlandville, Louisiana

Alabama State Teachers College
H. Councill Trenholm
Montgomery, Alabama

North Carolina College for Negroes
James E. Shepard
Durham, North Carolina

Bennett College
David D. Jones
Greensboro, North Carolina

Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

Attn: Sherman D. Scruggs

Edwin R. Embrie
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dr. Melville J. Herskovits
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Mr. and Mrs. Walter White
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Whiting
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

[DuBois - Golden Wedding]

1. Dr. and Mrs. Mason Hawkins
1533 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 17

" " "

2. Mr. and Mrs. Carrington Davis ✓
1821 McCulloh Street
Baltimore, Maryland - 17

" " " "

3. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph V. Cook ✓
2028 McCulloh Street
Baltimore, Maryland - 17

" " " "

4. Mr. and Mrs. Noah Thompson ✓
395 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, New York

" " " "

5. Dr. and Mrs. Douglass Shepperd ✓
1631 Franklin Ave. (Doctors office)
*1063 Myrtle Ave. (Home address) Balto., Md.

" " "

6. Mrs. Sarah Shepperd ✓
2402 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 17, Maryland

21-29-11

7. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Burgess ✓
2406 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

8. Miss Carrie Cook ✓
509 N. Lafayette Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland - 17

9. Mrs. (~~Ethel~~ Edythe) Myers ✓
509 N. Lafayette Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland - 17

10. Mrs. and Mrs. Fred Crawford ✓
~~1~~162 St. Nicholas Avenue
New York City, New York

11. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Dilghman ✓
2321 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

12. Mr. and Mrs. Celia H. Wright and Husband ✓
2313 Ivy Avenue, Morgan Park
Baltimore 14, Maryland

Oblates Sisters of Providence ✓
Rev. mother mary theresa, O.S.P.
13 Saint Frances' Convent
501 East Chase Street
Baltimore, 2, Maryland

" " "

Mr. & Mrs. Carl Murphy ✓
14. 2406 Overland Ave
Baltimore - 14, Md.

" "

Dr. & Mrs. Dwight O. Holmes ✓
15. Morgan State College
Baltimore - 14 - Md.

" "

Mr. & Mrs. Saul M. Perdue ✓
16. 2410 College Ave
Baltimore - 14 - Md.

" "

Dr. J. Bradshaw Higgins
17. 2243 Madison Ave
Baltimore, 14 - Md - 17

" "

Dr. & Mrs. Albert Smith ✓
18. 2114 Arlington Ave
Baltimore - 14 - Md

21-29-12

THE LITTLE RED BOOK

NINETEEN FORTY-SEVEN

★ ★ ★ 1947 ★ ★ ★

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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30	31					

APRIL

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MAY

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JUNE

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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

The Yellow Pages of the Classified — the Buyers' Guide.

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

AUGUST

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24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

SEPTEMBER

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28	29	30				

OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

DECEMBER

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	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

THE LITTLE
RED BOOK
FOR THE YEAR 1947

Containing a DIARY in convenient pocket form, CALENDARS for 1947 and 1948, Handy Pages for Personal Telephone Numbers with Reminders of GOODS *and* SERVICES likely to be needed during the year, with suggestions where one may obtain them *and other Useful Information.*

Published in the interests of the Classified Telephone Directory and Distributed Free to Telephone Users in New York City & Vicinity.

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Members of Congress from New York

Senators { Robert F. Wagner, New York City
Irving M. Ives, Norwich, N. Y.

Members of the House of Representatives from Downstate New York:

District	Name	Address
1	W. Kingsland Macy	Islip
2	Leonard W. Hall	Oyster Bay
3	Henry J. Latham	Queens Village
4	Gregory McMahon	Ozone Park
5	Robert Tripp Ross	Jackson Heights
6	Robert Nodar, Jr.	Maspeth
7	John J. Delaney	Brooklyn
8	Joseph L. Pfeifer	Brooklyn
9	Eugene J. Keogh	Brooklyn
10	Andrew L. Somers	Brooklyn
11	James J. Heffernan	Brooklyn
12	John J. Rooney	Brooklyn
13	Donald L. O'Toole	Brooklyn
14	Leo F. Rayfiel	Brooklyn
15	Emanuel Celler	Brooklyn
16	Ellsworth B. Buck	Stapleton
17	Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.	New York City
18	Vito Marcantonio	New York City
19	Arthur G. Klein	New York City
20	Sol Bloom	New York City
21	Jacob K. Javits	New York City
22	A. Clayton Powell, Jr.	New York City
23	Walter A. Lynch	The Bronx
24	Benjamin J. Rabin	The Bronx
25	Charles A. Buckley	The Bronx
26	David M. Potts	The Bronx
27	Ralph W. Gwinn	Bronxville
28	Ralph A. Gamble	Larchmont
29	Katharine St. George	Tuxedo Park

Emergency Calls

FIRE: If you live in N. Y. C., dial or call the operator and say: "I want to report a fire." In the suburbs, say: "(Name of Fire Dept. serving your community), Emergency." Similarly make calls for the POLICE and for an AMBULANCE; and in the suburbs for a STATE TROOPER.

If you can't stay at the telephone, tell the operator where help is needed.

The number of the F.B.I., N.Y.C., is REctor 2-3515.

Key to Street Numbers in Manhattan

Use of this key will give you the *approximate* locations of Manhattan addresses. The surest way to know is to phone before you go.

To find what street is nearest, take the house or building number, cancel last figure, divide by 2, add or subtract key number found below. The result will be the nearest street, approximately.

Ave. A.....Add 3
Ave. B.....Add 3
Ave. C.....Add 3
Ave. D.....Add 3
1st Ave.....Add 3
2nd Ave.....Add 3
3rd Ave.....Add 9 or 10
4th Ave.....Add 8
5th Ave.
Up to 200.....Add 13
Up to 400.....Add 16
Up to 600.....Add 18
Up to 775.....Add 20
Above 2000.....Add 24
Ave of the Americas..Subt. 12 or 13
7th Ave.....Add 12
Above 110th St. Add 20
8th Ave.....Add 9 or 10
9th Ave.....Add 13
10th Ave.....Add 14
11th Ave.....Add 15
Amsterdam...Add 59 or 60
Audubon.....Add 165
B'way. ab. 23, Subt. 30 or 31
Columbus....Add 59 or 60
Convent.....Add 127
Edgecombe.....Add 134
Ft. Washington...Add 158
Lenox.....Add 110
Lexington.....Add 22
Madison.....Add 26
Manhattan.....Add 100
Park.....Add 34 or 35
Pleasant.....Add 101
St. Nicholas.....Add 110
Wadsworth.....Add 173
West End....Add 59 or 60

Central Park West—Divide house number by 10 and add 60.
Riverside Drive—Divide by 10 and add 72 up to 165th St.

Subway and Elevated Maps

A map of the New York City subway and elevated systems will be found in the Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens Classified Directories.

Postal Information

Postal information will be found in the front pages of most Classified Telephone Directories. Maps with postal unit numbers are included in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and Staten Island Directories.

JANUARY

Hath 31 Days

WED 1	*New Year's Day.* Good Resolution: use the Classified.
THU 2	
FRI 3	
SAT 4	
SUN 5	
MON 6	
TUE 7	
WED 8	The Classified's the people's favorite Buyers' Guide.
THU 9	
FRI 10	
SAT 11	
SUN 12	
MON 13	
TUE 14	For a good outlook . . . see WINDOW CLEANERS.
WED 15	

First trans-continental telephone line between New York and San Francisco opened January 25, 1915.

	THU 16
Refer to the Classified Directory for CATERERS.	FRI 17
	SAT 18
	SUN 19
	MON 20
	TUE 21
	WED 22
	THU 23
	FRI 24
	SAT 25
	SUN 26
PLUMBERS and ROOFERS are listed.	MON 27
	TUE 28
	WED 29
	THU-FRI 30-31

FEBRUARY

Hath 28 Days

SAT 1	
SUN 2	**Rushed? Phone AIR TRAVEL TICKET AGENCIES.**
MON 3	
TUE 4	
WED 5	
THU 6	
FRI 7	
SAT 8	
SUN 9	
MON 10	
TUE 11	
WED 12	***Lincoln's Birthday***
THU 13	
FRI 14	**Valentine's Day. Why not look up FLORISTS?**
SAT 15	

First newspaper report sent by telephone
Salem to Boston, February 12, 1877.

ARCHITECTS are listed in the Classified	*SUN* 16
	MON 17
	TUE 18
Ash Wednesday	WED 19
	THU 20
	FRI 21
Washington's Birthday.	SAT 22
	SUN 23
	MON 24
	TUE 25
Stepping out? Check DRESS SUIT RENTAL.	WED 26
	THU 27
	FRI 28

Who sells it? Who services it? Where are they located? What is their telephone number? These questions are answered for you by the CLASSIFIED TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

MARCH

Hath 31 Days

SAT 1	
SUN 2	
MON 3	Alexander Graham Bell born 100 years ago.
TUE 4	
WED 5	
THU 6	
FRI 7	For Spring . . . FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERERS.
SAT 8	
SUN 9	
MON 10	
TUE 11	
WED 12	
THU 13	Facials for floors: see FLOOR RESURFACING.
FRI 14	
SAT 15	

First complete sentence of speech transmitted over wire by Alexander Graham Bell, March 10, 1876.

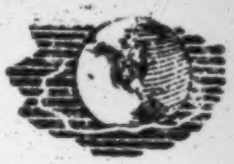
	SUN 16
Saint Patrick's Day Parade . . . BADGES, RAINWEAR.	MON 17
	TUE 18
	WED 19
	THU 20
Spring begins.	FRI 21
	SAT 22
	SUN 23
	MON 24
Treasure pictures—Photographers and Picture Frames.	TUE 25
	WED 26
	THU 27
	FRI 28
Plan your garden now . . . SEEDS & BULBS.	SAT 29
	SUN-MON 30-31

APRIL

Hath 30 Days

TUE 1	
WED 2	
THU 3	
FRI 4	
SAT 5	
SUN 6	*Easter Sunday.*
MON 7	
TUE 8	
WED 9	
THU 10	
FRI 11	
SAT 12	**Moving? Check MOVERS and the Telephone Co.**
SUN 13	
MON 14	
TUE 15	

First round-the-world (23,000 miles) telephone conversation held April 25, 1935.



WED 16

Eating out? Look up RESTAURANTS in Classified. THU 17

FRI 18

SAT 19

$100 39 + 100 = 200.37

SUN 20

BK 2.50 - RR 4.17 F 2.56

CARPET & RUG CLEANERS help Spring cleaning. MON 21

$190.16

TUE 22

RR 37 Truck, F 12.95

WED 23

Hotel 13.
F 1.50

THU 24

$125.81

FRI 25

F 14.42

SAT 26

SUN 27

$111.27

Let the laundry do it. Use LAUNDRIES. MON 28

Covered 8.80
M 70
F 5.03
14.53
F 1.05

Se 1.72
M 1.20
F 2.66

TUE 29

WED 30

MAY

Hath 31 Days

THU 1 — May Day . . . visit BEAUTY SHOPS.

90.03+2=92.03

FRI 2 — 79.40 — Dunn 8 49 — SC 4.04 — F 3 10

SAT 3 — Theda 3 00 — M 1.20 — Mart 4 00

SUN 4 — SC 1 05 — Cab 50 — F 3 37

MON 5 — $66 28 — M 35 — Tk 50

TUE 6 — SC 46 — 10

WED 7 — CLEANERS & DYERS make things look like new.

$64 85 — RR 10 29 — M 90 — F 56

THU 8 — M 40

FRI 9 — Board 4 00 — F 1 10 — 62 — Birds 50 — SC 56 — M 1.10

SAT 10 — 41.70 + 50 = 91.70 — Mama — Gov F 1 10

SUN 11 — *Mother's Day.* — Daughter — 4 M BH — Shirley — 1 00 — trace T

MON 12 — Cab 50 — M 55

TUE 13 — F 2 33

WED 14 — 65.94 — 55 — SC 23 — RR 13.20 — T 25

THU 15 — Spruce up . . . see PAINTERS, CARPENTERS.

(51.69)

Radiotelephone service between the U. S. and China opened May 19, 1937.

Automobile Service takes out squeaks. FRI 16

SAT 17

SUN 18

MON 19

TUE 20

For modern offices—check OFFICE FURNITURE. WED 21

THU 22

FRI 23

SAT 24

SUN 25

MON 26

Protect furs, rugs, carpets, clothing. See Classified. TUE 27

WED 28

THU 29

Memorial Day. (30th) FRI-SAT 30-31

D.W 6 00
D 3 84
Cab 2 00
misc 1 46

JUNE

Hath 30 Days

SUN 1	Weddings? See SILVERSMITHS, JEWELERS, GIFTS.
MON 2	(37.40) +
TUE 3	
WED 4	(71.22)
THU 5	(62.86)
FRI 6	
SAT 7	
SUN 8	
MON 9	Warm weather ahead—get Fans and Air Conditioning.
TUE 10	
WED 11	
THU 12	(36.30)
FRI 13	
SAT 14	Flag Day.
SUN 15	Father's Day. Check MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Principle of the electric speaking telephone verified by Bell, June 2, 1875.

MON 16

(5.55+50 = 55.55)

TUE 17

Plan your vacation — consult TRAVEL BUREAUS.

WED 18

THU 19

FRI 20

SAT 21

SUN 22

Summer begins.

MON 23

TUE 24

WED 25

THU 26

FRI 27

A sweet tooth — visit CONFECTIONERY STORES.

SAT 28

SUN 29

MON 30

JULY

Hath 31 Days

TUE 1 Vacationers . . . camps, canvas, cameras!

15.64 M 65 SC 76

WED 2

9.13 Wine 4.68 F+ misc 1 74
Cab 1 50
ale 40

THU 3

FRI 4 *Independence Day.* (41.54)

Theatre 3 55 ale 2.0

SAT 5

F 3.20 M 1.10
F 1 26 cloth 3 00

SUN 6

SC + M - 52

MON 7

(28 71) mail 5.00 F 90 F 47
N.9.2 8.12 ale 40 SC 40

TUE 8

SC 16 M 50
misc 82

WED 9

(11.84) + 50 = 61.84
M 95 F 40 misc 64

THU 10

ALE 10 SC 56

FRI 11

(59 19) F 3.14 misc 50
F 1 20

SAT 12 CONTRACTORS and Mechanics can fix it.

54.35 Theatre 6 00 Loan 5 00 99

SUN 13

Dinner 4 96 RR
SC 53 Misc 57

MON 14

(36 21) F 192 M 90 SC 13
F 125 Misc 300

TUE 15

(2908) + 5 = 34.09 F 128
Clothes 1 50 ALE 60

First airplane-to-ground telephone communication, July 2, 1917.

Where to buy it? The Classified tells!

WED 16
M 90 F 1.15 SC 56

THU 17
M 180 F 95
Jun 48 SC 38

FRI 18
(2137) RR 1024 Mail 400 SC 51

SAT 19

SUN 20

MON 21
(573+50=5573)
Own 229. M 280

TUE 22
F 352 F 23
Mac 50 SC 84

Better homes use insulation, storm doors & windows.

WED 23
204 Sml 400

THU 24
(4635) Candy Mac 570 F 174
SC 66 ale 60

FRI 25
RR 413 Mac 79

SAT 26
(3037) M-100 SC 42
F 239

SUN 27

MON 28
(2656) Mail 400 # 75
Cig 280 & 40
SC 32

TUE 29
$17,82 M 40

Get that bug! See EXTERMINATING.

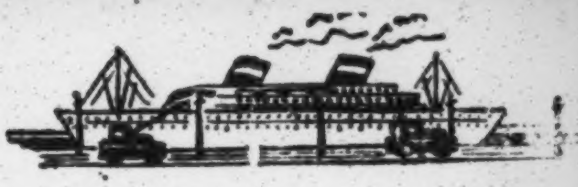
WED-THU 30-31
11.49 F 564 56 34
Mail 34

AUGUST

Hath 31 Days

FRI 1	
SAT 2	You'll find handy LOCKSMITHS in the Classified.
SUN 3	
MON 4	
TUE 5	
WED 6	
THU 7	Fix faulty furnaces now!
FRI 8	
SAT 9	
SUN 10	
MON 11	
TUE 12	
WED 13	
THU 14	Good time to buy furs and fuel.
FRI 15	

Speech transmitted by radio-telephone from Arlington, Va., to Panama, August 27, 1915.



F 1 06 Cab 145 — SAT 16

Du Bois - 110.00 Cash 125

4.43 — SUN 17

Tabb 7.00

RR 1121 — MON 18

(35.32) + 50 = 85.32) F 24 — TUE 19

F 136 do 40

Sal 1.1 Don't be shocked, let electricians do it. — WED 20

F 1.12 M 95 Sc

(78.74) F 68 F 92 Big 2.80 — THU 21

F 173 F 140 do 40

RR 2.88 Cash 2.70 — FRI 22

Tk 50 F 1.51 Sc. 47 — SAT 23

Mond 4.05 — SUN 24

MON 25

TUE 26

(58.41) F 1.55

Barber 75 Mona 60 F 93 — WED 27

New radios or old ones repaired—RADIO DEALERS. — THU 28

Sc. 124

(53.14) F 243 do 40 — FRI 29

Mow 73 F 25 M 95

Pied Sc 59 Cot 1.00 — SAT-SUN 30-31

SEPTEMBER

Hath 30 Days

MON 1	*Labor Day.*	4649		60
		F 1 41	Mow 1.25	
TUE 2	40 85	F 135	SC 24 Mow 35	
	Cab 2 50			
WED 3	Mow 70	Mail 4 of	SC 9	
	3406	F 2.05	F 98	
THU 4	29.71	Mo. 125	+ 50 = 7971	
	Ale 40			
FRI 5	1476.19	Summ Rent =	7.07	SC 24
		Ale	40	
SAT 6	Grey Harbor			26.72
SUN 7	F 50	F 731		
	SC 40			
MON 8	**For Interior Decorators and Antiques see Classified.**			
TUE 9	F 3.26	F 1 03	Mow 3.47	
	F 2 52			
WED 10	29.64 + 50 = 7964			
	Harbor	6 00	Drug	5 15
THU 11	Drug	69	Cabs	2 65
	RR	133	SC	84
FRI 12	RR	624	ale	40
	51.52		"	20 Mow 54
SAT 13	D 2.74	F 35	F 85	
	Gy 2.80	Postage 53	Vow - 380	
SUN 14	Gas 1.43	F 1 60	F 17	Cab 1 00
	Mow 35			
MON 15	**Be a social asset, use DANCING INSTRUCTION.**			

Radiotelephone service between the U. S. and Mexico opened September 30, 1927.

[$32.90] F 8.10 Thu 12.10 — TUE 16

F 75 SC 3k

Mac 67 — WED 17

[$12.95] + SU = [$62.95] — THU 18

heck WALLPAPERS in the Classified for gayer rooms. — FRI 19

Shoes 15 F 25

SC 90 — SAT 20

F 3.49 als 90

Meal 96 — SUN 21

($55.10) F. 45 Als 40

Meal 4.00 Nov. 25 Dinner 404 — MON 22

F 2.37 Mo 90 — Autumn begins. TUE 23

Mac 73

WED 24

lassified's the answer for PRINTERS & ENGRAVERS. — THU 25

$39.19

F 3 67 Meal 4.00 — FRI 26

Als 40 F 25

Mo 95 Mo 90 F 35 — SAT 27

Wine 1 27 SC 1.27

Mac 1.11 — SUN 28

$25.02)

F 35 Mar 200 F 121 Din 185 — MON 29

SC 30 — TUE 30

OCTOBER

Hath 31 Days

WED 1	VETERINARIANS are in the Yellow Pages. (~~$19.31~~) F 2.78
THU 2	Mo 1.95 F 30 Sc. 23
FRI 3	~~(6140 5 + 50 = 6405)~~ F 1.90 A 46 Macys 1.04
SAT 4	F 1.04 F 355 Dunn 3.46 Cal 1.00 Collyer 40
SUN 5	F 1.79 All 40 2 1.09 Bank 400 F 94 NYE - 10.00
MON 6	F 82 M 95 Sc 153 Flow 69
TUE 7	A new season, new clothes . . . see TAILORS. 4.32 ?
WED 8	
THU 9	26.33 F 1.27 Dunn 75 Mo 90
FRI 10	Mo 55 Candy 2.00 Mol 4.00 F 1.10 Sc 1.39
SAT 11	Macys 1.36
SUN 12	*Columbus Day.* Cal 45 M 60
MON 13	(13.01) Sc .86 Mac 27
TUE 14	
WED 15	Good time to Weatherstrip and Waterproof. (11.03 + 50 = 61.03)

First trans-oceanic radiotelephone transmission, October 21, 1915.

Th 3.60 F 83 F 170	THU 16
F 1.14	FRI 17
(43.70)	SAT 18
Mo 65 F 1.25 F 83 Cab 40 Cig 1.00 F 1.25	SUN 19
Fond of animals? Consult PET SHOPS.	MON 20
(30.44 + 100 = 130.44) Cab 60 Dress 4.80	TUE 21
F 225 F 2.02	WED 22
Hotel 350 Mo 95 F 95 Sc 73 F 1.58	THU 23
F 35 F 2.00 Mch 31	FRI 24
	SAT 25
	SUN 26
(105.60) Mo 1.10 Umbrella 30.60 Cig 1.40	MON 27
F 37 Dress 95 Gasoline 5.46 F 1.45 Sc 33 F 25	TUE 28
(63.74 + 10 = 73.74) F 1.75 Sc 28 F 55	WED 29
Hallowe'en (30). Get FAVORS & SOUVENIRS.	THU-FRI 30-31

NOVEMBER

Hath 30 Days

SAT 1 (71.16) + 10 = (81.16) Th 35 Misc 4.5
Mard 4.10 Ale 40 F 1.47 SC 81

SUN 2 (74.03) Telephone 95 F 1.09
Mo 1.55 F 90 F 30 SC 80

MON 3 F 1.50 Misc 50

TUE 4 *Election Day* (67.03)
F 1.03 SC 15 Mo 125 F 63

WED 5 (63.97)
F 1.41 SC 38 F 80 Mo 95

THU 6 F 1.00 Cane 7.50 Water 9.50
Dinner Sec Cab 1.50 F 1.00 Ale 40

FRI 7 SC 1.42 F 50 Misc 65

SAT 8 **Order Christmas cards now . . . see Classified.**

SUN 9 (28.63)
Mo 95 SC 20 F 75 F 55 F 130

MON 10 F 75 Knife 5.195 SC 33
Misc 89

TUE 11 *Armistice Day.*
(120.71) Flowers - 6.00 F 1.78

WED 12 SC 23 Cig. 2.80 Tuxedo 2.6

THU 13 (9.04) + 50 = (59.04) F 75, Ale 40
SC 14

FRI 14 (59.21) Misc 4.80 F 97 Papers 43 SC
Shirley 11.90 SC 55

SAT 15 **For good exercise, look up BOWLING ALLEYS,**

First teletypewriter exchange opened in New York City, November 21, 1931.

(#39.36)
RR 10 63 Cab 1.90 N9J 2 ✓ — SUN 16

Get ready for Christmas — use the Yellow Pages. — MON 17

Eggs 45 S C 37 Nuts 39 — TUE 18

(23 61 + 8 = 31.61) — WED 19

F 1.25 F 75 Th 1.50 F 1.00 — THU 20

Cab 50 S C 43 Mush 2.17

(25.57 + 50 = 75.57) + 3.45 — FRI 21

F 1.17 Th 305 Lunch 13.

Cab 40 SC 25 S 13 — SAT 22

(76.72) Cab 2.20 Th 40 — SUN 23

Mich 4:00 Rubbers 2.81 Slippers 60

Mo 95 RR 2.03 Bk 25 BK 3.00 — MON 24

Lunch 2.25 F 2.60 Mich 6 K

TUE 25

(51.95) + 50 = 101.95 — WED 26

Mich 1.50 F 5.50 C 85 Th 1.00

Mich 1.5 — *Thanksgiving Day.* — THU 27

(79.37 — FRI 28

F 1.65 F 3.00 Mo 95 E 1.65 F 1.00

Shoes 2.34 F 2.17 Cab 1.75 H 15.30 — SAT 29

Babies' gifts? See CHILDREN'S & INFANTS' WEAR. — SUN 30

Mich 1 25

DECEMBER

Hath 31 Days

4885

MON 1	
TUE 2	Avoid rush and crowds. Use the Classified.
WED 3	
THU 4	
FRI 5	
SAT 6	
SUN 7	
MON 8	Gift to a man? See CIGAR & TOBACCO STORES.
TUE 9	
WED 10	
THU 11	
FRI 12	
SAT 13	
SUN 14	
MON 15	Gift suggestions: LUGGAGE, STATIONERY, BOOKS.

(81.45) F 3.00 Tel 96 F 9.00

New York City's 2,000,000th telephone installed December 31, 1945. Misc 89 SC 40

F 55 SC 6 F 3.84 SC 40 — TUE 16

Gum 5.65 M 3.60 Cab 2.20

(159.36) Mark 4.00 F 1.05 — WED 17

F 6.4 SC 61 Hose 20 - Misc 1.69 — THU 18

Express yourself—with MUSIC INSTRUCTION. — FRI 19

+FB = (10.93)

(50.93) Barber 75 F 30 — SAT 20

SC 36 All 40 Misc 1.46 — SUN 21

(198.66) Winter begins — MON 22

RR 6.58 BK 25 Cab

Misc 84 — TUE 23

(89.93) RR 3.36 SC 40 — WED 24

Tel .88 RR 2.00 *Christmas.* — THU 25

Cab 50 misc 20

(83.09) NGD 4.00 Cab 90 — FRI 26

Bk $10.20 Tel 50 DW 1.41 — SAT 27

RR 7.16 ~~Cab 1.80~~ Candy 1.75

F 7.29 SC 1.00 Misc 1.49 — SUN 28

(45.54) SC 40 F 2.07 (+81 cash) F 77 — MON 29

New Year's Eve good time? Refer to HOTELS. — TUE-WED 30-31

If you plan to move, please find out first if your telephone service can be transferred to your new location. As soon as you have a definite address in mind, call our Business Office.

Hints on the Use of the Telephone

1. Always wait for the Dial Tone before you start to dial. If you start to dial before you hear the Dial Tone you'll get a wrong number or no number at all.
2. The busiest hours are from 10 a.m. to noon, 3 to 5 p.m., and in residential sections from 7 to 9 p.m. Whenever you can, place your calls outside these hours.
3. Please keep your calls *brief*.
4. Call "Information" only when you can't find the number in the directory or your personal numbers list.
5. Call by number (station-to-station) whenever you can.
6. Please hold the line on Long Distance calls unless the operator tells you otherwise.
7. If you want to make a collect call, tell the operator when you first place the call.
8. Reduced Long Distance rates are in effect every night starting at 6 p.m. and all day Sunday. After 9 p.m. the lines are usually less busy.
9. Please answer your telephone *promptly*.

FREE — personal telephone numbers booklets. Two sizes. Small size: 2⅝" x 4" for purse or pocket. Large size: 4⅝" x 7⅛" for office or home. Just call any Telephone Business Office.

Latest Contract Bridge Scoring

	Club	*Diamond*	*Heart*	*Spade*	*No Trump*
Each trick over 6	20	20	30	30	30*

*Except first trick which is 40.

If doubled, multiply by 2; if redoubled, multiply by 4.

Overtricks and Bonuses

	Not Vulnerable Trick Value	*Vulnerable* Trick Value
Undoubled (each)		
Doubled (each)	100	200
Redoubled (each)	200	400
Making doubled or redoubled contract	50	50
Little Slam	500	750
Grand Slam	1000	1500
Two game rubber		700
Three game rubber		500
One game on unfinished rubber		300

Undertricks

	Not Vulnerable		*Vulnerable*	
	Undbld.	*Dbld.*	*Undbld.*	*Dbld.*
1st Undertrick	50	100	100	200
Each subsequent Undertrick	50	200	100	300

If redoubled, multiply doubled values by 2.

Honors

Four in one hand	100	Four aces in one hand at No Trump	150
Five in one hand	150		

Games and Game Supplies

. . . are among the thousands of listings in the Classified — the perfect buyer's guide. Let the Classified help you when you want to buy something — and don't know where to get it. Or when you have something that needs repairs.

Use the CLASSIFIED—the Where-to-Buy-It-Book

☆ TELEPHONE NUMBERS ☆

NAME	NUMBER
A ~~842 47~~ chant.	408 Ab 40
~~SC 08 F 75 F 100~~	Emily $2
~~F 70 F 35 Mo 120~~	
BC	

☆ TELEPHONE NUMBERS ☆

NAME	NUMBER
DONNELLEY REUBEN H CORP The For Classified Telephone Directory Ads	MU rryhil 4-7000
STEVENS UNDERTAKER 9+ Bannock	

☆ TELEPHONE NUMBERS ☆

	NAME	NUMBER
HI		
JK		

☆ TELEPHONE NUMBERS ☆

NAME	NUMBER
	L
	M

☆ TELEPHONE NUMBERS ☆

NAME	NUMBER
NO	
PQ	
R	

☆ TELEPHONE NUMBERS ☆

NAME	NUMBER
	S
	T

☆ TELEPHONE NUMBERS ☆

NAME	NUMBER
UVW Th 29	Toys
F 30	Pajamas
S 31	Shifters
	Umbrellas
S June 1	BK - 450
M 2	Trays
Tu 3 DC	Tables
W 4	Dishes
	Salem
	Desk X
	Electric
XYZ	Magic K
	U N.
	Wishes
	Slides

Handy Telephone Numbers

POLICE

FIRE DEPT.

DOCTOR

For Listings and Ads in the Yellow Pages of the Classified Telephone Directory:
THE REUBEN H. DONNELLEY CORP.
Authorized Directory Representative
of the New York Telephone Company.
MUrray Hill 4-7000
305 East 45th St., New York 17, N. Y.

★ ★ ★ 1948 ★ ★ ★

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

1948 IS LEAP YEAR

Don't leap into shopping—go to the CLASSIFIED

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

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TO FIND OUT

"WHO SELLS IT OR SERVICES IT"

SEE THE

CLASSIFIED TELEPHONE

DIRECTORY

•

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

(APRIL 6, 1947?)

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S+S-5.6 5 – Polanyi Pan-Afric 2. 6 Lv 115 Balto	This Week 6-12	This Month April	1937
M 7 Balto D.C. Speech	Next Week Du Bois - Nurse Nurse - literature	Next Month	
T 8 D.C. Speech (mail Pan-Afric)			
W 9 Lv for DC. Speech	Week After Next		
T 10 arr. N.Y. Speech			
F 11 Speech			
S 12 Speech Lv 12 Chicago			

21-28-30

[April 13, 1947?]

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

DAY	WEEK	MONTH	YEAR
S 13 Chicago. Church	This Week 13 - 19	This Month	
M 14 (mail) Chicago	Next Week 20 - 26	Next Month	
T 15 Chi Lv noon N.Y. 4:25 (Nine Pan-African)			
W 16 (Shirley)	Week After Next 27 - May 29 - E & W 30 - St L ?		
T 17 Conn.?			
F 18			
S 19			

71-42-03

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[MAY 4, 1947]

DAY

Th Fri, Sat, Sun. 1, 2, 3, 4

M 5 Report to Board

T 6

W 7

T 8

F 9 DC.

S 10 Balto

WEEK

This Week 4-10

U.N. Petition

Next Week 11-17

Boston

Novel

Week After Next 18-24

Novel

Northfield

25-31

Novel

MONTH

This Month May

UN Petition

Novel

Next Month June

Novel

July

Novel

YEAR

1947

Novel

Play

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[JULY 20, 1947]

DAY

S 20

M 21

T 22

W 23

T 24

F 25

S 26

30-34-18

WEEK

This Week 20-26

UN Pelham

Novel

Next Week 27-~~July~~ Aug. 2

Read & Send Play.

Week After Next 3-9

10-16

17-23

MONTH

This Month July

Next Month Aug

YEAR

1947

Novel

Play

UN Pelham

P.A.

W & T

Files

Library

Lectures

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[Aug. 24, 1947]

DAY

S 24 X Green Pastures

M 25 X Green Pastures
X P.A. Special

T 26 \ Play
X U.N. Peleliu
X China Graduate @ 4.

W 27 Play
U N Peleliu
W & T

T 28

F 29

S 30

61-24-36

WEEK

This Week 24-30
Play
U.N. Peleliu

Next Week 31 - Sept 6

Week After Next 7-13

Yolande Du Bois

14-20

21-27

MONTH

This Month Aug

Next Month Sept.

Oct

Nov

Dec.

YEAR

1947
Play
Novel
U N Peleliu

Columns { P.A
W & T

Lectures
Library & files

Q + Barrington

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[SEPT. 21, 1947]

DAY

S 21
Play

M 22
UN Petition
Letters

T 23
Play

W 24
Matinee + dinner

T 25

F 26

S 27

21-27-20

WEEK

This Week 21-27
UN Petition
Play

Next Week 28 - Oct 4

Week After Next Oct 5-11

12-18

19-25

MONTH

This Month Sept
U.N. Petition
Play

Next Month Oct
Novel
Prepare lectures

Nov
Lectures

YEAR

1947
UN Petition
Novel
Play

Columns { W & T / P.A.

Library + files
@ Barrington

MEMORANDA—W. E. B. Du BOIS

[Oct. 12, 1947]

DAY

S 12

M 13

T 14

W 15

T 16

F 17

S 18

31-24-21

WEEK

This Week Oct. 12-18

Novel

14 Dinner @ 6

Next Week 19-25

Novel

21- Lecture Syracuse

31 New School

Week After Next 26-1

Nov 2-8

Nov 7- New School

Nov 9-15

MONTH

This Month Oct,

U.N. Petition

Play

Novel

Next Month Nov.

Novel

Lectures 19, 20, 26, 28

Dec

Novel

Lectures 1, 3

YEAR

1947

U.N. Petition

Play

Novel

Columns

Lectures

Smythe Library

Gt. Barrington

MEMORANDA — W. E. B. Du BOIS

[Oct 26, 1947]

DAY

S 26-28

M T. 30

T 31
New School

W 1

T S. 2

F M 3

S T-5, 4-8

7 New School

30-24-15

WEEK

This Week 26-1

Next Week 2-8 Nov

Week After Next 9-15

16-22

19. Wilmington
20 Schenectady

23-29

24 Des Moines
28 Chicago

MONTH

This Month Oct

Next Month Nov

Dec
3 Butler Pa.

YEAR

1947
U.N. Pakistan
Novel
Play

Columbus
Lectures
W. Indies

Ft Bennington

[DuBois]

Recipient of the Gold Medal Award at the Paris Exposition for Education in 1900.

~~Has made four trips around the world.~~

Has lectured in every state of the United States

Is an acknowledged international scholar and world authority on colonial questions

Has devoted his life to fighting for equality for Negroes and other minorities, both in the U.S. and abroad

Is the author of fifteen books, numerous monographs, and more than articles. 1000

His doctoral dissertation at Harvard is volume I in its series of historical studies

Official delegate from the NAACP to the San Francisco conference on the formation of the United Nations

Has lectured throughout the Caribbean countries

Was special envoy to Liberia, representing the U. S. Dept. of State, 1923

Mail with each copy of "Who's Who."

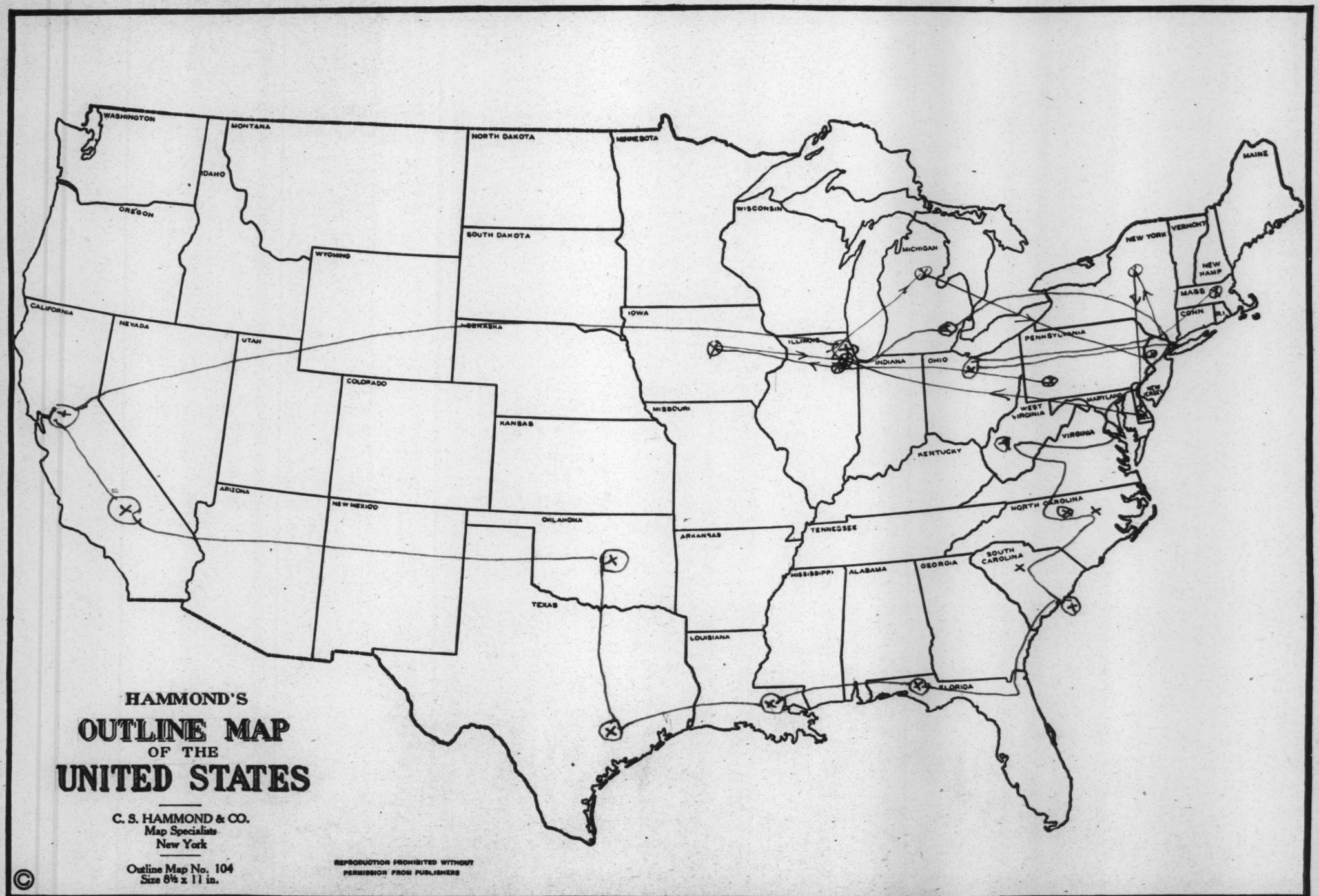
22-22-41

W E B DuBois

22-11-125

Lecture Trip - Feb-March, 1947, Oct-Dec.

Lecture



Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois will lecture in the East and South during January and February, 1947. He will speak on "The United Nations and the Negro", "Present Africa", and "Russia". His terms are $100 for a single lecture out of which he pays his own expenses.

He could speak at _____ ,

These same dates have been offered other institutions.

	January	
Washington, D. C.		4
	February	
West Virginia State Institute, W. Va.		2
Avery Institute Chareleston, S. C.		16

Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri.	March 21
Bluefield Institute, Bluefield, West. Va.	Feb. 3-12
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky,	Feb. 3-12

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois will lecture in the East and South during January and February, 1947. He will speak on "The United Nations and the Negro", "Present Africa" and "Russia". His terms are $100 for a single lecture out of which he pays his own expenses.

He could speak at [illegible] Univeristy January 31, Feb. 1 or Feb. 2

These same dates have been offered other institutions.

Howard University	Washington, D. C.	Jan. 31, Feb. 1 or Feb. 2
Hampton Institute	Hampton, Va.	Feb. 4, 5, or 6
Livingston College	Salisbury, N.C.	Feb. 9, 10, or 11
~~Florida A.&M.~~	Tallahassee, Fla.	~~Feb. 16, 17,~~ or 18
State Industrial College	Savannah, Ga.	Feb. 16, 17, or 18
~~Avery Institute~~	Charleston, S. C.	Feb. 16, ~~17, or 18~~
Allen University	Columbia, S. C.	Feb. 16, 17, or 18
~~Bennett College~~	Greensboro, N. C.	Feb. 9, 10, 11, or 12
Morris Brown College	Atlanta, Georgia	Feb. 14, 15, or 16
Johnson C. Smith University	Charlotte, N.C.	Feb. 14, 15, or 16 th
Virginia Union University,	Richmond, Va.	Feb. 4-7
Talladega College,	Talladega, Ala.	Feb. 4-7

Proposed lectures for 1947

West Virginia	January 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3
Virginia State	February, 4, 5, 6
Greensboro	February, 9, 10
Durham	February, 13, 14, 15
Jackson, Miss.	February 23 or 24
Southern University	February 27, 28, March 1

Proposed lectures for 1947

X	Washington, D.C.	January 4
X	West Virginia	~~January 31,~~ Feb. ~~1,~~ (2), ~~3~~
	~~Virginia State~~	~~February, 4, 5, 6~~
	Greensboro	February, 9, 10
X	Durham	February, ~~13,~~ 14, ~~15~~
X	Charleston	" 16
	~~Jackson, Miss.~~	~~February 23 or 24~~
X	Southern University	February ~~27, 28, March 1~~ 24
X	Langston, Tallahassee	March 8, 9,

Feb 3 - 15 ?
Feb 17 - 24 ?

LECTURES I947

Jan 25 Sat. Washington, Lawyers Guild

Feb 2 Sunday, West Virginia State College

~~Feb Greensboro~~

Feb 7 Friday Durham

Feb I6 Sunday, Charleston, S.C.

Feb I8 Tuesday Tallassee, Fla.

Feb 24 Monday, Southern, La.

~~Feb Dallas~~

Feb Prarie View

Feb

March 8,9, Sat. Sun., Langston, Okl.

March II to I6, Los Angeles

March I8 --22 San Francisco

23 to 27 Chicago

30 Sunday Detroit Y.M.C.A.

For Dr. Du Bois

lecture

W.E.B. Du Bois Addresses

West Virginia State College Institute, West Va.	February 1-4 X
North Carolina College for Negroes Durham, North Carolina	February 5-7 X
407 North White Street Lancaster, South Carolina c/o Mrs. Audrey Robinson	February 8-14 X
Mr. John F. Potts Avery Institute Charleston, South Carolina	February 15-16 X
Florida A.& M. College Tallahassee, Florida c/o J.T. Taylor	February 16-20 X
Martin L. Harvey Southern University Southern Branch P.O. Baton Rouge, Louisiana	February 21-25 X
W.R. Banks Prairie View College Prairie View, Texas	February 26-March 6 X
President G.L. Harrison Langston University Langston, Oklahoma	March 7-9 X
Dr. Vada Sommerville 2104 South Harvard Boulevard Los Angeles, California	March 10-~~14~~ 21 X
Mrs. Ethel Ray Nance NAACP Regional Office ~~12 Geary Street~~ 916 Kearney St San Francisco, California	March ~~15~~ 20-25
Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones 4809 Indiana Avenue Chicago, Illinois	March ~~21-27~~ 25.29
Prather J. Hauser Detroit Y.M.C.A. 635 Elizabeth Street Detroit, Michigan	March ~~28-31~~ 30

35-1-55

45-1-131

Incidently it takes a letter a long time to go especially in Louisiana, Florida, and Texas.

N.Y.-Dc

1947 Lecture zTrip

First half

D.C. to Charleston, W.Va.,	454	miles	$28.90
Charlettesville, Va.,	272		~~19.99~~ I9.96
Durham, N.C.,	226.7		3.39
			2.82
Raleigh,	23.		
Monroe,	I49.2		
Lancaster	40		
Charleston, S.C.,	I60		7.31
Jacksonville, Fla.,	234		I4.I4
New Orleans, La.,	6I2.6		21.95
Baton Rouge	85		I.83
Houston, Texas,	277.9		7.66 ~~I7.67~~
Langston, Okl.,	~~295~~ 552		25.87 + I.34
Los Angeles	1219		65.26
San Francisco	470		98.27
Chicago			
Detroit			
New York			

$107.06

Total travel to Texas, $~~II2.~~97

Cash received

Feb 2,	$I00	W. Va.
7,	I00	Durham
8 ~~I8~~,	25	Raleigh
I6,	I00	Charleston
I8,	I00	Tallahassee
24	I00	Southern
	I00	Prairie View
March 9,	I50	Langston
		Los Angeles
		San Francisco
28,		Chicago
30,		Detroit

45-1-133

Ny-B-4359

8+C 525

W. E. B. DuBOIS: LECTURE SCHEDULE

(Last half, 1947)

Subject	Date	Place
The Present Problem of Colonies	October 21	Syracuse, New York
The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slavery in America	October 31	New York, New York
Imperialism and Colonialism	November 7	New York, New York
Economic Illiteracy	November 19	Wilmington, Delaware
Color and Democracy	November 20	Schenectady, New York
United States-Soviet Friendship	November 23	Chicago, Illinois
Color and Democracy: A World Challenge	November 26	Des Moines, Iowa
No Second Class Citizens	November 28	Chicago, Illinois
Color and Democracy: A World Challenge	December 3	Butler, Pennsylvania
The Present Status of Colonialism	December 8	Ann Arbor, Michigan
The Development of Liberal Thought Among American Negroes Since 1880	December 11	Princeton, N.J. Princeton Univ.
The American Negro Before the United Nations	December 19	Petersburg, Virginia

35-1-138

45-1-149

W. E. B. DuBOIS: LECTURE SCHEDULE

(Last half, 1947)

Subject	Date	Place
The Present Problem of Colonies	October 21	Syracuse, New York
The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slavery in America	October 31	New York, New York
Imperialism and Colonialism	November 07	New York, New Yor
Economic Illiteracy	November 19	Wilmington, Dela
Color and Democracy	November 20	Schenectady, New
United States-Soviet Friendship	November 23	Chicago, Illinois
Color and Democracy: A World Challenge	November 26	Des Moines, Iowa
No Second Class Citizens	November 28	Chicago, Illinois
Color and Democracy: A World Challenge	December 3	Butler, Pennsylva
~~The Present Status of Colonialism~~	December 8	Ann Arbor, Michiga
The American Negro Before the United Nations	December 19	Petersburg, Virginia

100-17447

46-1-225

B

Reaction

South - Caste - 1890-1910
North - Business in Urban Church
Literature - Industry as Education
Northern Negro - Forbes & Trotter
Du Bois - Talented Tenth
Pressure - 1900
1903
1906
1910
B.T.W. Tuskegee Machine

Result
Collapse of Industrial Schools
State Colleges
Courts
Organization - work

Cost
3 men { Trotter
Pace
Turner

Socialism

35-1-140

45-1-87

(A) W.E.B. DuBois. PRINCETON 1948

Development of Liberal Thought
1880 - 1915

DEC 11, 1947

My Task - 1. Time time
2. Personal Testimony

Segregation { Physical / mental } Economic

What White America meant in 1880

" The Negro meant

How the Whites developed
1. In Faith
2. " Government
3. " Industry
4. " Knowledge + Art

The South

What Negroes strove for
White Ideals
Votes
Knowledge
Capitalism - Socialism

Integration
Grady - Baldwin - BTW

B.T.W - Hampton - 1896

53-1-53

45-1-53

lecture schedule - fall 1947 W.E.B. DuBois

MY ITINERARY

Sun. Nov. 16, to Baltimore at 11.30 a.m.
arr. 2:48 p.m.

Tu. Nov. 18, lv for Wilmington at 2 p.m. Arr. at 3:42

Wed. Nov 19, at 12:15 noon, speak (200)
Lv. ~~3:42~~ 6 54 p.m. for N.Y. arr. at ~~5:50~~ 9:05

Thur., Nov. 20, lv for Schenectady, at noon, N.Y C., arr. 3:54.
Lecture at 8: p.m. (750)

Fri. Nov. 21, lv. at ~~11:19 a.m.~~ 12 M Arr. N.Y. 3:15 p.m.

Sat. Nov. 22 lv N.Y. at 6: 0 p.m., Penna

Sun. Nov. 23 arr. Englewood, 8:45 a.m.
speak, Civic Opera House, 2:30 p.m.

Tu. Nov. 25, lv for Des Moines, Rock Island, at 1:55 p.m. Arr 7:50 p.m.
Hotel Savery, 4th and Locust

Thur. Nov. 27, lv at 7:00 a.m., arr. 1:00 p.m., Stevens Hotel
Dinner, Lochard.

Fri. Nov. 28, speak at 9:30 a.m.

Sun. Nov. 30, Mildred Report to N.A.A.C.P. Board Ck. to Mrs Murphy 9 a.m. 11:20 ku

Tu. Dec. 2, lv for Pittsburgh at ~~11:30 a.m.~~ Arr Pittsb. ~~8:35 p.m.~~

Wed. Dec. 3 lv for Butler. ~~xxxxx~~ Speak at Senior High School at A Douglas 3 40

Thur. Dec. 4, lv ~~for~~ Pittsburgh at ~~8:30 a.m. or~~ 11:10 p.m. (Wire Hotel Gotham, Detroit)

Fri. Dec. 5, lv. for Detroit at

Mon. Dec. 9, lv. for Ann Arbor Speak 8 p.m.

Tu. Dec. 10 lv for Ny. ~~Red Arrow~~, at 5:50 p.m. Arr. N.Y. Dec. 10 at 8:50 a.m.

6.41 — Detroit 7:20 AM

~~35-1-142~~ 45-1-79

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
April 1941		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	Howard University 9 ×	10	Ext. Extension 11 a.m. 11 ×	12
PCA - Chicago 13 ×	14	15	16	17	18	19
St James Literary Forum Cleveland 20 ×	21	22	Am Cubon 23 ×	24	New School Lecture 25	26
27	28	East + West 29	30			

45-1-80

~~35-1-143~~

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
May 1947				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	~~Carribou~~ 8	Conference Workshop Washington 9	10
11	12	13	14	Dinner, Boston 15	16	Luncheon Boston 17
Lecture - Boston 18	19	20	21	Northfield 22	23	24
25	Pine Bluff 26	Little Rock, Arkansas 27	28	29	Athenes ? 30	31

45-1-81

~~35-1-44~~

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
June 1944 1	2	3	Washington 4	Washington 5	Washington 6.	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	American-Soviet 8 p.m. Hotel Commodore 42 & Lexington East Ball Room 17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	New Masses, Reception-home of Madeleine Lee 237 E 81st Street 26	27	28
29	30					

45-1-82

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	~~35-1-145~~ Thursday	Friday	Saturday
October 1947			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	SYRACUSE, N.Y. "PROBLEM OF COLONIES" 21 8 PM	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	NEW SCHOOL for SOCIAL RESEARCH N.Y.C. "ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE and SLAVERY IN AMERICA 31 7:30 PM	

Sunday	Monday	19 Tuesday	47 Wednesday	~~35-1-146~~ Thursday	45-1-83 Friday	Saturday
November 2	3	4	5	6	NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH N.Y.C. 7 "IMPERIALISM and COLONIALISM" 7:30 PM	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	WILMINGTON DELA. YWCA FORUM 19 "ECONOMIC ILLITERACY"	SCHENECTADY, N.Y. 20	21	22
CHICAGO: COUNCIL AMER-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP "SECOND CLASS CITIZENSHIP" 23 2.30 PM	24	25	Des Moines East & West Association 26 "COLOR AND DEMOCRACY"	27	CHICAGO, ILL. (UNIV. of CHICAGO) 28 "NO SECOND CLASS CITIZENS"	29
30						

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
December 1947	1	2	BUTLER, PA. "COLOR AND DEMOCRACY" 3	4	5	6
7	UNIV. OF MICHIGAN ANN ARBOR, MICH. 8 PM 8 "PRESENT STATUS OF COLONIALISM"	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, PETERSBURG 19 AMERICAN NEGRO BEFORE THE U.N.	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

[DuBois]

lecture 1947 ?? (1947 first part

Sat.	May 25	Lv 4 for	
Sun.	27		
Mon.	28	Arr. Denver 12:50 P.M.	Mrs. Lula Lowe Campbell, 2247 Marion St. Miss Louise Evans, Denver Unity Council U of Denver Mrs. Loulie Mathews
Tues.	29		
Wed.	30	5:30 to Chicago	
Thurs.	31	Arr. Chicago	Oscar C. Brown, Pres., NAACP 3456 State St., Mildred Bryant Jones, 4809 Indiana Ave. Metz L. P. Lochard, 3435 Indiana Ave.
Fri. June	1	Speech 10:15 A.M.	Dusable High School
	1	Speech 8:00 P.M.	University of Chicago - Dept. of Sociology
Sat.	2		
Sun.	3	Speech 3:00 P.M.	Pilgrim Church
		Lv. for New York 8 P.M. ?	
Mon.	4	Arr. New York 4 ?	Shirley
Tues.	5	3 P.M. Lv. for Norfolk	Lyman B. Brooks, Norfolk Division Norfolk 10, Va.
Wed.	6	Speech - Norfolk	
Thurs.	7	to D. C.	Franklin Frazier, Howard U Charles Thompson, Howard U Frank Snowden, Howard U
Fri.	8		
Sat.	9		
Sun.	10		
Mon.	11	D.C. - Richmond	
Tues.	12	D.C.	
Wed.	13		
Thurs.	14	New York	

45-1-32

LECTURES, 1947

~~January 25~~

Feb. 15, Saturday, lv. for Charleston

16, Sunday, lecture, Avery Institute, at 5 p.m., "The United Nations and the Negro"

17, Monday, arrive, Tallahassee.

18, Tuesday, lecture, "United Nations and the Negro", 7 p.m.

24~~25~~, Monday, lecture, "United Nations and the Negro", Southern University

March lecture, Prairie View University, "Russia"

~~6 or~~ 7, leave for Guthrie

9, lecture, Langston University; at 10:45 a.m., "United Nations and the Negro"
7:30 p.m., "Russia"

10, Monday, lv. for Los Angeles from Oklahoma City at 8:30 p.m., arriving Los Angeles at 12:30, midnight

21 Thurs
20 ~~18~~, Tuesday, lv. for San Francisco on Daylight.

20-24
in San Francisco, March ~~18 to 22~~

25 22, fly to Chicago.

28, ~~Train to Detroit~~ Lecture
29 RR to Detroit
31, Empire State to N.Y.

April ~~1~~

20, Sunday, at 4 p.m., Cleveland

25, Friday, New School

29, Tuesday, East & West

SPEECHES------W. E. B. Du Bois

DE Senectute --- February 23, 1948 --- 80th Birthday

Aid to Greece -- April 13, 1947 --- Chicago PCA

Civil Rights and Democracy -- January 21, 1948 ---- Parkchester Rally, N.Y.

Missing Pages in American History -- February 15, 1948 --- Boston, Academy of Dramatic Arts

How can we make the United Nations Charter Effective? --- June 17, 1948 -- Church Peace Union

Recent African Movements for Freedom -- Nov. 22, 1946 --- African Academy

Color and Democracy -- Nov. 20, 1947 ---Schnectady, N. Y.--Carver Society

A History of Africa 1947

The United Nationa and The Negro --- Dec. 19, 1947 ----Va. State College

The American Negro Before the United Nations - Nov. 28, 1947 --- Chicago--American Edu. Fellowship

The United Nations and Colonies ---June 26, 1947 -- NAACP-Annual Conference Washington, D. C.

Economic Illiteracy --- Nov. 19, 1947 --- Wilmington, Dela.

No Second Class Citizens -- Nov. 28, 1947 -- University of Chicago

The Colonial Peoples -- Jan. 20, 1948 --- Conference on China and Far East

The Workers ------- March 7, 1948 --- San Francisco Labor School

Roosevelt -- January 30, 1948 ----PCA, Baltimore

Cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Republic in the U. N. --June 17, 1947--Hotel Commodore

The Talented Tenth --August 11-13- 1948 Grand Boule--Wilberforce, Ohio

What the Negro Wants in 1948 --June 16, 1948 Phila. Branch--NAACP

351-207

45-1-215

EXCERPTS from Letters of Appreciation on Speeches by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, 1947

Lectures

Dr. Reddick and I would like once again to thank you for your stimulating lecture in his course on November 7. It was most satisfying.

Homer C. Wadsworth
Acting Dean
New School, 66 West 12th St.,N.Y.C.

22-27

Everyone at the meetings, ~~however,~~ ... has been loud in his praise of the contribution which you made. It was most gracious of you to spend the time and thought which you obviously gave to the paper you read to us.

Warren C. Seyfert
Conference Chairman
American Educational Fellowship
The University of Chicago
Department of Education
Chicago, Illinois

Those of us responsible for the program felt that you did a very fine job indeed and we felt it a privilege to have been able to present a person with such a breadth of understanding and such a depth of insight.

I hope it may be our privilege to have you back with us again sometime.

Paul H. Durrie
Director of Adult Education
Des Moines Public Schools
629 Third Street
Des Moines 9, Iowa

Of one thing you may be sure; your lecture has certainly left a profound impression on the students who heard you. During the last several hours, one after another of them has been dropping in to tell me how thoroughly stimulating they found your remarks, and what a sense of history in the making it gave them to see and listen to you.

Dr. Eric F. Goldman
Department of History
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dunbar Library

Acd catalogue [1947]
just for Dunbar Library
Obsolete

35-2-2:12

0 General
1 Philosophy
2 Religion
3 Social Science
4 Philology
5 Pure Science
6 Useful Arts
7 Fine Arts
8 Literature
9 History

030 Cyclopedias, general

110 Metaphysics

130 Mind and Body

140 Philosophic Systems

150 Psychology

160 Logic

170 Ethics

180 Ancient Philosophers
190 Modern Philosophers

200 Religion
220 Bible
230 Doctrinal, Dogmatics, Theology
240 Devotional Practical
248 Personal Devotion
260 Church, Institutions and Work

266 Missions

267 Associations

268 Religious Education

270 Church History

280 Churches and sects
282 Roman Catholic
286 Baptist
287 Methodist
287.1 A.M.E.
.2 A.M.E.Z
.3 M.E.
290 Non-Christian Religions

300 Social Sciences
301 Philosophy of Civilization, Culture
303 Sociology, Population,
310
310 Social Statistics

312 Polupation, census

320 Political Science

320 Political Science

321 Form of State

323 Internal Relations,
.1 Liberty, Freedom of Speech, Rights

.6 Citizenship

324 Suffrage

325 Colonies

326 Slavery
.1 Abolition of
.2 Emancipation

328 Legislation, annals, reports

329 Political Parties
.1 Republican
.2 Democratic

330 Economics

331 Labor and Wages, Capital
.1 Relation of Capital to Labor

.8 Laboring classes

.87 Labor Organizations
.89 Strikes

335 Socialism

338 Production, Manufactury, Prices

339 Consumption of Wealth

340 Law

341 International Law

341.1 League of Nations

341.2 United Nations

350 Administration

Page 2

Athalete

35-2-213

360	Welfare
361	Charitable
362	Hospitals, asylums, etc.
363	Political
365	Prisons, discipline
367	Social Clubs
368	Insurance
369	Other
.2	Hereditary and patriotic
.4	Young People's
366*	Secret Societies
370	Education
.1	Theory, Philosophy, etc.
378	Colleges and Universities
379	Public Schools
380	Commerce, Communication
390	Customs, Popular Life
398	Folk Lore, Proverbs
400	Philology
500	Pure Science
510	Mathematics
520	Astronomy
530	Physics
540	Chemistry
550	Geology
556	Geology of Africa
560	Paleontology
570	Biology, Archeology
571	Prehistoric archeology
572	Ethnology and Anthropology, Race,
573	Natural History of Man
574	Physiologic and Structural Biology
575	Evolution
580	Botany
590	Zoology
600	Useful Arts, Applied Science
610	Medicine
614	Public Health
620	Engineering
630	Agriculture
640	Home Economics
650	Communication, Business
670	Manufactures
690	Building
700	Fine Arts
720	Architecture
730	Sculpture
740	Drawing, Design
750	Painting
760	Engraving
770	Photography
780	Music
783	Sacred Music
784	Vocal, Folk, Spirituals, etc.
790	Amusement
800	Literature
810	American Literature
811	American Poetry
.9	Negro
.08	Colledtions
812	American Drama
813	American Fiction (or name of author)
814	Am. Essays
815	Am. Oratory
818	Am. Miscellany
820	English Literature
821	Eng. Poetry
572.1	Negro Race
840	French Literature
890	Other foreign Language Literature

W.E.B. DuBois

[DuBois, WEB]

JANUARY 1948

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20 WMCA-Radio Broadcast (Rscored) "COLONIAL PEOPLES" D. RAYMOND WALSH	21 Rochester N.Y. - "Civil Rights" 500 Msgs 20 mi	22	23 PUBLIC MEETING CITY CENTER CASINO 1000-P WEBB-GORMAN 5 mi	24 Conference on China & Far East	25
26	27	28	29	30 BALTIMORE PCA - MEMORIAL to F.D.R. 500 Ps Msgs	31	

45-2-73

FEBRUARY 1948

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9 Jefferson School NYC. 300	10	11 UNITED ELEC. WORKERS - BROADCAST over MBS (Mutual System)	12	13	14	15 Boston, Mass. "Missing Pages in America's History" ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS 232 1000
16	17	18	19 COLBY COLL. WATERVILLE, ME. "Civil Liberties and Race" 500 199+456 tonight	20	21	22
23 80th Ann. Dinner Hotel Roosevelt New York, N.Y. 300	24	25 ST. LOUIS, MO. STOWE COLL. Mrs M.R. Curtis 4459 Enright Ave 800	26	27 ST. LOUIS, MO. BOOKLOVERS CLUB 400	28	29

W.E.B. DuBois

MARCH 1948

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1	2	3	4	5 OAKLAND CALIFORNIA Color & DEMOCRACY 600 116	6	7 SAN FRANCISCO CALIF. LABOR SCHOOL "The Workers' Dinner of Calif. Labor School" 400 (245)
8 15-2-14	9 PALO ALTO CALIF. "The Negro and the United Nations" STANFORD UNIV. + Community Groups 500 60	10	11 184 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA "Economic Illiteracy" + club and labor unions 500	12 BERKELEY CALIF. "My War Experiences" U.C.L.A. (Univ. auspices) 700 18	13	14 SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA "Minorities and Colonies" + Ebenezer Methodist Church 300
15	16	17	18 Los Angeles California Luncheon at Pilgrim House, Honoring Dr. DuBois 50 485	19 LOS ANGELES CALIF. "My War Experiences" ZION HILL BAPTIST CHURCH 600	20	21
22 ALBUQUERQUE NEW MEXICO "My War Experiences" UNIV. of NEW MEXICO, NAACP 700 589	23 SAN ANTONIO TEX 650	24 PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS STATE COLL. (329) 404 + 289	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				45-2-14

APRIL 1948

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
			1	2	3	4 HOUSTON, TEX. TEX. STATE UNIV. for NEGROES "The Marshall Plan" 500
5	6	7	8 ATLANTA, GA WHEAT STREET BAPT. CHURCH "THE MARSHALL PLAN" 500 700	9	10	11 550
12 WASH'N D.C. A.C. NAACP 39th YEAR BANQUET Honoring W.E.B. DuBois	13	14	15	16 CHICAGO, ILL. "What the Negro Wants in 1948" UNIV. of CHICAGO 700 90 EXP 18 16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

W.E.B. DuBois

MAY 1948

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
					1	2 BALTIMORE, MD. "Color & Democracy A World Challenge" 600
3 BALTIMORE, MD PAUL L. DUNBAR JR. HI "Education for Democracy" 800	4	5	6	7	8	9 CLEVELAND, O. "WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS IN 1948" 500 Russell Davis 1068 Parkside Dr.
10 45-2-92	11	12	13	14	15 WASH, D.C. "MAN OF YEAR 1948" BANQUET HONOR W.E.B. DuBois	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23 45-2-75
24 New York ~~AMER. JEWISH CONG.~~ EAST-WEST NITE	25 NEW YORK "SAVE PALESTINE- SAVE THE U.N." AMER. JEWISH CONG	26	27	28 CHICAGO, ILL ROSENWALD FUND "Race Relations in The U.S. 1917 - 1947"	29	30 MON. 31

JUNE 1948

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
	1	2	3	4	5 NAT'L CONF for a Democratic Policy in Greece - Capitol Hotel N.Y.C. - chrmn	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15 Philadelphia Pa. NAACP Mass Meeting	16	17 NEW YORK, N.Y. Town ~~Hall~~ Church Peace Union "United Nations"	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28 ~~CHICAGO, ILL~~ ROSENWALD FUND	29	30				

W.E.B. DuBois

JULY 1948

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

45-2-76

AUGUST 1948.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12 SIGMA PI PHI BOULE- WILBERFORCE, OHIO "THE TALENTED TENTH"	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28 MON. 30	29 TUES. 31

W.E.B. DuBois

SEPTEMBER 1948

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22 Brooklyn, N.Y. Hotel St. George "Democracy for Professional Men"	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

45-2-11

OCTOBER 1948

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22 Brooklyn, N.Y. Hotel St. George "Democracy for Professional Men"	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

W.E.B. DuBois

NOVEMBER 1948

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18 ROANOKE, VA. MASS MEETING "NEGRO ORG." MASS'CP BRSTN.	19 PETERSBURG, VA. VA. STATE COLLEGE "THE WORLD AND AFRICA"	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30 NEW YORK, N.Y. AMER. JEWISH CONG. MANHATTAN CENTER "AMERICA'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ISRAEL"					

100-352-95

45-2-78

DECEMBER 1948

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

[DuBois]

Lecture – 1948 First Half

memo from **w. e. burghardt du bois**

Since February 15

Traveled 10,457 miles

Audiences (exclusive of any broadcasts) 9,050

States covered or spoke in 8

- Massachusetts
- Maine
- Missouri
- California
- New Mexico
- Texas
- Georgia
- Illinois
- NY

Colleges addressed 6

- * Colby in Maine
- Stowe in Missouri
- * Stanford in California
- * University of California
- * Univ. of New Mexico
- Texas State College for Negroes in Texas

* white colleges

23-413-22

New York, N. Y.

March 1, 1948

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

ahpreciated deeply your greeting on his

eightieth birthday, February 23, 1948

[DuBois]

LECTURE TOUR--Cross-Country

W. E. B. Du Bois

1948

MISSOURI Mrs. Mabel Byrd Curtis, 4459 Enright Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri

			Subjects:
February	25	Stowe College	The Negro and the U. N.
	27	Booklovers Club	Color and Democracy
March	1	Washington University (tentative)	Colonial Imperialism - cancelled

OHIO Mrs. Jesse Hathcock, 407 West 5th Street, Dayton, Ohio

March 2 Address based on Truman's Civil Rights Committee Report

CALIFORNIA Mr. David Jenkins, California Labor School, 240 Golden Gate Ave. San Francisco, California . (Until March 11)

Dr. and Mrs. John Sommerville, 2104 South Harvard Boulevard, Los Angles, California (Unitl March 20)

March	5	Oakland
	7	San Francisco- California Labor School
	9	Palo Alto
	11	Sacramento
	12	Los Angeles

TEXAS Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Banks, State College, Paririe View, Texas

March 21 Prairie View

GEORGIA ~~Rev. William H. Borders, Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.~~ Dr. E. C. Bowden 223 Boulevard, N.E. (tentatively)

April 8 Wheat Street Baptist Church (The Marshall Plan)

VIRGINIA Mr. Roland D. Ealey, 313-A North Second Street, Richmond 19, Virginia

~~April 11 Richmond Men's Forum, First Baptist Church~~

WASHINGTON D. C.

~~April 18,~~ AVC Man of the Year 1948 Banquet

MAY 15

100-25796

45-2-72

[W. E. B. DuBois]

File Lecture Completed

LECTURE TOUR - Cross-country

W. E. B. DuBois

1948

MISSOURI Mrs. Mabel Byrd Curtis, 4459 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Missouri

#250	X	February 25	Stowe College	Subjects: The Negro and the U.N. Color and Democracy Colonial Imperialism
#100	X	27	Booklovers Club	
		~~March~~	~~1~~ ~~Washington University (tentative)~~	

~~OHIO Mrs. Jesse Hathcock, 407 West 5th Street, Dayton, Ohio~~

~~March 2 Address based on Truman's Civil Rights Committee Report~~

CALIFORNIA X Mr. David Jenkins, California Labor School, 240 Golden Gate Ave. San Francisco, California (Until March 11)

Dr. and Mrs. John Sommerville, 2104 South Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles, California (Until March 20)

35-2-305

Reception 3-4

March X 5 Oakland — "Color + Democracy"

X 6 Radio

X 7 San Francisco - California Labor School — (35 minutes)

X 9 Palo Alto High School Dinner

10 E M Ray Nance

11 Sacramento — Negro Clubs in Mid Mc Coub Lunch, Mrs Field

12 ~~Cal~~ U of Cal - Dinner Griffin (Reception @ 4, Dinner @ 6)

13 14 ~~Los Angeles~~ — S.F. Jones ME

15 LA — PCA 500 Colonies + War LA Pilgrim Church

18 22 Dinner NM

TEXAS Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Banks, State College, Prairie View, Texas

March ~~21~~ Prairie View

~~22 S. Prairie~~

~~Others~~

GEORGIA Rev. William H. Borders, Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.(tentatively)

April 8 Wheat Street Baptist Church (The Marshall Plan)

11 Richmond

VIRGINIA Mr. Roland D. Ealey, 313-A North Second Street, Richmond 19, Virginia

April 11 Richmond Men's Forum, First Baptist Church

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mr. Carl Gebuhr, 808 17th Street, N.W.

April 12 Dr. DuBois, American Veterans Committee Award Banquet "AVC Man of the Year for 1948"

Returning to grand incl. 1948 lecture DuBois Boston 1000
My to Boston — — — 232 Colby 500 [DuBois]

Boston to Wetumka, Okla — 199 My Dinner 300
431 800

Wetumka to Myork — 456 St Louis 800
887 1600

My to St Louis 1051 St Louis 400
1938 3000

St Louis - San Juan 2455 Colorado 400
4393 3600

San J — Colorado Rets 16 San Juan 400
4409 4000

San J - Pasadena Rets 160 Palo Alto 500
4469 4500

San J - Sacramento Rets 184 Sacramento 500
4653 5000

San J - Berkeley Rets — 18 Berkeley 700
4671 5700

San Juan - Los Angeles 485 San Juan 300
5156 6000

Los Angeles - Albuquerque N.M. 889 Los Angeles 50
6045 6050

Albuquerque to San Antonio Tex 650 Albuquerque 600
6695 6650

San Antonio - Houston, Tex 329 (289 + 40 P.V. Neuchatico 700
7024 7350

Houston to Atlanta 700 Houston Tex 500
7724 7850

Atlanta - Washington 580 Atlanta 500
8304 8350
Wash - Baltimore 50 700
8354 9050

Bost - my 187
my chgrs Returns 8541
8,896
10357 + 100 [illegible]

23-48-6

5 States

[n.d.]
[DuBois]

lecture

New York to Chicago, April 15, Flight N. 95

Chicago to New York, April 18, Flight No. 94

230-29-53

[DuBois-WEB]

U. S, allow this
& other ignorant rabble
to govern & defy the
civilized world
while we talk
& do

[DuBois, WEB]

Diggs 6th
Polhow
Furnace 20
Emma 26
Novel 19-25
Howell

12 - 18.
14-15-16-□
□ 17-18
19 - Jones

Jan 12 - 16
19 - 25
26 - 2
3

Rolls
Oranges
Lettuce - Tomatoes
Radishes

glasses

For Dr. DuBois
From H. H. S.

MAGAZINE ART

[DuBois WEB]

Possible avenues for article on
Negro: 1917-1947

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PAN AMERICAN: MAGAZINE OF THE AMERICAS

23-33-11

[W.E.B. DuBois - NOTES]

(1)

Somerville Cal

Hathcock, Dayton

Davidson, DC.

Logan — DC

Groves Boston

Davis, WVa ~~State~~ State Coll.

Fosler Va State

Banks, Tex

Walden, Atlanta

Va Alexander, Phil

Raymon Pace Alexander "

Coulle

Beekman

Bowden Atlanta

Diggs

Rachel DuBois NY

Harry Davis, Cleveland

Shirley Graham

Mrs Grace Goens 503 E 10th St Wilmington Del

Mrs. G. Holland, 327 E Market, Xenia O

35-2-399

(2)

Mildred Bryant Jones
Lochard 5170 S Parkway
Chicago

Mrs Ethel Travis, 916 Kearney St S.E. Wash
Mae Owings, 1035 E 45th Chi
Langdon Post 2682, 7th Street S.E. Wash
Odella Parks 1935 15th St NW, DC

35-2-400

22
586
400

2230
50

2280

7072
2280

4992
3910

841
500

341
2.81

620
362
50
44
196
400
586
70

1583
3911

7 20
69
401
5951

[DuBois - memos]

Allison Davis + wife, U of C.

Anson Phelps Stokes, Lenox, Mass

Dr Waldo Leland, Council Learned Soc. DC

Dr. Guy B. Johnson + wife U of N.C.

Roland Hayes

Eugene Davidson } 1333 R St, NW
Leasure + Othelia Wells } Washington DC

Carl Dixon + wife

Helen Hagan + wife

Kenneth Harrold, Alfred Univ.

Clarence C. White, 409 Clymer NY

Pres. G. L. Harrison, Langston

" S. D. Scruggs, Lincoln U, Jefferson City, Mo

Memo . . .

To.....

from

W. E. B. DU BOIS

Adamic
Adler
Virgin Alex
Rose

23-27-10

SCHULTE PRESS, Inc.

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119 W. 23rd ST., NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

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[1948?]
[DuBOIS, W.E.B.]

memo from **w. e. burghardt du bois**

23-7-6-?

Allen Patricia 2 W 46 Bryant 9-8270
Hanyscrever, 52 Vanderbilt Ave. Murray Hill 4-1294
4-6820
Brown Models 109 W 44 Longacre 5-0310
Grace Downs, 16 W 58 Plaza 9-1350
Barbizon Studio 576 5th Ave Bryant 9-2983
Bradford-Nash Model Agency 515 Madison Ave
PLaza 8-0842
Mositsen O. Ford 142 Lexington Ave. MUrray Hill 7-7784
Finlan Model agency Inc 554 Madison Ave
PL 9-7716
Helen Fraser 576 5th Bry 9-2983
The Hartford Agency – 18 E 48 PL 3-6500
Jobs Unlimited 40 W 46 Chickering 4-1492
David L March Agency Ci 6-8920 (151 W 52)
Models Service 1457 Broadway (near 42nd St.)
Wisc 7-5956
John Robert Powers 247 Park Ave
Society of Models, Inc. Wickersham 2-1070
1 E 44 MUrray Hill 2-9033

23-32-20

The statement made by Henry Wallace to the Alpha Phi Alpha Convention at Tulsa, on the rights of American Negroes, is the clearest and strongest expression of opinion on this subject ~~since~~ the second Inaugural of Abraham Lincoln

W.E.B. Du BOIS.

since Charles Summer's defence of civil rights and

Wallace

Memo . . .

To.....

from

W. E. B. DU BOIS

SCHULTE PRESS, Inc.

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119 W. 23rd ST., NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

INCOMPLETE

80th Anniversary Birthday Greetings sent to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Anson Phelps Stokes
Charles H. Garvin
Mr. & Mrs. Benton Latimer
W. A. Rogers
Miss Freida Cook
Mr. & Mrs. John Stockton
Mabel C. Knight
Arnold M. Rose
Melville J. Herskovits
Earnest T. Boston
Mr. James Fleming
Gary Fisk Alumni Club
E. R. Alexander
Mr. Samuel Barrett
Mr. Errold D. Collymore
Mr. W. C. Francis
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Smith
Mr. Henry A. Wallace
Dr. & Mrs. S. O. Roberts
Mr. John Manley
Citizens League-Sacramento

Jessie S. Hathcock
The Wells Family
Alain Locke
James Randall
Mr. Harry W. Greene
Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Strong
Dora Anna Scribner
Carl Winter
Mr. & Mrs. Ansel Adams
Mr. George Padmore
Detroit Fisk Club
Mrs. Arabella C. Holmes
Mr. Van Wyck Brooks
Mrs. Leinard C. Cartwright
Mr. Roth Francis
Mrs. F. B. Duncan
Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Holmes
Miss Betty Radford
Mr. C. Ziervogel
Virginia

Mr. L. R. Posey
The King Family
The Day Family
Miss Vivian G. Harsh
Mr. Arna Bontemps
Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Cox
Mrs. Uxenia S. Livingston
Miss Nellia A. White
Mr. W. W. Law
S. A. Board
Indianapolis Fisk Club
Yufuf Meherally
John Hope II
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Sayers
Dr. Hilda Weiss
Mr. Kenneth Wallace
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Selinos
Mr. Langston Hughes
Mr. Alfred J. Elkins
Mr. & Mrs. Cedric Dover

[DuBois, W.E.B.]

ADDITIONAL LISTINGS: DuBOIS 80th ANNIVERSARY

Dr. and Mrs. Allison Davis, Department of Education, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Lenox, Massachusetts

Dr. Waldo Leland, American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D. C.

Dr. and Mrs. Guy B. Johnson, The University of North Carolina, Chapell Hill, N. C.

Mr. Roland Hayes

Mr. Eugene Davidson, 1333 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lesesne and Ophelia Wells, 1333 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Carl Diton, Mr. and Mrs.

23-21-22

Helen Hagan

Mr. and Mrs. Kemper Harreld, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Clarence Cameron White, 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York, New York

President G. L. Harrison, Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma

President Sherman D. Scruggs, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri

ch XX1 [W.E.B. DuBois] Dinner
88

SEATING LIST

2.3.2.3.2

Dinner honoring Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

on the occasion of his 80th Birthday

Monday evening, February 23, 1948,

Hotel Roosevelt, New York, N. Y.

DAIS

Mr. Nathaniel Smith

Miss Du Bois Williams

Mr. Edwin R. Embree

Dr. Charles S. Johnson

Miss Betty Grayson

Mr. Arthur Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Mark Van Doren

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams

Mr. Cedric Dover

Dr. John Hope Franklin

Mr. Beardsley Ruml

	Table
Abrams, Miss Clyve	46
Guest of Miss Abrams	46
Alexander, Dr. E. R.	16
Alexander, Mrs. E. R.	16
Allen, Mr. Duncan	8
Allen, Mrs. Robert W.	8
Alston, Dr. Garlen	43
Alston, Mrs. Garlen	43
Anderson, Miss Elise	33
Andrews, Mr. William T.	27
Andrews, Mrs. William T.	27
Anthony, Miss Agnes	33
Aptheker, Mr. Henry	17
Beohtold, Mrs. A. G.	9
Guest of Mrs. Beohtold	9
Beekman, Dr. Walter N.	7
Beekman, Mrs. Walter N.	7
Bell, Miss Katherine E.	6
Bell, Mrs. Thomas	6
Bell, Miss Thomasina	6
Berry, Mr.	26
Berry, Mrs.	26
Bolden, Dr. Theodore	33
Bone, Miss Ethel	13
Boutte, Mr. Mathieu V.	46
Boutte, Mrs. Mathieu V.	16
Boyd, Mr. Henry Allen	37
Brooks, Mr. William	46
Brooks, Mrs. William	46
Brown, Mrs. Audrades Lindsay	23
Brown, Mr. J. A.	10
Brown, Mrs. J. A.	10
Brown, Mr. John S., Jr.	45
Brown, Miss Sue	33

	Table
Bullard, Dr. Theodore	44
Bullard, Miss Valerie	44
Burns, Dr. Arthur	42
Burns, Mrs. Arthur	42
Byrne, Miss Margaret	7
Guest of Miss Byrne	7
Cacchione, Mrs. Dorothy	24
Cameron, Miss Juanita	35
Capehart, Miss Marjorie	36
Cartwright, Mr. L. C.	14
Cartwright, Dr. Marguerite	14
Channing, Miss Helen	14
Clark, Miss Frances	44
Cooper, Miss Joyce	43
Cooper, Mrs. Lottie	27
Counts, Miss Vivian	45
Covarrubias, Mr. Miguel	7
Covarrubias, Mrs. Miguel	7
Crawford, Mrs. Alice Burghardt	45
Creswell, Mr. Isaiah T.	23
Curtis, Mrs. Helen	8
DeMahy, Mr. S. T.	9
DeMahy, Mrs. S. T.	9
Dent, Mr. Garland	32
Dent, Mrs. Garland	32
Diggs, Dr. Irene	14
Douglas, Mr. Aaron	17
Douglas, Mrs. Aaron	17
Douglas, Mrs. Fannie	15
Douglas, Mrs. Margaret	26
Du Bois, Dr. Rachel	28

	Table
Edwards, Miss Olive	34
Fast, Mr. Howard	17
Fenderson, Mrs. Grace	28
Flippin, Mr. J. T.	43
Ford, Mrs. Betty C.	28
Ford, Mr. James	24
Ford, Mrs. James	24
Foster, Mr. Lemuel	9
Foster, Mrs. Lemuel	9
Fowler, Miss Manet	15
Franklin, Mrs. John Hope	16
Fredrick, Mrs. Barbara	37
Freeman, Dr. W. Adrian	9
Freeman, Mrs. W. Adrian	9
Gibbs, Mr. Chester N.	19
Glasgow, Miss Edna	24
Goens, Mrs. W. W.	15
Goff, Mrs. Phoebe Harrison	10
Graham, Miss Nannie	43
Graham, Miss Shirley	17
Granady, Dr. James W.	6
Granady, Mrs. James W.	6
Guinier, Mrs. Eugenia	26
Hagan, Miss Helen	8
Harrington, Miss June	35
Harris, Mrs. Herbert	8
Harris, Mr. James	34
Harris, Mrs. Lorenzo	18
Guest of Mrs. Harris	18
Hathcock, Mrs. Jessie	29

	Table
Hayes, Mr. Arthur	13
Hayes, Mrs. Arthur	13
Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes	13
Haynes, Mrs. George Edmund	37
Hazelwood, Mr. Harry, Jr.	28
Henry, Mr. H.	23
Henry, Mrs. H.	23
Henry, Miss Natalie	45
Hill, Miss Louise	10
Hines, Dr. Henry	42
Hines, Mrs. Henry	42
Hunton, Dr. Alpheus	24
Jenkins, Miss Joyce	45
Johnson, Dr. Anna	37
Johnson, Dr. C. W. L.	34
Johnson, Mrs. C. W. L.	34
Johnson, Mrs. Mildred	6
Johnson, Mr. Richard	11
Johnson, Dr. Thomas O.	23
Jones, Mr. Lucius	15
Guest of Mr. Jones	15
Kee, Miss Gladys	36
Kennedy, Mr. William	34
Kline, Miss Naomi	45
Kling, Mr. Jack	5
Guests (5) of Mr. Kling	5
Lattimore, Dr. J. A. C.	43
LeGrand, Mr. R. Colston	43
LeGrand, Mrs. R. Colston	43

	Table
LeMieux, Mr. Raymond	27
LeMieux, Mrs. Raymond	27
Levy, Dr. Carrol	44
Liggims, Dr. Bruce	42
Liggins, Mrs. Bruce	42
Logan, Dr. Rayford	15
Logan, Mrs. Rayford	15
Loman, Mr. Charles	24
Loman, Mrs. Charles	24
Lyles, Miss Virginia	35
Lynch, Mr. Richard	35
Mack, Mr. William	33
Marquez, Dr. Cecil	18
Marquez, Mrs. Cecil	18
Matthews, Mr. Edward	23
Matthews, Mrs. Edward	23
Mauriber, Mr. Saul	14
McCall, Mr. Delmar	36
McCans, Mr. David Graham	17
McCarroll, Dr. E. Mae	11
McDowell, Mr. Charles A. R.	19
McGhee, Miss Ruth	11
McKenzie, Miss Catherine	32
McKnight, Mr.	5
McKnight, Miss Catherine	46
McKnight, Mrs. Edward	19
Miller, Mr. Herbert T.	29
Mollison, Judge Irwin	9
Mollison, Mrs. Irvin	9
Mueller, Mrs. Ruth	19
Murphy, Mrs. Henry	19
Murray, Mrs. P. M.	10
Myers, Miss Amelia	33

	Table
Norman, Dr. Clifton A.	6
Norman, Mrs. Clifton A.	6
Oliver, Dr. Hudson J.	27
Owings, Mrs. May	37
Parker, Dr. John W., Jr.	34
Parker, Mrs. John W., Jr.	34
Pickens, Mr. William	10
Pickens, Mrs. William	10
Pitters, Miss Corinna	36
Randolph, Mr. Oliver	27
Randolph, Mrs. Oliver	27
Rice, Dr. Du Bois	36
Richardson, Mr. E. S.	13
Robbs, Miss Mary	44
Roberts, Miss Halimae	34
Robinson, Mr. Norman W.	5
Rumi, Mrs. Beardsley	15
St. Clair, Mrs. Sadie Daniel	17
Saunders, Mrs. Cecelia C.	11
Scott, Miss Anita	13
Shivery, Mrs. V. Warmsley	19
Sillen, Mr. Samuel	17
Simms, Mr. Augustus	7
Simms, Mrs. Augustus	7
Slade, Dr. Walter R.	42
Slade, Mrs. Walter R.	42
Smith, Mr. Charles	32
Smythe, Dr. Hugh	37
Solomon, Miss Flora	14

	Table
Spingarn, Mrs. Arthur	16
Stevenson, Miss Barbara	36
Taylor, Mr. Edward V.	19
Taylor, Mr. Samuel	36
Taylor, Mr. William	36
Thomas, Mrs. A. Jack	16
Thompson, Miss Julia	32
Thompson, Mrs. Marian Allen	8
Thompson, Mrs. Prolyn	8
Toney, Judge Charles E.	27
Torrence, Mr. Ridgeley	15
Trent, Mr. William J., Jr.	37
Trotman, Mrs. Minta Bosley	8
Turner, Dr. J.	13
Turner, Dr. James	45
Tyus, Mr. Randall L.	10
Vallen, Mrs. Preston	15
Van Buren, Miss Katherine	23
Van Vechten, Mr. Carl	14
Van Vechten, Mrs. Carl	14
Vedro, Mr. Carl	11
Vedro, Mrs. Carl	11
Wakefield, Mr. Bowen	32
Waltier, Dr. Richard	33
Walton, Hon. Lester	19
Washington, Miss Marguerite	29
White, Miss Maude	26
White, Mr. Walter	18
White, Mrs. Walter	18

	Table
Wilkerson, Mr. Doxie	18
Wilkerson, Mrs. Doxie	18
Wilkinson, Mrs. Robert S.	16
Williams, Mr. Arthur	46
Williams, Miss Carolyn	37
Williams, Miss Hortense	44
Williams, Mrs. Mabelle White	26
Williams, Miss Wenonah	46
Wilson, Mr. Godfrey	32
Worrell, Miss Thelma	45
Guest of Miss Worrell	45
Wright, Mrs. Louis T.	11
Wright, Dr. Lydia	44

[Du Bois Dinner]

A1-19A-4

DAIS

Mr. Nathaniel Smith

Miss Du Bois Williams

Mr. Edwin R. Embree

Dr. Charles S. Johnson

Miss Betty Grayson

Mr. Arthur Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Mark Van Doren

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams

Mr. Cedric Dover

Dr. John Hope Franklin

Mr. Beardsley Ruml

41-19A-4 in

SEATING LIST

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on the occasion of his 80th Birthday

Monday evening, February 23, 1948,

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Alston, Dr. Garlen	43
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Anderson, Miss Elise	33
Andrews, Mr. William T.	27
Andrews, Mrs. William T.	27
Anthony, Miss Agnes	33
Aptheker, Mr. Henry	17
Beehtold, Mrs. A. G.	9
Guest of Mrs. Beohtold	9
Beekman, Dr. Walter N.	7
Beekman, Mrs. Walter N.	7
Bell, Miss Katherine E.	6
Bell, Mrs. Thomas	6
Bell, Miss Thomasina	6
Berry, Mr.	26
Berry, Mrs.	26
Bolden, Dr. Theodore	33
Bone, Miss Ethel	13
Boutte, Mr. Mathieu V.	46
Boutte, Mrs. Mathieu V.	16
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Cartwright, Dr. Marguerite	14
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Cooper, Mrs. Lottie	27
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Covarrubias, Mrs. Miguel	7
Crawford, Mrs. Alice Burghardt	45
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Curtis, Mrs. Helen	8
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DeMahy, Mrs. S. T.	9
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Granady, Mrs. James W.	6
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Harris, Mr. James	34
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Henry, Miss Natalie	45
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Jenkins, Miss Joyce	45
Johnson, Dr. Anna	37
Johnson, Dr. C. W. L.	34
Johnson, Mrs. C. W. L.	34
Johnson, Mrs. Mildred	6
Johnson, Mr. Richard	11
Johnson, Dr. Thomas C.	23
Jones, Mr. Lucius	15
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Kennedy, Mr. William	34
Kline, Miss Naomi	45
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LeGrand, Mrs. R. Colston	43

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Liggins, Dr. Bruce	42
Liggins, Mrs. Bruce	42
Logan, Dr. Rayford	15
Logan, Mrs. Rayford	15
Loman, Mr. Charles	24
Loman, Mrs. Charles	24
Lyles, Miss Virginia	35
Lynch, Mr. Richard	35
Mack, Mr. William	33
Marquez, Dr. Cecil	18
Marquez, Mrs. Cecil	18
Matthews, Mr. Edward	23
Matthews, Mrs. Edward	23
Mauriber, Mr. Saul	14
McCall, Mr. Delmar	36
McCans, Mr. David Graham	17
McCarroll, Dr. E. Mae	11
McDowell, Mr. Charles A. R.	19
McGhee, Miss Ruth	11
McKenzie, Miss Catherine	32
McKnight, Mr.	5
McKnight, Miss Catherine	46
McKnight, Mrs. Edward	19
Miller, Mr. Herbert T.	29
Mollison, Judge Irwin	9
Mollison, Mrs. Irvin	9
Mueller, Mrs. Ruth	19
Murphy, Mrs. Henry	19
Murray, Mrs. P. M.	10
Myers, Miss Amelia	33

	Table
Norman, Dr. Clifton A.	6
Norman, Mrs. Clifton A.	6
Oliver, Dr. Hudson J.	27
Owings, Mrs. May	37
Parker, Dr. John W., Jr.	34
Parker, Mrs. John W., Jr.	34
Pickens, Mr. William	10
Pickens, Mrs. William	10
Pitters, Miss Corinna	36
Randolph, Mr. Oliver	27
Randolph, Mrs. Oliver	27
Rice, Dr. Du Bois	36
Richardson, Mr. E. S.	13
Robbs, Miss Mary	44
Roberts, Miss Halimae	34
Robinson, Mr. Norman W.	5
Rumm, Mrs. Beardsley	15
St. Clair, Mrs. Sadie Daniel	17
Saunders, Mrs. Cecelia C.	11
Scott, Miss Anita	13
Shivery, Mrs. V. Warmsley	19
Sillen, Mr. Samuel	17
Simms, Mr. Augustus	7
Simms, Mrs. Augustus	7
Slade, Dr. Walter R.	42
Slade, Mrs. Walter R.	42
Smith, Mr. Charles	32
Smythe, Dr. Hugh	37
Solomon, Miss Flora	14

	Table
Spingarn, Mrs. Arthur	16
Stevenson, Miss Barbara	36
Taylor, Mr. Edward V.	19
Taylor, Mr. Samuel	36
Taylor, Mr. William	36
Thomas, Mrs. A. Jack	16
Thompson, Miss Julia	32
Thompson, Mrs. Marian Allen	8
Thompson, Mrs. Prolyn	8
Toney, Judge Charles E.	27
Torrence, Mr. Ridgeley	15
Trent, Mr. William J., Jr.	37
Trotman, Mrs. Minta Bosley	8
Turner, Dr. J.	13
Turner, Dr. James	45
Tyus, Mr. Randall L.	10
Vallien, Mrs. Preston	15
Van Buren, Miss Katherine	23
Van Vechten, Mr. Carl	14
Van Vechten, Mrs. Carl	14
Vedro, Mr. Carl	11
Vedro, Mrs. Carl	11
Wakefield, Mr. Bowen	32
Waltier, Dr. Richard	33
Walton, Hon. Lester	19
Washington, Miss Marguerite	29
White, Miss Maude	26
White, Mr. Walter	18
White, Mrs. Walter	18

	Table
Wilkerson, Mr. Doxie	18
Wilkerson, Mrs. Doxie	18
Wilkinson, Mrs. Robert S.	16
Williams, Mr. Arthur	46
Williams, Miss Carolyn	37
Williams, Miss Hortense	44
Williams, Mrs. Mabelle White	26
Williams, Miss Wenonah	46
Wilson, Mr. Godfrey	32
Worrell, Miss Thelma	45
Guest of Miss Worrell	45
Wright, Mrs. Louis T.	11
Wright, Dr. Lydia	44

80th Birthday Anniversary
Hotel Roosevelt, New York City
February 23, 1948

W. E. B. Du Bois

I have first to thank my kindly, even if misguided friends, for the hard labor which this dinner represents. I warned them but they insisted. I deeply appreciate their faith.

In making reply to what has been said, and to any that has been thought on this occasion, I have kept in mind many suggestions. Some have advised a light and even funny touch. This, after thought, I have rejected. I know nothing more ghastly than attempted humor which just fails. I have, there, stubbornly decided to face the real subject of an occasion such as this, and that is Age, which so many prefer not to mention.

Looking the physical fact of eighty years of life straight in the face, there is in it nothing improbable nor startling. Given some attention to the choice of grandparents, and in parents more consideration to brains and hips than lips, there is no reason why a man should not live and work for the better part of a century, without looking like the wreck of the Hesperus, and with ut continuing joy of life.

This, however, entails adjustment to the facts of physical existence. The man of fifty cannot continue to act as though he were still twenty. I know a campus around which I used to walk each morning. It was a lovely vista of buildings, foliage and intimate memories. But in approaching it, I had to traverse a cut and ascend an enclosed set of ugly stone steps. When I reached these, I used to run up and let the view burst upon me. There came a time, however, when I began to feel a certain sinking of heart as I reached the top. The view did not cause it. It was still the same--still gripping; but I was 50, not 40. So I stopped running. I did not fight age. I walked. But I know persons who would have fought bitterly, rather than yield to such irrefutable fact. But with such yielding and adjustment--foregoing late suppers, sleeping of nights, resting instead of rushing, life can go on graciously, and with deepened interest. Indeed, I know no sickness nor discomfort of age, which equalled the hurt and horror of measles when I was eight.

But the fear and antipathy at physically growing old, is as nothing to the psychological recoil, which this day brings increase of years. I became curiously aware of this once in Shanghai in 1936. I had hired an intelligent Chinese guide and we were seeing the sights pleasantly, chatting as friends. The matter of his father's age came up, and quite casually I mentioned that I was 68. He looked startled; seized my arm solicitously, and hung on to it the rest of the day. I think he was afraid I might collapse at any minute.

Today Age seems to most a fearful thing. The accent is on Youth. Why do old folk insist on encumbering the earth? Persons meet and stare at me and almost say: "Are you still alive?" And then, add, "And why?" They do not seem to realize the paradox of their attitude: for if life is so wearisome and marvelous, why this fear of it and impatience with its prolongation?

The waste of the modern world, particularly in America, is the waste of Age; the studied ignoring of the experience and wisdom, which length of days may bring. Not that long life is automatically wisdom, any more than Youth is automatically strength and courage. But there is no wisdom without experience; there is no accomplishment without life; and when a generation sets to thinking that hustle and blind blundering can replace long experience and hard thought, then the world lands just where we are today--muddled, distraught, insane.

America is drunk with Youth--the "Youngest" College President, the "Youngest"

Senator, the "Youngest" baseball player. So what? We certainly should not blame a great athlete for his youth, nor strangle a wise chemist for his age; but our accent should be on what one knows and does, and not on the number of years he has lived or not lived. Our neglect to do this, deprives our age and day of just the wisdom we sorely need. Even scholarship and research can never entirely replace the miracle the unified continuous mental and emotional grasp of a broad experienced human mind, whohas lived what others have merely read about. But in our stupid impatience, we even ignore scholarship in favor of haste and hunches. We are mad to get things done.

Thoughtlessly and imprudently we turn our backs upon the Mighty and All-wise; upon that vast majority of mankind who have lived and learned; who in their day feasted just as we do. In Florence, 400 years ago, disdainful "modern men" looked down their noses at the dead past; in Corinth, 2000 years ago, "modern men" laughed at dead Babylonians; just as 3000 years before, Egyptian kings had stood "in the foremost ranks of time!" It is not that our advance over these boastful "eterna" has not been vast; but it is the bitter thought, that our stubborn refusal to learn from failure; our criminal carelessness in stupidly repeating mistake after mistake, has made the rise of man so much slower than it need have been.

If to the hurrying voter, about to choose rulers for 140,000,000 people, you try to say, "Pause and consider with me what happened fifty years ago," he simply stares. If we timidly suggest that five years ago there was a matter--he plunges into the subway, grabs the last edition and reads avidly that the millionaire marries the maid dressed in red, while all the world goes green. Yet that past is important today: the world has tried before to scare people into conformity by threat of starvation, just as we are doing today: a thousand times we have cloaked evil and wrong with respectability and robbed the righteous; but does that justify our repeating this hoary mistake in 1940?

True it is that our revolt against age and experience is recoil from the long days when elders ruled and Youth was in endure; when wisdom meant immobility and change was error. But it is silly to fall into the equally fatal mistake of surrendering the world to deliberate ignoring of the past. Not the rule of age alone, nor the blind rush of youth, is sufficient; but that balance of courage and experience, of knowledge and experiment, of daring and wisdom, which will not allow a great civilization deliberately to commit suicide by turning its back on the history of two horrible world wars, and like roaring maniacs throw themselves and all their dreams into a third and last.

I remember vividly in the wet spring of 1918, standing on the battle-field of the Argonne, amid its mud and dirt, its rotting death and destruction; and saying, "Well at any rate, this is the end of war; no civilization which has seen this with its own eyes, with its maimed and insane, its orphans and widows; no such people will on any pretense suffer another world war." I was wrong. I was terribly, inconceivably wrong. That a human being will let himself forget, is the most maddening of human experiences.

We need and need desperately the testimony of age and death. We face today not a great triumph of humanity, but an age-old decadence, of moral death, ethical insensibility and decay. We must turn to the past and learn. We must seek the living past and use his knowledge.

Instead of dismissing the experienced artisan of 65; ignoring the teacher of 70; refusing even a decent living to the man of 75 eventful years whose thought is infinitely more valuable than the tirelessness of a child of fifteen, or the strength of a man of twenty-five, can we not build a culture which will think, as well as adventure; get wise as well as rich; and distribute constructively, as well as produce abundantly?

De Senectute- uBois

We not only ignore age today, but punish it with insecurity, with threat of starvation. I remember but five years ago, when the horror of such a fate struck me suddenly. After a quarter of a century of propaganda, I had in 1928 voluntarily gone back to the ivory tower of teaching and thinking, until the end of time. My friend and I essayed high adventure in a new university. But he let men kill him with needless worry and strain, leaving me alone. Then suddenly, without warning, I found myself at seventy-five, retired without earning, work or wage. It was a frightening moment, not simply for me, but in my realization of the fate of most workers in this world. I saw the shape of fear as most men see it. In my case it happened that four doors of refuge opened graciously and I chose one. But I shall not forget that moment of utter disclosure, that realisation of the plight of those to whom all doors close. No decent civilization can treat men this way. But this day and time is not decent. It is such treatment of age that frightens even youth: what is truth, it asks, and where is virtue? All is vanity.

Such is the philosophy which forces itself on one like me, born in the Victorian age, beginning school in the second decade of Darwinian evolution, and living to see the rise and fall of Germany, the fall and rise of Russia, the crucifixion of France, the damnation of Italy and Spain, the re-incarnation of India and China, the writhing of black folk in Africa, and the pandemonium which is America.

Yet I am calm. Just as I sit above time and time conquers. In the wide leisure which is increasingly mine, despite the hurry of my world, I have ventured in preparation for this day to read again, Cicero "On Old Age"; and to hear the wisdom of Cato who had reached the age of 84. Cicero makes Cato say:

"Old Age is honored if it maintains itself, if it keeps up its own right, if it xxxxx is subservient to no one; if even to its last breath it exercises control. For I like a young man in whom there is something of the old, and an old man in whom there is something young.

And again:

"For those who have their resources in themselves for living well and happily, every age is burdensome; but to those who set all good things, nothing can appear evil which the necessity of nature entails. In which class particularly is old age, which all men wish to attain and yet complain when they have attained it. So great is the inconsistency and waywardness of folly."

And finally Cato says:

"Those who say old age has no active duties, talk as if the pilot of a ship is unemployed, because while some climb the mast, run up and down the deck, and empty the bilge water, the pilot sits at ease, holding the helm and merely steering."

"Old age takes life from youth; maturity from the old; a state to me so delightful that the nearer I approach death, I seem to be getting sight of land after a long voyage."

Of this last Shipman adds a reminder of:

"The delicious, nearby assurance of death."

And now I perceive from all too evident signs, that I am trespassing on the limits of decency; for while death comes to all, none discuss it in polite society.

Or if they do, it is gaily to assure all that there is no death. Perhaps that is true. Yet so far as science can say, all men die and death is not sleep nor dream; it is the end. That is inconceivable to many; but inconceivable things may be true. Science surely does not know all, and never pretended to; it is quite possible that individual life does persist. If it does, I am not enthusiastic about it. I shall live it, of course, if I must, but not by choice. For why having lived a life, some folk should be so eager for another and work themselves into such a lather of excitement about it, is a little beyond me. I much prefer to do this one life reasonably well and stop.

And now to close, may I add to my already expressed appreciation of your presence, a word for my wife, whose illness prevents her being here; and from my daughter and granddaughter who are here with me.

35-2-16

From THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, Tuesday, February 24, 1948, page 24. (exact duplicate)

DR. DuBOIS, 80, HONORED FOR HIS HELP TO NEGROES

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Negro editor, educator and author, was honored at an eightieth birthday celebration held for him last night at the Hotel Roosevelt. Praise for Dr. DuBois's crusade for more than half a century on behalf of Negro rights in this country and throughout the world was contained in speeches and scores of congratulatory telegrams.

The celebration was sponsored by Fisk University, of Nashville, which Dr. DuBois attended, and the New York Fisk University Club. Dr. DuBois spoke briefly on the agreeableness of old age but said the country as a whole was "muddled and distraught" in its reverence for youth. "We ignore scholarship in the face of hunches," he said, "and show a stubborn refusal to learn from the failures of the past."

The speakers, who praised Dr. DuBois's double work of propaganda for the Negro in this country and of scholarship in revealing Negro history, were Arthur Spingarn, national president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mark Van Doren, poet; Howard Fast, author; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk; Nathaniel Smith, president of the Fisk Student Council; Dr. John Hope Franklin, historian, and Cedric Dover, of India, visiting professor of anthropology at Fisk. Among those who sent telegrams were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, prime minister of India, and Henry A. Wallace, third party Presidential candidate.

XXI [DuBois, W.E.B.]

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois wishes to announce that hereafter his business address will be at the penthouse atop 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, New York. He will pursue his literary work and will also cooperate with the Council on African Affairs on matters affecting the Negro peoples. His telephone is Murray Hill 3-7894. He will maintain his New York residence at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, and his home at 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland.

NOTES ON DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS: office copy 1948

Du Bois, William Edward Burghardt, born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on February 23, 1868.

Education: A.B., Fisk University, 1888; A. B., Harvard University, 1890; A.M., Harvard University, 1891; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1895; LL.D., Howard University, 1930; LL.D., Atlanta University, 1938; Litt.D., Fisk University, 1940; L.H.D., Wilberforce University, 1940; studied at the University of Berlin.

Professional Data

Professor of Greek and Latin, Wilberforce University, 1894-1896.
Assistant Instructor, University of Pennsylvania, 1896-1897.
Professor of Economics and History, Atlanta University, 1897-1910.
Director of Publications, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1910-1932.
Editor of the CRISIS, organ of the NAACP, 1910-1932.
Director of Department andProfessor, Department of Sociology, Atlanta University, 1933-1944.
Director, Department of Special Research, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1944-~~Present~~. 1948

Columnist, "Forum, Fact & Opinion," The Pittsburgh Courier, 1936-1938.
" "As The Crow Flies," The New York Amsterdam News, 1931-1934; 1939-1944.
" ,"Winds of Time, " The Chicago Defender, 1945-Present. 1948
" , "Pan Africa," The People's Voice (New York City) 1945-Present. 1948
Editorial Writer, The New York Amsterdam News, 1944
Editor, Phylon, Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture, 1940-1944.
Editor, Negro Land Grant Colleges Social Study Project Reports, 1942-1944.
Editor, Atlanta University Studies, 1897-1911, 1912-1916.
Editor-in-chief, Encyclopedia of the Negro, 1933-1945.

Miscellaneous Data

Fellow of the Society of American Historians
Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
Member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.
Founder of the Pan African Congresses.
Knight Commander of the Liberian Order of African Redemption.
~~Honorary member, the Schroider Foundation~~
Special Envoy to Liberia, U. S. Department of State, 1923.
"Man of the Year for 1948." American Veterans Committee
World Travel: Circled the globe in 1936-1937.
Eight Trips to Europe, last visit in 1945 for fourth Pan African Congress
Visited the West Indies, Cuba, and Haiti.

Lectured throughout the United States, and has made annual lecture tour since 1895, with the current trip beginning in January 1948.

Publications

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1896
THE PHILADELPHIA NEGRO, 1899
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY STUDIES, 1897-1911
THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK, 1903
JOHN BROWN, 1909
QUEST OF THE SILVER FLEECE, 1911
THE NEGRO, 1915
DARKWATER, 1920

NOTES ON W. E. B. DU BOIS

Publications

THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK, 1924
BLACK RECONSTRUCTION, 1935
DUSK OF DAWN, 1940
THE WORLD AND AFRICA, 1947
DARK PRINCESS, 1928
BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW, 1939
COLOR AND DEMOCRACY, 1945

~~Additional Publications~~

THE NEGRO PROBLEM (WITH BOOKER T. WASHINGTON), 1903
FROM SERVITUDE TO SERVICE (WITH KELLY MILLER, et al), 1904
THE NEGRO IN THE CITIES OF THE NORTH, 1905
THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH (WITH BOOKER T. WASHINGTON), 1907
WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS (WITH RAYFORD LOGAN, ET AL), 1944
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO, EDITOR, 1933-1945, Published in 1946

Author of more than 3,000 Articles.
(Home: 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. Office: 20 W. 40th St., New York 18.

Was special Consultant to the San Francisco Conference, 1945, (formation of the United Nations), representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Is the recognized leader of the school of Negro thought which favors contending for complete equality of opportunity, as opposed to any conciliatory policy which entails accepting half-way measures and advantages for colored people throughout the world.

During the Versaille Peace Conference he called the first International Congress of Colored People.

Is a world authority on colonial questions, international history, and problems of sociological significance as affecting colored peoples in particular.

Is the editor of a petition, "A Statement on the Denial of Human Rights to Minorities in the Case of Citizens of Negro Descent in the United States of America," which ~~is to be~~ was presented to the ~~General Assembly~~ HUMAN RIGHTS COMM. of the United Nations, during the ~~current~~ 1947 meeting of the international assembly. on Oct. 23,

Authored a pageant, "The Star of Ethiopia," which was produced at various times in such cities as New York, Washington, and Philadelphia.

Is an acknowledged international scholar, with many of his publications translated into languages of both European and Asiatic countries.

Was the leading American representative at the International Races Congress, London 1911.

Was one of the original founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the leading organization of its kind today fighting for the rights of all minorities. Returned to the Association in 1944 to head its Department of Special Research, after an absence of eleven years, a period devoted to education, study, and research in the cause of oppressed peoples throughout the world.

Is the only Negro ever elected to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

NOTES ON DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

His Ph.D. thesis at Harvard was published as the first volume in its famous studies known as The Harvard Historical Studies. SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1896.

His book, Black Reconstruction, published in 1935, has become a classic in the field of history. It deals with the Negro in the post-Civil War period, 1868-1880.

His autobiography, Dusk of Dawn, was published by Harcourt, Brace in 1940.

Currently, his life and letters are being researched by two well-known authors, one a historian, the other an author who has just published a biography of Frederick Douglass. The biographers are Shirley Graham and Herbert Aptheker.

He was eighty years old, February 23, 1948. His entire life has been devoted to the cause of the underprivileged people throughout the world.

A STATEMENT 1948

of

A Cooperative Newspaper Syndicate, Under the Direction of

W. E. B. Du Bois

I propose to furnish a weekly column called, THE WINDS OF TIME, to a group of newspapers so chosen that their circulation will cover most of the nation and yet not overlap to any extent.

This column will consist of two parts; one, my Opinion and Thought, based on experiences in 50 years of public life; and also interpreting current events which effect the American Negro and colored peoples of the world.

In addition to this, a series of short paragraphs interpreting the important news of the previous week, the opinions expressed upon it, and the application of that news to our situation here in America.

In many cases I should touch upon controversal subjects with which the editors and some of their readers would not agree, but I believe that in most cases, the result would be to stir up interest and opposing opinions which could and should be published from time to time. Controversy very often makes for circulation.

I should want it understood that any particular item of news or opinion could be omitted by any one of the papers at any time, but of course if the paragraph was published it would be published as written. I should aim to have the column short and concise and of current interest to most of the readers of these papers.

My idea is that the cost of this service should not exceed $10.00 weekly for each of the participating papers. And also after the first group is chosen, I should expect that no other papers would be allowed to participate in this publication of news and opinion, unless their participation was agreed to by the group. So far as possible, I should like to see this a cooperative venture, so that, certain local happenings, which were really of national interest could be written up and inserted in the column for circulation among the participating papers.

I have in mind several other features that might be added to a column of this sort and I hope by consultation with the participating papers to develop these ideas.

I am convinced of the variety and wide differences in the problems which face American Negroes and I do not think that any single weekly paper even of national circulation can cover and interpret these local problems. On the other hand, if a Negro paper is too local in its views and outlook, then its readers will have to depend on the larger papers for general news and opinions.

There is, however, no reason why the local and regional paper should not through columns and features carry something of the general outlook and world interpretation of news. It is in this line that I want my proposed column to break a new path in race relations in the United States.

Drawn up by HHS for Newspaper Syndicate

corrected by WEBD May 19, 1948

LETTER (A)

and underscored

Where combined Circulation Reaches as many of them reach the mass of American Negroes

22-34-2

For many years I have served as a columnist for some of the large metropolitan weekly papers such as THE PITTSBURGH COURIER, THE CHICAGO DEFENDER, THE NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS, and THE PEOPLE'S VOICE of New York City. However, aware of the shifting political and social scene nationally and internationally, and acutely conscious of the crucial issues facing Negroes throughout the nation, as well as the interests and interdependence of darker peoples all over the world, I feel that colored people in every part of the United States need to know what is going on as a basis for intelligent action on the important problems which confront us. In my opinion an enlarged reading audience could be reached most effectively and economically through a cooperative syndicated column.

This column is being offered to a very selected list of papers in various parts of the country. Because of the strategic location of your publication, the influence it wields in your locality, and the service it is rendering towards the improvement of the position of the Negro in the community of which it is a part and serves, you are being contacted. I am writing you

In the enclosed statement I have set forth in detail the plan for this proposed cooperative weekly column. After you have studied the statement, I would appreciate having your reactions. Your frank criticism and suggestions to improve or make the column fit your specific requirements are desired.

I will be honored if you will permit me to cooperate with you in this venture and it is my hope that I may have the pleasure and privilege of serving both you and your readers. A reply at your earliest convenience would be courteously appreciated.

Very respectfully yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Where the larger papers do not see them

many to Buffalo

of this sort is therefore

P.S.

For many years Dr. W. E. B. DuBois has served as columnist for some of the large Negro metropolitan weekly papers, such as THE PITTSBURGH COURIER, THE CHICAGO DEFENDER, THE AMSTERDAM NEWS, and THE PEOPLE'S VOICE. However, being keenly aware of the shifting scene, both nationally and internationally, and acutely conscious of the crucial issues facing Negroe thoughout the nation, as well as the interests and interdependence of darker peoples all over the world, he feels that colored people of the United States should be kept informed of what is going on. To this end he is interested in enlarging his reading audience and has decided upon a cooperative syndicated column would most effectively and economically accomplish this purpose.

The enclosed statement drawn up by Dr. DuBois sets forth in detail his proposal for this cooperative weekly column. He would appreciate your giving it your attention and letting him have your reactions in regard to it, after you have studied the Please feel free to make any criticism and to offer any suggestions you feel will help to improve the plan, or are necessary to make the proposal fit your specific needs.

Dr. DuBois considers it an honor for him to work in cooperation with you, and he hopes that he may have this pleasure of serving both you and your readers. He would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your courtesy.

This is being offered to a very selected list of papers throughout the county. Because of the strategic location of your publication, the influence it wields in your locality, and the service it is rendering towards the improvement of Negroes in the community of which you are a part and serve, you are being contacted.

[DuBois] May, 1948

NEGRO NEWSPAPERS Receiving Statement for syndicated column by W.E.B. DuBois

The Birmingham World

The Los Angeles Sentinel

The Denver Star

The Washington Tribune

The Atlanta Daily World

The Chicago World

The Iowa Observer

The Louisiana Weekly

The Michigan Chronicle

The Jackson Advocate

St. Louis American

The Cleveland Call and Post

Black Dispatch

The Lighthouse and Informer

The Dallas Express

The Norfolk Journal and Guide

The Wisconsin Globe

The Arkansas World

The Los Angeles Tribune

The Connecticut Chronicle

The Florida Tattler

The Savannah Tribune

The Indianapolis Recorder

The Louisville Defender

The Boston Chronicle

The Minneapolis Spokesman

The Kansas City Call

The New York Age

Ohio State News

The Philadelphia Tribune

The Nashville Globe and Independent

The Houston Informer

The Northwest Enterprise

Ed. & Publisher, 1946

NEGRO NEWSPAPERS---ADDRESSES

Alabama

Birmingham World, 312 17th Street North

Mobile Weekly Advocate, 559 St. Michael Street

Arkansas

Arkansas World, 905 Gaines Street

California

Los Angeles--California Eagle, 4071 S. Central Avenue

Los Angeles Sentinel, - 1050 E. 43rd Place

Los Angeles Tribune, 4225 South Central Avenue

San Diego---Informer, 2739 Imperial Avenue

San Francisco Reporter, 1924 Fillmore Street

Colorado

Denver Star, 910 20th Street

Connecticut

Connecticut Chronicle, Post Office Box 1199, Hartford

District of Columbia

Washington Afro-American, 1800 11th Street, N.W.

Washington Tribune, 920 You Street

Florida

Florida Tattler, 511 Broad Street

Miami Whip, 1109 N. W. Second Avenue

Georgia

Atlanta Daily World, 210 Auburn Avenue N. E.

Savannah Tribune, 1009 West Broad Street

Chicago The World

Chicago, Illinois, Harry K. Tipper

Inidana

Indianapolis Recorder, 518-520 Indiana Avenue

Iowa

Iowa Observer, 515 Mulberry Street

Kansas

Wichita------Negro Star ~~xxxxx~~ 1241 Wabash Street

Kentucky

Louisville Defender, 619 West Walnut Street

Louisiana

New Orleans-----Louisiana Weekly, 601 Dryades Street

Massachusetts

Boston Chronicle, 794 Tremont Street

Boston Times, P. O. Box 187, Astor Station

Guardian, 977 Tremont Street

Michigan

Detroit Tribune, 2146 St. Antoine Street

Michigan Chronicle, 268 Elliot Street

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis Spokesman, 314 Third Avenue S.

St. Paul---Recorder, 312 Newton Bldg.

Mississippi

Jackson Advocate, 125½ North Farish Street

Missouri

Kansas City Call, 1715 East 18th Street

St. Louis American, 11 North Jefferson Avenue

New Jersey

New Jersey Afro-American, 128 West Street

New York

New York Age, 230 West 135th Street

Buffalo----Buffalo Spokesman, 295 Jefferson Avenue

Brooklyn---Brooklyn Tribune, 170 Gates Avenue

North Carolina

Durham---Carolina Times, 117 East Peabody

North Carolina---Continued

Wilmington-----Cape Fear Journal, 412 South 7th Street

Winston-Salem----People's Spokesman, 721 East 7th Street

Ohio

Cleveland Call and Post, 2319 East 55th Street

Columbus---Ohio State News, 112 Mt. Vernon Avenue

Youngstown---Buckeye Review, 423 Oak Hill Avenue

Oklahoma

Muskogee---Oklahoma Independent, 325 North Second Street

Oklahoma City---Black Dispatch, 325 N.E. Second Street

Tulsa---Oklahoma Eagle, 123 North Greenwood Street

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia Tribune, 524-526 South 16th Street

South Carolina

Lighthouse and Informer, 1022½ Washington Street

Tennessee

Chattanooga Observer, 124½ East Ninth Street

Memphis World (semi-wkly), 388 Beale Avenue

Nashville Globe and Independent, 403 Charlotte Avenue

Texas

Dallas Express, 2604 Thomas Avenue

Fort Worth Defender, 910 Grove Street

Houston Informer and Texas Freeman, 2418 Leeland Avenue

San Antonio Guard, 809 Virginia Boulevard

Virginia

Richmond Afro-America, 504 North Third Street

Norfolk Journal & Guide, 719 E. ~~Bute~~ Olney Road

Washington

Seattle---Northwest Enterprise, 662½ Jackson Street

Wisconsin---Wisconsin ~~Enterprise Blade~~, 715 West Somers Street

In the may number of the magazine '48, there is an article by Henry Steele Commager, Professor of History at Columbia University, at present visiting professor at Cambridge University, England. The article is called "The Men Who Make Up Your Mind," and it names sixty-one persons who control America "through the influence they exercise on our minds and characters." Among those mentioned are Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Horace Mann, Charles W. Eliot, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Karl Marx, William James, Mark Twain, Walt Whitman, Henry George, and the Roosevelts. Six are living and include Sinclair Lewis, H. L. Mencken, John Dewey, and Walter Lippman. The sixty-first name is that of W. E. B. DuBois.

23.39.72

In the May number of the magazine '48, there is an article by Henry Steele Commager professor of History at Columbia University, at present visiting professor at Cambridge University, England. The article is called "The Men who Make up your Mind", and it names 6I persons who control America "through the influence they excersize on our minds and and characters". Among those mentioned are Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, Veblen, Marx, William James, Mark Twain, Whitman, Henry George, and the Roosevelts Of the list, Six are living. The sixty-first name is that of W.E.B. Du Bois.

22-34-3

Abraham Lincoln

and
include Sinclair Lewis
Dreiser
John Dewey
+ Walter Lippman

Sinclair Lewis
Horace Greeley
Charles William Eliot
Barrett
Emerson

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
[redacted] 20 W. 40TH ST.
[redacted] NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS
DIRECTOR
ELLEN IRENE DIGGS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

NOTE: SEND ORIGINALS OF THE FOLLOWING LETTER TO THE ADDRESSES LISTED BELOW IT.
(Make two carbon copies of the first letter you type for our records)

Mark each envelope PERSONAL

[DuBois]

Encyclopedia
2 Wilson
Lewis-Post

Dear

Dr. DuBois, who is away on a lecture tour, has asked that the enclosed material be sent to you for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:LM
Enclosure

22-40-43

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Lenox, Massachusetts

President F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Howard University, Washington 1, D. C.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Howard University, Washington 1, D. C.

Dr. Guy Johnson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dr. Will Alexander, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Miss Otelia Cromwell, Miner Teachers College, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Waldo Leland, American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D. C.

President Mordecai Johnson, Howard University, Washington 1, D. C.

Dr. Donald Young, Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

President Charles Wesley, State College of Education, Wilberforce, Ohio

Dr. Howard Odum, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dr. Allison Davis, Department of Education, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Miss Shirley Graham, 173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, L.I., New York

NOTE: SEND ORIGINALS OF THE FOLLOWING LETTER TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES
(Make only one carbon copy for the first letter for our files)

Dear

Dear

wjp os

Dr. DuBois has asked that the enclosed material be sent to you for your information.

[DuBois]
[1948]

July 12, 1948

Editor of ----------

The Rosenwald Fund recently finished 30 years of social work chiefly among Negroes. At its concluding meeting in Chicago, May 28, I was asked to summarize the improvement in Race Relations in this period of time. My investigations made me realize as never before what organized and persistent social effort can accomplish in a generation. Due to the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Negro Colleges, Foundations like the Rosenwald Fund, the General Education Board, and others, these things have been accomplished:

I. The capability of Negroes to receive the highest education has been universally conceeded

2. Race differences have been minimized

3. Race amalgamation is regarded as not necessarily evil.

4. Factual, scientific study of races has begun

5. The Negro population is increasing and its health is improving

6. Illiteracy is decreasing and Negroes in college have increased from 10,000 in 1917 to 70,000 in 1947

7. Negro occupations are shifting from farming, ~~to~~ domestic service and personal to trades and professions, with about the same proportion in manufacturing and transport.

8 There has been a large increase in teachers and nurses; a small increase in lawyers, physicians and dentists

9. Negroes are receiving recognition in academic circles, in art and literature, in science, and in sports

10. Negroes are sucessfully fighting for political and civil rights: Lynching has been decreased from 64 in the year ~~in~~ 1918 to 1 reported case in 1947. 23 cases, involving legal rights have been won before the Supreme Court between 1915 and 1948, including the constutionality of the 15th Amendment, annulling segration by ordinance, outlawing the white primary and the housuing covenant

11. The Negro vote today is recognized and courted by all parties and cannot be bought simply by appointments or purchase.

12 The Negro is entering the Labor Movement in increasing numbers and in other ways taking part in social uplift mavements in the United States

and the World.

This is just a rough and very general outline of progress in race relations in a generation. I am writing to ask if you would consider an article outlining this development and drawing some conclusions from it?

W E B DuBois

[DuBois ?]

of Aug. 12
After reading your letter in the Tribune, I thought it might help you to clarify your thinking if I wrote you a few lines about your ~~opinions~~ concerning the Sprigle series, "In the land of Jim Crow." Unfortunately, you are like so many Northern white people who actually know practically nothing at all of the real problem of the Negro in the South. So a few words on the question, from one who at least has dealt with it first-hand, and feels that from experience he is qualified to speak, may help you to revise your thinking, which on the record shows that you suffer from the evil of race prejudice, ~~which Hitler of Nazi Germany did so much to spread in the world.~~

When Mr. Sprigle said that the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence were just scraps of paer to the Southern Negro he was telling the truth. I am a research man, trained in one of finest universities, and have spent twelve years researching on the Negro problem in every Southern state. The ground that Mr. Sprigle covered is old stuff to me and I had to laud his restraint as he painted pictures of conditions in the Delta particularly. Actually, in such localities the Constitution and Declaration of Independence are unknown. Things are far worse for Negroes in that section of Mississippi that he attempted to depict--- to really appreciate the ~~xxxxxx~~ modern day slavery conditions you have to go there and live among the Negroes to really know just how bad it is.

The things you mention, such as the Constitution guaranteeing freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom of expression, just do not exist for Negroes, except in a sort of half-hearted way and in a pattern which ~~says you are~~ inferior in all respects. But the things Mr. Sprigle meant, that the Constitution does not give to the Negro are freedom from fear, the ballot, the right to live where you please, the right to travel without restriction, the right to a decent education, the right to equality in the courts, freedom from intimidation, protection of life and property, the right to sue when injured, these and many other things are the items Mr. Sprigle meant are not guaranteed to the Negro by the Constitution. I am sure that if the evil virus of race hate had not already permeated your soul, you would have realized this, and even living in this area of anti-Negroism which sticks out in your letter, even you must be decent and honest enough to admit that the things just mentioned are denied the Negro.

In closing, I think I should point out that you ought to know yourself that you belong to that school of thought that on the Negro question believes in "gradualism." That is, you know the Negro is denied his full citizenship, but let him suffer and the iniquitious conditions will gradually disappear. Meanwhile, the Negro should not grumble but continue to bear his burden as a beast and not even whimper when whipped or shot or lynched; time will solve his problem, meantime, let us white people enjoy ourselves. Considering your ~~xxxxxxx~~ naivete, perhaps the best thing you could do would be to do as Mr. Sprigle did -- disguise yourself as a Negro, which is easy for any white person, since there are so many Negroes who look white, and travel through the South as he did. I am sure that you would probably be unable to present as dignified and objective pic ture of Dixie and its ~~xxxxxxx~~ Jim Crow treatment of the Negro as he did. In refutation of your accusation that what he has done causes more ~~injury~~ damage than benefit, I should like to say that I feel just the opposite. After all Mr. Sprigle is white; ~~xxxx~~ and since white people who would hear these things from Negroes would pass them off as being colored by the emotional raction of the Negro, since he is the victim of the injustice, they can accept ~~xxxxx~~ what Mr. Sprigle has said and know that he is telling the facts as he saw them. A lot of white people will thus have their eyes opened by one of their own and accept the truth, whereas coming from a Negro they would be prone to discount most of it. The author of the series In the Land of Jim Crow has done a real service to this country.

230-45

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE ROSA LEE INGRAM CASE

Pittsburgh Courier

February 2, 1948

Hearing for new trial postponed from February 21 until March 6 because the transcript papers were not ready.

Judge Harper (same judge who sentenced Mrs. Ingram) to hear the motion. A special grand jury was called in and it indicted them. Two days later, a special session of court convened. The mother and two sons were tried and convicted and sentenced.

Elder Charles Beck, Pittsburgh radio evangelist, flew to Georgia with clothing and money collected in Pennsylvania. He held an audience with the head of the Georgia Pardon and Parole Board in Atlanta on Tuesday, February 24, looking to future aid if the new trial motion is denied.

Mrs. Ingram is held in jail at Albany, Georgia.

The Ingram children are living with a neighbor, Sam Hill, a farmer living on the outskirts of Americus, Georgia.

The Atlanta Daily World

February 11, 1948

Stratford had told Mrs. Ingram she and her twelve children would never harvest her crop, and if they did, he Stratford, and their landlord would take it away from her. He told her that she needed a man.

There was no hoe or hammer in the field as claimed by the prosecution in a trial that the State and court appointed lawyers did not allow Mrs. Ingram to testify.

When arrested the Sheriff took them to jail at Ellaville, since they were in Schley County, although the scene of the crime was closer to Americus in nearby Sumter County. They took four of her sons, chargin them with being accomplices to the murder. Nobody was left to take care of the remaining seven children on the farm, the oldest there at the time being ten and the youngest 17 months. The arrested Ingrams were placed in separate, undisclosed jails.

The ten-year old had to leave momentarily to try and find someone to take care of the rest of the children. This left the eight-year old in charge. Their eldest sister was in Florida at the time, helping to harvest the bean crop. Contact was made with an old colored farmer living near Americus and he took them all in and is sharing rations with them.

230-43-

PITTSBURGH COURIER

February 21,1948

"My husband died last August and left me as head of the house. I was trying to carry on when this thing happened.

"Mr. Stratford argued about my mules being in his field. He got his shotgun; he hit me with it. I snatched it and hit him back. He began to beat me with his unopened knife. I was screaming and pleading for him to stop. Wallace (her son) was crying and begging him to stop beating me. He was cursing and hitting me. I was bleeding from where he hit me in my head with the gun.

"Wallace grabbed the gun and hit him twice in his head. He fell dead. That's how it all happened.

"Little Sammie Lee was standing 30 feet away, scared and crying. We all run to the house. I sent Wallace to tell the folks what happened."

"The Sheriff and lots of white men came. We told them what happened. They arrested me and Wallace and Sammy Lee and Charlie and Jackson, Jr. Later they turned Charlie loose. They proved he wasn't even home.

NOTE: ~~The above~~ This is the quoted story of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram concerning the self-defense slaying of John Ed Strafford on November 4, 1947, at Ellaville, Georgia. All of the individuals are sharecroppers of Schley County, Georgia.

Mrs. Ingram was tried, convicted, and sentended to die on February 27, 1948 by Judge W. M. Harper. This same sentence was also passed on her two sons, Sammy Lee,14, and Wallace, 17. The jury was all white that convicted them.

Following the conviction, Georgia Negro citizens began holding mass meetings to protest the affair and raise money for this widow with 12 children. A mass meeting was held at Americus, Georgia, and raised over $500 from the citizens of Americus, Sumter, and Schley counties.

Pittsburgh Courier

March 13, 1948

Mrs. Ingram suffered a severe heart attack in the Dougherty County jail, Albany, Georgia. She was attended by Dr. Edward S. Armstrong, white. She was relieved but continued to complain of pains over her heart.

The motion for a new trial was changed to March 13, then to March 20.

Attorney A. T. Walden enters the case. A white lawyer represented Mrs. Ingram at trial. Attorney Samuel Hawkins Dyke, of Columbus, Georgia, white, represented her at the trial.

Mrs. Ingram, "Her younger son, James, was forced by investigating officers to tell a lie."

"They threatened to kill him if he didn't say a hammer and hoe found in my home were used in the fatal beating of Mr. Stratford.

Assisting white Attorney Dykes, during the trial, were Judge Troy G. Morrow, Ellaville City Court judge, and J. C. Rainey, the present Leesburg Solicitor of City Court.

Come next March 20, Attorney Walden, in his argument on a motion for a new trial, will say:

1. The evidence presented in the case was not sufficient to support the conviction
2. The verdict and sentence were contrary to law
3. The verdict and sentence were strongly and decidedly against the evidence

(2) NOTE: [Mrs. Ingram was the mother of 14 children, but 2 died at childbirth.]

Because of protests, calls, wires and visits, Daugherty County Sheriff D. Cull Campbell asked for removal of the Ingrams to another jail. He asked Schley County Sheriff, J. Edgar Devane to take the persons "somewhere else." His own staff was hampered in doing its routine work by the necessity of devoting so much time and attention to the condemned trio.

(O-V-E-R)

Judge Harper, the sentencing judge, was stern in his rebuke to "outside interference" in the case, and charged that "Northern newspapers seem to have the wrong information on the case," adding that "it is not as they have related it."

Defense counsel Dykes, white, stated he didn't believe the case would go as far as the Federal courts.

Col. A. T. Walden, Atlanta Counsel for the NAACP, was announced by Mr. Dykes as being in an "advisory capacity."

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RESEARCH ASSISTANT

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

Pittsburgh Courier

March 20, 1948 - INGRAMS MOVED TO SECRET JAIL: Transferred from Daugherty County jail to an undisclosed prison.

Following is Mrs. Ingram's story as told to Robt. Ratcliffe

HE TRIED TO GO WITH ME

He was mad because I wouldn't go into the cotton house andhhave. something to do with him."

He never tried to rape me...He just tried to compel me.

"After her husband died in August, she and her two oldest boys carried on the farm work. Was trying to make a living. And it worked out all right until this here man (Stratford) stopped me.

(4)

"My husband had trouble with him before he died. Mr. Stratford always meddled my children. He would get a gun and chase them off his place when they tried to pick blackberries. He was a sharecropper just like us, but, because he was white, he tried to boss us.

"I was in the field road when this thing (the fight and slaying) happened. Sammie Lee, 14, and James,12, my boys, was in the road leaning on their wheels. Wallace, 16, (another son) had gone to the house and was coming back when heard me screaming.

"Mr. Stratford was standing in my cotton field. He had a gun. He yelled at me and said, "You damn s-o-b, I'll fix you now. Tell those damn boys to get your mules out of my corn, and you'd better get your hogs off my place!

"He came over to me, still cursing and beat me on the head and shoulder with his gun. I grappled with him and he dropped the gun. He choked me and nearly tore off my sweater. He reached for his knife, but I grabbed his hand before he could open it. While I held him he pounded me with the but of the knife.

"Then Wallace rushed up. He begged Mr. Stratford to stop beating me.

"Wallace kept saying, 'Mr. Stratford, please stop beating mama.'

"Then Wallace picked up the gun and started beating Mr. Stratford.

"We left Mr. Stratford in the road and went home.

(O-V-E-R)

13c-45

"As soon as I came to my senses, I sent one of my children to a nearby house on the highway. I told the child to tell the people to call the man who owns the farm and tell him what happened. About an hour later, a crowd of men came and got the body.

"The sheriff and his men came to my house and got a hammer and a hoe. They said we used the hammer and hoe to kill Mr. Stratford. They told my body, James, they'd kill him if he didn't say we beat Mr. Stratford to death with the hammer and hoe.

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Pittsburgh Courier

March 20, 1948

Henry Wallace wired and Georgia Governor Melvin E. Thompson demanding a new trial for Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two minor sons, who he charged have been sentenced to death "under circumstances which would clearly indicate a gross miscarriage of justice."

March 27, 1948 SLATE INGRAM HEARING THIS WEEK

The hearing, postponed three times already, received another setback when defense attorneys were granted more time to prepare their briefs. Judge W. M. Harper of the Southwest Judicial Circuit Court of Georgia will hand down a ruling after hearing arguments.

The Executive Committee of the Georgia NAACP branches met in Atlanta, Georgia, with Walter White and decided to place the legal defense of the Ingrams exclusively in the hands of the NAACP. Attorney A. T. Walden will head the defense counsel in the Ingram case.

23C-45

The Daily Worker

March 26, 1948

6

The death sentence imposed by a Georgia court on Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and two of her sons, Sammie, 14, and Wallace, 17, has not been to the attention of Mr. Truman. The President said this today in response to a question at his press conference. It was the first he (President Truman) had heard of it, Truman said.

A Civil Rights Congress delegation, the second week in March, called on Phileo Nash, assistant to David Niles, White House adviser on minority problems, and outlined the Ingram story. Nash promised then that the matter would be brought to Truman's attention.

33C-415

The Daily Worker, New York, N. Y.

March 28, 1948 (By Abner W. Berry)

"This sort of case is in the papers every week," A. Abbot Rosen, civil rights chief of the Justice Department told a delegation in Washington last week. "It's shocking to me personally, but it is a matter to be settled internally by the state."

7

The delegation coming from 7 states and the District of Columbia, had asked Rosen and the Justice Department to intervene in the case of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons who were sentenced to death after conviction for the self-defense killing of a white landlord.

Rosen pleaded "lack of jurisdiction," and when pressed further he fell back on "lack of funds." He said the Department was getting "floods of mail" and it was sensitive to pressure.

At the office of President Truman he couldn't see the delegation but his spokesman, Phileo Nash, announced that "there could be no presidential intervention while the case was in the courts."

The Republican National Committee knew nothing about the case. Baily Washl, representing Carroll Reece, committee chairman, blamed the Democrats for the lack of Republican policy on the Negro question.

'23C-45

Pittsburgh Courier

April 3, 1948 INGRAM JUDGE SILENT

Judge William H. Harper of the Southwest Judicial Circuit Court told the Courier Monday he was uncertain as to when he would render his decision in the motion for a new trial for Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons, he said he was still stydying the records and that the state of his health precluded any immediate decision on his part.

Contending the jury which condemned Mrs. Ingram and her two sons disregarded the judge's charge and went "hog-wild" in dooming the trio to die for a "self-defense" slaying, defense counsel asked for a new trial here on Tuesday, April 1.

The Ingrams were not brought to court for this hearing.

The Ingrams are now in the Sumter County jail

State troupers and court house deputies were on guard to see that order was kept, even barring Negro newsmen and photographers from the main floor before the intercession of Judge Harper. Few whites were present. Negroes packed the gallery section.

Three attorney appeared in behalf of Mrs. Ingram and her sons: Troy Morrow of Ellaville, Ga.,Hawkins Dykes of Americus, Ga., and Austin T. Walden, NAACP counsel of Atlanta.

Morrow opened the plea for a new trial, saying the trial jury went beyond the evidence. "Unless they are granted a new trial, they will suffer an injustice."

As to the evidence in the case, Morrow said there was no"premeditation" of the "intention to kill" on the part of the Ingrams, such as would have been necessary to convict for murder under Georgia law. "There was one continuous struggle and they had no time to gain their composure."

Walden said the evidence in the Schley County case did not show murder. Citing the judge's charge and the disregard of it by the trial jurors, "The trial judge is the 13th juror and the verdict doesn't mean

(O-V-E-R)

much unless it reaches the approval of the trial judge, who must determine whether substantial justice is done. If the judge's orders had been carried out the jury could not have found a verdict of murder."

Solicitor General E. L. Forrester contended the Ingrams had been given a fair trial, as guaranteed under the State constitution. "When they have had one fair trial, they don't have any right to another simply because they didn't like the verdict."

Solicitor General Forrester described, in the language and fashion of the "preaching" Georgia prosecutor the slaying as "cruel and barbarous murder. He accused defense counsel of only filing a skeleton motion for a new trial and contended they had not challenged the fairness of the first trial.

"Our hands are clean," Forrester shouted for the State and Court. "We have a case so clean that they can't put their hands upon one single thing." While stating that he never demanded of any jury to inflict the death penalty, he said he "did not tell the jury they shouldn't electrocute a teenager (referring to the Ingram boys)and I never intend to."

After a five minute recess, Defense counsel Hawkins Dykes pointed out that Stratford went into the field to use his gun, "or he would have left it at home." Dykes questioned the judge's charge regarding an alleged confession of the defendants, stating that "a single confession against John Doe cane only be used against that defendant."

9

Dykes pointed out that the jury disregarded the evidence, by pointing out that Stratford struck the first blow and that it was the duty of the court to instruct the jury on every issue of the case. He pointed out also that there was no evidence that the defendants were advised before making the "alleged" confession used against them in the trial and that they had no counsel before making statements.

Dykes contended that the worst crime of which the Ingrams could have been convicted was manslaughter. He argued that the jury in ignored the instructions by Judge Harper that if the two teenage boys were going to assist their mother, they were in no way guilty of a crime.

Attacking the alleged confession further, Dykes pointed out that a fourth son, Jackson, was cleared of the larceny of $13 from the body of the white man.

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Atlanta Daily World

April 7, 1948 INGRAMS GIVEN LIFE; HIGHER APPEAL LIKELY

Counsel for the Ingrams had asked Judge William M. Harper for a new trial in a hearing at Americus, Georgia, on March 25. At that time he took the plea under advisement.

Signing the order commuting the death sentences came as a surprise Tuesday, April 6, although Judge Harper was following a definite provision under the Georgia code. When a trial jury brings in a murder verdict, without recommendations of mercy, the presiding officer may, when the State's case was based mainly on circumstantial evidence, order the lesser penalty of life imprisonment. Ordinarily conviction for murder, without recommendation for mercy by the trial jury, calls for imposition of the death penalty.

93C-45

Atty. Samuel Hawkins Dykes, of Americus, chief defense counsel in the retrial hearing said by telephone Tuesday night that he expects to file motion to carry the case to the Georgia Supreme Court. He must do so within twenty days, under Georgia law.

One son was acquitted in the slaying after a white farmer testified he was not in the field, while another received a 12-month sentence on a charge of taking a wallet containing money from the body of the slain man.

April 9, 1948 INGRAM APPEAL SET BY NAACP COUNSEL IN NEW YORK

10

Judge Harper ruled that Ingrams were convicted on circumstantial evidence and set aside the death sentences. They would be eligible for parole after 7 years imprisonment.

Pittsburgh Courier

April 17, 1948 INGRAMS MAY GO FREE AFTER 7 YEARS

Col. A. T. Walden plans to file a bill of exeption before the Georgia State Supreme Court against the ruling of Judge Harper, denying a new trial and commuting the Ingrams' death sentence to life imprisonment. They are eligible for parole, after they have served 7 years.

Attorney S. H. Dykes, white court appointed defense lawyer, was differing with NAACP over fees. The NAACP said he wanted $5,000. That he had asked for $750 for handling the case through motion for a new trial but wanted a flat $5,000 for his services "from here on out." This would include handling the case through both the Georgia and U.S. Supreme Courts.

Attorney Walden said the NAACP intended to refuse any offer of help from the Civil Rights Congress. A local Civil Rights Congress committee had contacted him and offered help he disclosed.

Mrs. Ingram and her sons were leaving all decisions in the hands of their lawyers.

April 24, 1948 INGRAM CASE TO HIGH COURT (Means Georgia high court)

Complete records in the Ingram case are headed for the Georgia State Supreme Court, after NAACP counsel filed a bill of exceptions Thursday, charging Judge William H. Harper had erred in overruling their appeal for a new trial.

Joined Thursday by Edward Dudley, assistant legal counsel of the NAACP, Col. A. T. Walden of Atlanta and now chief defense counsel, told the Courier that Attorney Samuel Hawkins Dykes, white lawyer of Ellaville who handled the Ingram defense from the start, was no longer in the case. Differences arose over Dykes $5,000 fee request.

The NAACP (national office in New York, N. Y.) announced total receipts of $15,853 raised for the Ingram defense.

Pittsburgh Courier

May 1, 1948

NAACP Ingram Fund nears the $20,000 mark (New York-NAACP-report)

Receipts during the past week raised the fund to a total of $19,349.51. Of this amount $15,859.58 was given by NAACP branches.

1,051.58 by churches

1,050.56 by other organizations

937.79 by individuals

230-45

May 15, 1948 NEW INGRAM HEARING SET FOR JUNE 14

The Ingrams now imprisoned in the Bibb County jail, Georgia, cannot be sentenced to the electric chair if they are granted a new trial by the State Supreme Court.

The hearing before the State Supreme Court on an appeal for a new trial has been set for June 14. After hearing evidence it will be about 30 days before the Supreme Court justices hand down a decision.

If refused a new trial, Attorney Walden plans to take the case to the United States Supreme Court. "I plan to exhaust every legal remedy to save the Ingrams," he said.

Pittsburgh Courier

June 5, 1948 INGRAM FUND GROWING

A total of $31,120.52 has been contributed to the Ingram Defense Fund established by the NAACP to finance the legal defense of the Ingrams.

June 26, 1948 NAACP INGRAM FUND GOING UP

Contributions to date give a total of $32,920.41

23C - 45

PITTSBURGH COURIER

July 24, 1948 INGRAMS DENIED NEW TRIAL BY GEORGIA HIGH COURT

The Georgia Supreme Court last week upheld the life imprisonment conviction for Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two teenage sons Wallace and Sammy Lee. In an unanimous decision, the justices denied a new trial to the convicted "self-defense" slayers of John Earl Stratford, white sharecropper.

The opinion for the state's high court was written by Justice Wyatt. It disclosed the unanimous decision was based on the sustaining evidence of the State that the Ingrams and Stratford had engaged in two struggles and that Stratford had come to his death during the second altercation. Said the opinion:

> In the instant case, whether the interval between the time the first encounter occurred and the deceased freed himself and sought to flee and the second encounter during which he was killed by a severe beating was sufficient cooling time to make the offense murder, was a question which the law placed exclusively upon the jury for determination. The law prescribes no particular length of time which might be considered sufficient cooling period.
>
> We are not unmindful of the principle of law as embodied in our Code 26-1015, that parents and children may mutually protect each other and justify the defense of the person or reputation of each other. This principla of law, however, does not afford a basis for justification of homicide upon the facts showing that the danger of the relative was not impending.
>
> While our conclusions in this case might have been different had the State's evidence shown one encounter with the children of Rosa Lee Ingram coming to the aid and protection of their mother and the killing then occurring while the parties were engaged in fighting, we are not called upon to decide this question. In passing on the general grounds of a motion for a new trial this court passes not on the weight but the sufficiency of the evidence.

The high court pointed out in its opinion that:

1. It was a matter for the trial jury to decide whether there was a common intent of the Ingrams"to make the attack upon the deceased" and thereby determine the plausibility of conspiracy

2. That the defendants made incriminatory statements which in connection with other State evidence authorized the jury to find that all participated in a felonious homicide.

3. That it was the province of the jury, and their alone,

to put their appraisal upon the proofs submitted to them. Judge Lilly, presiding in the absence of Justice Bell, concurred in the ten-page opinion.

It will be remembered that during the trial proceedings, defense counsel contended that one continuous struggle preceded the death of the white man. The State on the other hand, declared that Stratford freed himself from the Ingrams and attempted to flee but was caught and killed during a second struggle.

The Ingrams are confined in the Butts County jail at Macon, Ga.

July

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COLONIES AND PEACE

Pittsburgh Courier

July 24, 1948

Attorney A. T. Walden, Ingram chief defense counsel, told the Courier that he will file a motion with the Georgia Supreme Court Wednesday or Thursday of this week requesting a rehearing of the Ingram case. He should receive an answer within ten days after filing motion. If the motion is denied, the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

33C-45

Pittsburgh Courier

August 14, 1948 MAP NEW INGRAM DEFENSE

13 The Georgia Supreme Court refused a rehearing. Attorneys A. T. Walden and Thurgood Marshall, chief of the NAACP legal defense, prepared to take the case to the United State Supreme Court.

The total Ingram defense fund has now reached $40,965.76

230-45

Pittsburgh Courier

September 11, 1948

The Ingram Defense Fund is now $43,10[illegible] the NAACP announced.

September 25, 1948 HELP FREE THE INGRAMS: WRITE GEORGIA PARDON BOARD

The Pittsburgh Courier called on the entire nation to urge the Georgia State Boardnof Pardons and Paroles to consider the case of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons who are facing life sentences. They asked that letters and wires be sent urging the Board members to take action that would give the Ingrams their freedom.

According to a new Georgia law the Governor does not have the power to free persons, unless such action is recommended by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles.

The Governor can sit with the Board.

The Governor is M. E. Thompson.

The Board Members are: Edward B. Everett, chairman
Mrs. Helen W. Coxon
Grove C. Byers

Defense lawyers met in Washington, and next week another meeting of the defense attorneys is planned for Chicago. Attorneys A. T. Walden, Atlanta, Ga., Thurgood Marshall, New York, and William Robert Ming, Chicago, will handle the defense.

Pittsburgh Courier

January 1, 1949 WHITE PASTOR IN DRAMATIC PLEA FOR INGRAMS

Rev. James L. Delk, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, made a dramatic plea before the Georgia Pardon and Parole Board for the freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two teenage sons. He told the Board: "The nation is disgusted with the treatment given the Ingrams." The Church of God minister stated that Negro and white churches in Hopkinsville will provide a 170-acre farm for them (provided they are released from prison in Georgia) free for five years, if they are paroled. The family would not have to pay rent until after their fifth year.

230-45

Pittsburgh Courier

January 22, 1949 MEDICAL EXAMINATION URGED FOR MRS. INGRAM

The Pittsburgh Courier called on the national office of the NAACP to order a thorough medical examination of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram. She suffered a second heart attack since her arrest in November, 1947, but despite illness she is forced to work as any other prisoner at the Georgia prison camp out from Augusta, Ga.

The two boys are imprisoned in a campt out from Reidsville, Ga.

NAACP, through Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary, said action would be taken immediately to arrange for Mrs. Ingram's physical examination.

13c - 4/5-

14

No Negroes were called for jury service during the Ingram trial and it is likely Atty. Walden will seek a new trial on the grounds that Negroes are excluded from jury service in the State, especially in the country in which the Ingrams were tried. Walden may have difficulty getting Negroes to testify but he can always subpoena State records and use them as evidence.

After the death sentences were commuted to life, the Ingrams were moved from the county jail in Macon to Ellaville jail, the scene of the trial. Later they were sent to the State Prison in Reidsville. The boys were kept there, but Mrs. Ingram was transferred to the county camp near Augusta, Ga.

January 29, 1949

A request was made by Atty. A. T. Walden for the widow's examination to the Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of the NAACP, wired the Board:

"we urge physician's examination at once and relief from assigned tasks until health is recovered."

(O-V-E-R)

The national office of the NAACP announced total contributions to the Ingram Defense Fund of $45,125.06, distributed as follows:-

$30,482.02 - NAACP BRANCHES

1,719.13 - Individuals

1,888.98 - churches

11,054.93 - other organizations

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 W. 40TH ST.
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS
DIRECTOR
ELLEN IRENE DIGGS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

NAACP News Release, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

February 3, 1949 GEORGIA PRISON AUTHORITIES SAY MRS. INGRAM IS WELL

Officials of the Georgia State Board of Corrections, in response to a wire from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have informed the NAACP that Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram is in satisfactory health and that in the opinion of an examining physician she is able to do the duties"of a light nature" which are assigned to her.

"This individual was examined by Dr. D. M. Silver of Richmond County on January 21, 1949," states the communication for J. B. Hatchett, Assistant Director of the State Board of Corrections. In his opinion (she) is able to do the normal work required in her duties atathat institution which is of a light nature. He states to us...that there is no heart condition apparent; that she has shortness of breath at times due to being overweight which conditions is brought about by the fact she is a hearty eater."

Pittsburgh Courier

April 16, 1949 TALMADGE TALKS TO COURIER (As told to Robt. Ratcliffe)

Governor Eugene Talmadge had heard of Mrs. Ingram. The Governor said there is nothing he can do about securing a pardon or parole for Mrs. Ingram and the two boys. The matter is entirely out of his hands. His powers, as far as prisoners are concerned, are limited to granting a stay of execution; after that he can do nothing.

The Georgia State Board of Pardon and Paroles reported that up to date, no authorized person had approached them in an attempt to obtain a pardon for the Ingrams. Such a person must be authorized by Mrs. Ingram or her attorney.

Atty. A. T. Walden, of Atlanta NAACP and legal counsel for the Ingrams, reported he had decided to ask a pardon or parole for the Ingrams. He plans to go before the Board around April 17. It usually requies 60 days for the Board to complete its investigation.

Mrs. Ingram's work is reported not too heavy. She works in the garden and prepares meals for inmates of an old folks home located near the stockade (She is imprisoned in a stockade near Augusta, Ga. The two boys are serving time in a prison out from Reidsville, Ga.).

It is reported the two boys have a better chance of release than the mother. More leniency is shown imprisoned young people than adults.

(1948)

W. E. B. Du Bois

MY RELATIONS WITH THE N.A.A.C.P.

1909 I attended the New York Conference preliminary to the N.A.A.C.P.

1910 I became Director of Publications and Research, and Editor of THE CRISIS. I was one of the incorporators of the organization and member of the Board of Directors from 1910 to 1934.

1934 I resigned from all connection with the organization, at my own initiative and against the reiterated wishes of the officials and Board. The main reasons were not ideological differences, although these existed and they had from the beginning of the organization; the main reason was that THE CRISIS had ceased to be self-supporting and I had an attractive offer to teach and write.

1944 Mr. White invited me on May 17 to re-join the organization on part or full time, as secretary of a committee to prepare material for the expected peace conference on Africa, the American Negro and the colonial peoples. I had just been retired from Atlanta University and had before me other offers of employment. I did not answer this invitation at first as I decided I did not want to accept. Meantime, both Arthur Spingarn, president of the association and Louis Wright, chairman of the Board, both old friends, strongly urged me to accept the invitation. They assured me that not the secretary and the Board strongly wished me to re-join the association. That I would have a chance to work freely in fields in which I was interested.

On June 22, I wrote Walter White, giving my views and proposed a conference. I said:

> You will realize that any decision that I make now will have to be final for the rest of my working days. I have had four other offers of which two are with leading Negro colleges and in many ways attractive. I have put final decision off in the case of these two institutions, but naturally, I cannot make them wait much longer.

42-69-14

I could not afford to turn down these offers and take a temporary job at high pressure which might leave me at the end of a year's work, exhausted mentally and physically and without any prospect of employment.

On the other hand, the offer which I make would fit very well into any scheme for collecting authoritive data concerning the Negroes of Africa and persons of Negro descent elsewhere in the world. Much of this data is already collected; much is in the process of collecting and there would be no lost time in making this body of inowledge full and authoritative; I must be situated where I where I could do my work without undue interruption and be free from financial worries; I would have to have skilled clerical assistance. Finally, I would want to be assured that so long as I could do satisfactory work in this and cognate lines, I could continue to do it.

42-Dc-15

This then is the situation and I think that members of this committee should be turning it over in their mind before I come for conference.

- - - - - - -

I came to New York, June 28th and conferred with Messrs. Spingarn, Wright, Toney and White. We agreed as follows:

1. That beginning September 1, 1944, W.E.B. Du Bois, be invited to join the staff of the N.AACP as Director of Special Research.

2. T e main work of Mr. DuBois will be to collect facts and documents, and arrange statements, articles and booklets, concerning the peoples of Africa and their descendants, and concerning other colored races, so as gradually to form a body of knowledge and literature, designed to educate the world in matters of race and culturual relations

On July 14, the Secretary wrote me that "the Board of Directors unanimously and enthusiastically approved. . . your rejoining the Association."

I reported to the Association in September. My work began with a visit to Haiti on inviation of the Government with expenses paid by the United States.

1944, published a chapter in "What the Negro Wants."

Attended a conference in Washington on Dumbarton Oaks.

Outlined for the Board a detailed program of work for my department, including bibliographies, studies of A rica and colonies, plans for colonial uplift, a Pan-African Congress and "Efforts to tie up modern liberal thought and action with the emancipation of the colored peoples of the world."

1945

Published "Color and Democracy"

Wrote a chapter in the Schweitzer Memorial volume

Held a Colonial Conference in New York, attended by representatives of 49 colonies and 10 organizations.

42-6c-16

Attended the U.N.O. at San F ancisco, as Associate Consultant; prepared three petitions and wrote 12 articles

Attended the Pan-African Congress in England and presided; attended the first sessions of UNESCO and the World Youth Congress in London

Delivered 25 lectures during the year.

1946 published a revised edition of the Preparatory Volume of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro

Delivered 34 lectures

Attended a State Department conference at Washington

Published pamphlet "Behold the land", on Southern Youth

Published a book "The World and Africa."

1947

Delivered 40 lectures

Prepared and edited "An Appeal to the United Nations."

Attended a Conference at Washington by the Department of State on foreign Affairs

1948 (to Sept. 15)

Delivered 32 lectures

Attended and presided at conference on Near East, Greece and China

Wrote six book reviews and several articles.

Mary Van Kleeck

W. E. B. Du Bois

MY RELATIONS WITH THE NAACP

1909 -I attended the New York Conference preliminary to the NAACP

1910 -I became Director of Publications and Research, and Editor of THE CRISIS. I was one of the incorporators of the organization and member of the Board of Directors from 1910 to 1934.

1934- I resigned from all connection with the organization, at my own initiative and against the reiterated wished of the officials and Board. My main reason was that THE CRISIS had ceased to be self-supporting andI had an attractive offer to teach and write at Atlanta University.

1944- I was retired from my chair at Atlanta in the Spring of 1944. I had no thought of returning to the NAACP and made no application nor suggestion to anyone. In May, Mr. White invited me to re-join the organization as Secretary of a committee to prepare material for the expected peace conference. I did not answer this invitation until both Arthur Spingarn, President of the Association and Louis Wright, Chairman of the Board, both old friends, strongly urged me to accept. They even approached my nearest friends and induced Mr. Walter Beckman to promise to go to Atlanta and persuade me in case I decided not to accept. They assured me that both the Secretary and the Board wished me to re-join the Association; that I would have a chance to work freely in fields in which I was interested.

On June 23, I wrote Messrs. White, Spingarn and Wright and proposed a conference.

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You will realize thatany decision that I make now will have to be final for the rest of my working days. I have had four other offers of which two are with leading Negro Colleges and in many ways attractive. I have put final decision off in the case of these two institutions, but naturally, I cannot make them wait much longer.

On the other hand, the offer which I make would fit very well into any scheme for collecting authoritative data concerning the Negroes of Africa and persons of Negro descent elsewhere in the world... But for this, I would have to have skilled clerical assistance; I must be situated where I can do my work without undue interruption and be free from financial worries. Finally I

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2. The main work of Mr. DuBois will be to collect facts and documents, and arrange statements, articles and booklets, concerning the peoples of Africa and their descendents, and concerning other colored races, so as gradually to form a bodyof knowledge and literature, designed to educate the world in matters of race and cultural relations.

3. ...

4. That the salary of Mr. DuBois be $5,000 annually, and that he shall continue in this work as long as his health permits and his services are, in the judgment of the Directors, of value to the Association.

5. That Mr. DuBois be allowed to appoint Miss Ellen Irene Diggs as Research Assistant, at a salary of $2,500 a year; that the Association furnish him two offices and a current expense account, not to exceed $100 a month. All other expenses for travel or publication would be left to the decision of the Executive Officers and the Board.

On July 14, the Secretary wrote me that "the Board of Directors unanimously and enthusiastically approved...your rejoining the Association."

I reported to the Association in September 1944. My work has been as follows.

My Work, 1944 to 1948

1944- A trip to Haiti, at the invitation of the State Department of the U.S. and of the Haitian Government. Lectured to teachers and the public. Wrote a chapter in "What the Negro Wants" (University of North Carolina Press, 1944); attended a conference in Washington on Dumbarton Oaks. Outlined for the Board a detailed program of work for my department, including bibliographies, studies of Africa and colonies, plans for Colonial uplift, a Pan-African Congress and efforts to tie up modern liberal thought and action with the emancipation of the colored peoples of the world."

1945- Published "Color and Democracy." Harcourt, 14?pp. Wrote a chapter in the Schweitzer Memorial volume (On African Medical missionary). Held a Colonial Conference in New York, attended by representatives of 49 colonies and 10 organizations.

Attended the U.N.O. at San Francisco, as Associate Consultant; prepared three petitions and wrote 12 articles. Attended the Pan African Congress in England and presided; attended the first sessions of UNESCO and the World Youth Congress in London. Delivered 25 lectures during the year.

1946- Published a revised edition of the Preparatory Volume of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro (Wilson, 217 pp) Delivered 34 lectures. Attended a ~~st~~ te Department conference at Washington. Published a pamphlet "Behold the Land," (on Southern Negro Youth). Published a book, THE WORLD AND AFRICA, (Viking Press, 276 pp.)

1947--Delivered 40 lectures. Prepared and edited "An Appeal to the United ~~X~~ Nations" Attended a conference in Washington by the Department of State on Foreign Affairs.

1948- (To September 15)

Delivered 32 lectures. Attended and presided at conferences on Near East, China, and Greece. Wrote six book reviews and several articles.

DIFFICULTIES IN CARRYING ON MY WORK

Office Space

I had been promised tow private offices. They were not available when I arrived. When the Secretary went to the War Front, I was assigned his office and unpacked my books and files. When he returned unexpectedly in April , I was practically without space for my work. I wrote the Secretary.

"Something must be done immediately about office space for my work. Mr. White's sudden return leaves my books in his office together with my dictaphone installation, my encyclopaedia, papers, clippings and part of my files. The small office in which Miss Diggs and I have been working must accommodate the clerk who has been helping with the Colonial Conference and must help with preparations for the Pan African Congress. A visitor coming in would scarcely have space to sit down. It is inconceivable for me to carry on my work under such handicaps until September. May I, therefore, ask for immediate action?"

Mr. White did nothing. I hired an outside office in July, but the Secretary withheld permission to move, and put his assistant in my old office. The Board at its annual meeting discussed the matter at length. Mr. White threatened to resign unless he was upheld. The Board, without giving me a hearing, condemned me as "exceeding my authority" and refused to pay my rent

and the cost of moving. We moved into a new building in November. There I was assigned a single small office, which I still occupy with two helpers, 2500 books, 7 file cases, three desks, etc.

The U.N.O. Meeting

In March, the Board of Directors voted that I should "represent the NAACP at the UNO meeting in San Francisco, as an observer." On April 9, the Secretary returned and the Board voted that "not only Dr. DuBois but the Association's Secretary also be present at the San Francisco Conference." The Department of State finally gave us the right to send a consultant and two associates. Mr. White took the position of Consultant and named me and Mrs. Bethune as associates.

That meant that I had responsibility beyond my power, because I was not invited to many meetings confinedto consultants, where experience and expert knowledge of colonial questions was needed. I made no complaint and did my best.

INTIMATIONS OF DISSATISFACTION WITH MY WORK

Just before the annual meeting of 1948, when officials for the ensuing year are confirmed I received a memorandum from the Secretary intimating that if I wished to continue my work there must be clearer understanding on certain points. He accused me of:

1. Interfering with the NAACP conduct of a case against "Jim-Crow" schools in Dayton, Ohio.
2. Appearing before the Foreign Affairs committee of the U. S. Senate to testify on the U. N. Charter without notifying him.
3. Removing my office without his consent.
4. Opening my own mail instead of having it opened by clerks anddistributedto departements according to subject.

I replied in part as follows:

1. "Persons in the Department of Education of Dayton quoted from my statement on segregation as made in my autobiography published in 1940. A member of the Dayton Branch wrote to ask me if I was correctly quoted. I replied with a statement of my general attitude but was careful to add that I was passing no judgment on the current controversy."

35-2-482

2. "The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States Senate invited me to testify on the proposed UNO Charter. They did not mention the NAACP, and in my first sentence I stated that my testimony represented my personal opinion and not that of any organization. Mr. White was also asked to testify and my appearance in no way hindered him from so doing.

3. I repeated the facts about office space.

4. "The Secretary asks me in view of my actions what attitude I proposed to take toward his decisions in the future. I wish to make my answer clear: I will in the future comply as I have complied in the past with any request or decision of the Secretary which I consider in reasonable accord with the understanding on which I consentedto rejoin the staff of the NAACP. If, on the other hand, the action of the Secretary seems to me in clear contravention of this understanding I shall appeal from his decision to the Board of Directors.

5. "I will not permit anyone but myself to open my personal mail. No suggestion of such demand was made when I was consulted as to the conditions of my return. Had it been made I should have refused to assent. My mail is not personal in the narrow sense, it is grown up from fifty years of life and covers my whole career of activity, research and writing I shall be glad to turn over to the Secretary any correspondence that concerns him or the work of the Association. But I will not allow him or anyone else to open mail addressed personally to me."

6. "In view of this serious difference of opinion, I agree with the secretary that it is time for a careful reconsideration of my position in the organization. During my incumbency of this office, I have strained every nerve to serve the Association to the best of my ability: I have refrained from interfering in any way with the policy of the Organization; whenever I have written or spoken I have made it clear that I was expressing my own opinions; I have lectured on subjects which lay within the scope of my department and my recognized fields of knowledge.

7. I have recognized from the start that in the case of one who for so long a time has expressed frankly and aggressively opinions on controversial subjects, there would inevitably arise the problem as to how far I could talk and write without compromising the NAACP. I have sought earnestly to avoid any such misunderstanding and yet to preserve, as in justice to myself I must, my freedom of expression."

FURTHER FRICTION

Office Furniture

Up to this time the Association had furnished me no office furniture, except a second-hand desk andtwo file cases. I had furnished two typewriters, four file cases and a reference library of 2500 volumes, which the staff was beginning to consult. I asked the Secretary for office furniture and shelving. He gave permission and suggested contractors. I put in steel shelves, two new desks, chairs and desk equipment. The Secretary complained at the type of shelving I

chose and especially at thecost of the office furniture. I offered to repay the Association for any cost of equipment which it thought excessive.

Anti-Lynching

In September, Paul Robeson asked me to endorse his "American Crusade to End Lynching." Mr. White wrote me that the Association had just formed the National Emergency Committee against Mob Violence, and therefore idid wrong in signing the Robeson statement. I replied:

35-2-484

"Your memorandum of September 18, was the first notice I have had of your new Anti-Lynching movement. My cooperation was evidently not needed. It was certainly not asked. If I had been notified, I would gladly have cooperated. On the other hand I have been fighting lynching for forty years, and I have a right to le t the world know that I am still fighting."

The Petition to the United Nations

When the final draft of the Petition to the United Nat ons on the denial of rights to United States Negroes was finished, I sent a copy to the Secretary and asked hi about formal presentation and publicity. He told me to take up the matter of publicity with Mr. Harrington, Director of Publicity. On October 11, I received a memorandum from Mr. White: he complained that the text of the petition had been releasedto 13 papers, while a la ge number of other influent al periodicals had not received copies. I replied immediately that I had personally sent out no copies at all, but had put the matter in the hands of Mr. Harrington as he directed, giving hi at his request 23 copies for the press. Mr. Harrington was on vacation, when he returned he explained that he had left with his clerk a complete list of papers to which copies were to be mailed. She began the mailing when Mr. White came in and stopped her work, explaining that some corrections must be made. For that reason 13 copies got into the mails while the others were not sent.

Printing of the Petition

The United Nations Petition was formally presented to the United Nations in October and the Board ordered it printed. I heard nothing further for a month. On November 14, the printer came to my office and we agreed on type of format. I waited until December 4, and called him. He said the proof had been

in Mr. White's office for ten days. The galleys finally reached us December 5, were read, paged and returned to Mr. White's office, December 6. The printer promised to complete the job not later than December 15. I checked his progress December 12, and was told that Mr. White had recalled the proofs in order to add 34 pages of additional material. I complained to Mr. White December 15: "How can the corrected manuscript be added to or be changed without consultation with or at least notification to the editor?" I added: "There are certain fundamental courtesies among co-workers that must be observed if cooperation is successful. Persons keep writing me about the printing of this document, and I am quite at sea. I have worked over a year over this manuscript, and is it now to be taken entirely out of my hands, and added to and perhaps changed without my knowledge?"

In reply, Mr. White revealed that he had been negotiating for book publication by a firm and that as it needed more text for that purpose, he was proposing to write an introduction himself. I replied frankly, December 17:

I strenuously and definitely object to any explanatory introduction being added to the printed petition. The Board voted for the printing of this petition as it now stands. I shall not consent to any addition to it.

Our petition was thus held up until January, so long that the President's Civil Rights report appeared, got wide circulation and comment and made our prior effort almost forgotten.

Political Activity

In March, 1948, I received from the Secretary a copy of a directive made by the Board in March, 1944, forbidding "employed executives officers of the NAACP from partisan activity in political campaigns" I was on lecture tour at the time but before I could answer, I received a second notice, registered with return receipt requested. I answered March 8:

"I fully appreciate the necessity in an organization as large as ours, comprising such diverse points of view, of guarding against the possibility of having any officer or official presume to speak officially for the whole organization. I have ught to avoid that in the past and will certainly do so in the future.

But I assume that the Board could not possibly have meant to forbid any individual, in his capacity as a private citizen, from casting his ballot as he pleased or of defending his convictions and candidates publicly. To do this would be seriously to interfere with that political freedom for which this organization has fought for nearly forty years.

Mr. White answered as follows, March 11:

> Your memorandum to the Board of Directors of March 8th, 1948, was carefully considered and discussed at the Board meeting of March 8th. At the conclusion of the discussion it was voted that the Board uphold its ruling of 1944 which was quoted in my memorandum sent at the instruction of the Committee on Administration of February 25, and that no exception be made to that ruling.

This, of course, did not answer my statement, since I had not asked for exception, but interpretation. I proceeded to act as I had indicated. I took no part in political activity in the narrow sense. But I did in private and in public lectures express my political views and my advocacy of the candidacy of Henry Wallace. In each such case I prefaced my statement by saying that I was not speaking officially for the NAACP. On July 29, Mr. White wrote me:

> An Associated Negro Press dispatch dated June 23rd quotes you as saying at the Jones Tabernacle in Philadelphia during the course of an address to the closing mass meeting of the membership drive, "Vote for Joseph Rainey for Congress and Henry Wallace for President."

I replied as follows:

> The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has forbidden political activity on the part of employees. It has not forbidden an employee to hold political views and to express them properly, as you are doing daily.
>
> At a mass meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the NAACP, which was not a political meeting, I spoke on What the Negro Wants in 1948--a lecture I have given four or five times during the 1947-48 season. At the close of the lecture said: "speaking as an individual and not in any way representing officially the NAACP, I hope you will vote for Wallace and Rainey."

I had given my name as sponsor to a movement to press the Civil Rights program in Washington. I received the following letter from Dr. Louis Wright, Chairman of the Board:

> "The Administrative Committee, On May 24, 1948, directed me to write you that as a paid Executive of the Association, it disapproved your being an initiating sponsor of the March on Washington Movement for Civil Rights on June 2."

35-2-486

I made no answer and so far as I know the Directors took no action. Meantime the activity of the Secretary in behalf of Truman was generally known, and the annual meeting of the Association in Kansas City was almost a Truman rally. I was not invited to be present.

The Organization of the NAACP

In all these and other cases, I several times sought interviews with Mr. Spingarn, and Dr. Wright, not only as the highest officials of the NAACP, but as personal friends, at whose urging I had re-joined the organization. I felt that they were in a sense my sponsors and referees. Each knew that without their urging, I would never have re-joined the NAACP. I felt freer to do this as I knew that they were in close and continuous touch with

the Secretary and thus in position to clear up misunderstandings and smooth difficulties. I gradually found that my appeals were embaressing to them, and they gave me to understand that my sole method of appeal was to the Secretary and the Board of Directors.

Appeal to the Board of Directors, or discussion with them was not easy. It was the unwritten rule of the organization that all approach to the Board should be through the Secretary and largely at his discretion. This leads to a consideration of the way in which the NAACP is organized.

35-2-7-80

The NAACP is controlled by a Board of Directors, a Committee on Administration and a Secretary. The Board, a body of forty-eight members is widely scattered over the country and their monthly meetings are usually attended by a dozen persons. These meetings are more or less perfunctory, consisting of the report of the Secretary and the recommendations of the Committee on Administration which are usually confirmed without debate. New business or details of old are usually referred to this Committee for examination and recommendation.

I ceased voluntarily to attend the purely formal Board meetings, but I did want to receive the minutes to which I surely had a right as a member of the executive staff and head of a department. I have not received them for a year in spite of repeated requests.

My requests to the Board to implementthe work of my department received no attention: I asked to publish pamphlets of information on colonial affairs; I asked that the Pan-African Congress be followed up by small appropriations and various acts of cooperation; I embodied perhaps a dozen suggestions and requests but nearly all were ignored. I do not know that they ever reached the Board. If as in a few cases, I addressed letters to individual members of the Board, this was regarded as an inadmissable attempt to by-pass the authority of the Secretary. The committee on Administration consists of nine members of the Board of Directors and six members of the staff of the National Office. Thus the Secretary sits in this powerful body with six votes since the five members of the staff are vir-

tually his appointees. Moreover, while the staff members are usually present, the other members are more or less irregular, four or five of them usually attending. This means naturally that the Secretary is the strongest factor on this committee. Its meetings are closed, its minutes--if taken--are not available to the staff.

When Mr. White complained of my lack of cooperation and I replied that this was often due to my ignorance of what was going on, Messrs. Spingarn and Wright suggested that I become a member of the Committee on Administration. I had not asked this, because I had not come to the NAACP to make its policy. But, of course, I did not want to be entirely ignored on plans and policy in my own department. Nevertheless, I was never asked to join or even meet with this committee.

The Secretary has large and contin ally increasing power. The staff is appointed on his recommendation and dismissed in the same way. He controls the collection of funds and therefore has large influence in expenditures including salaries. He is the sole medium of communication between the Board, Branches and the membership.

The staff makes all its reports to him. He decides which of these suggestions shall reach the Committee on Administration and the Board. When I joined the organization in 1944, the departments made reports directly to the Board. For the last two years, the Secretary makes one report, extracting such matters from the departmental reports as he sees fit.

Thus in general the NAACP has no broad forum of discussion, no overall plans of objectives and procedure and increasingly puts into the hands of its Executive Secretary, the control of the organization, its personnel and its actions, relying for general guidance on the form and procedure which the organization adopted a generation ago.

The power and responsibility thus thrust upon the Secretary is more than he should have, quite regardless of character, health or ability. The present form of organization resembles that of a business with one simple objective: Money; or it sometimes resembles a military division, with strict discipline and high secrecy. It is not an organization for social progress, depending on research, discussion, careful

historical and contemporary comparison and wide effort to measure human action guide it and forecast the future.

Normally the procedure of the NAACP follows a set pattern: an outrage; telegrams; appeals to the branches for money. Between outrages the branches plead for a program, guidance lectures and specific work. If they attempt innovations, particularly if money is involved, they are called to task and sometimes suspended. I have been given pretty clearly to understand that I am not expected to address branches and only once since my return have been invited to an annual conference; even then I was asked to a morning business meeting and my name was not on the program.

35-2-490

The regimentation of thought and action goes so far that the association finds it difficult to attract and keep men of broad education and independent thought. To keep one's job, conformity is necessary; hence, five publicity men in six years.

It is of course hard to organize, support and lead a body so large, so widely distributed and composed of so many persons, numbers of whom are necessarily inexperienced and unlettered, but the NAACP has gone too far in nullifying democracy in order to achieve efficiency. It is depriving the mass of more intelligent Negroes of valuable experience in self-government.

The Constitution of the NAACP has been purposely drawn so as to restrict power to narrow limits. The annual meeting while apparently the highest body of the organization has legally only advisory power and the decisions of a thousand members can be nullified by the secretary and two directors in N. Y. The election of directors is so complicated and so controlled by the National office that changes in policy or personnel are very difficult to accomplish.

Because of this concentrated rule, the Association today has no carefully thoughtout program adapted to the vast changes of the last 25 years. Our chief work is court decisions, fixing our status in law. This is of great importance and has been very successful. But it is not enough. Court decisions alone will not ensure our rights and progress. Our legal program must be geared into a larger, inclusive program to Negro Social Welfare. Nor is it sufficitne to protest lynchings

and mob violence. We need a broad program of constructive effort for social progress. The Branches need a program of activity beyond protest and money raising. The South division needs instructive and real guidance to action and research and planning.

The final act in my work with the NAACP hinged on my belief in scientific research as the basis of social planning. I joined the Association in 1910, primarily for social research, following out beginnings at Atlanta. No money was ever available and my principal work became propaganda in writing and speaking. On my return to the Organization I find still no progress in research to furnish guidance for wider scientific planning of our course.

The office of the NAACP is not equipped for study or research. It has no library, except in the Legal Department. None of the standard books of reference large dictionaries or atlasses are available; it subscribes for none of the better journals of social research.

Outside the Legal Department, Mr. White is the sole official spokesman and expert authority. That procedure is neither wise nor effective. No one man can be expert on all phases of the race problems of the world. Nor can such knowledge be furnished in hasty memoranda. What I wanted was expert analysis of the complicated world situation; careful consideration by the Board and widely publicized statement of our stand and demands. Finally for the presentation of these demands in Paris we needed scholars and experts present with a carefully documented case to confront the peoples of the world. Instead of this, I am confronted with a decision already made without consultation with me whose department was concerned with Africa and colonies, and without consulting the Board of Directors. The Secretary secured his appointment as Consultant; the Committee on Administration gave him permission to go and the Board did not act until Mr. White had sailed.

My dilemma was great. Naturally, as an older man and as one connected with the founding of the original orientation of the NAACP, any difference I now have with the Executive can be lightly interpreted as an unjustifiable desire to replace Mr. White and increase my own authority. This is unfair and untrue. I only ask to bring to the Association the wisdom of a long life of rich experience. I did not and do not believe that anything can be accomplished at Paris with our present delegation to the U.N. If I had been asked I should have advised in this case, as I did when Mr. White proposed to go to Geneva last Fall, that such a trip would be udeless. I did not want to go to Paris in place of Mr. White, but I did want to see it a rule of the organization to use expert knowledge for our work and not make our action even seem to be a matter of publicity or politics.

35-2-492

As early as November, 1946, I had written to the Secretary and sent copies to Spingarn, Wright and Toney:

> The NAACP has taken no stand nor laid down any program with regard to Africa. I have repeatedly urged this since my return but I have neither the help, funds, nor authority to accomplish much.
>
> If we are to enter into conference with regard to Trusteeships or other problems we should be prepared with a policy and clear statement of our position. As an organization we have nothing of the sort. I asked two years ago to have authority to collect and publish the various demands of Africa for freedom and autonomy. Permission was never given me. Such a series of documents now would be of invaluable use before the Assembly of the United Nations.

I have received neither acknowledgment nor even information as to whether my request ever reached the Board.

This general situation led to the final result on September 16, 1948. Mr. White informed me August 20, that:

> The Committee on Administration has recommended to the Board that I represent the NAACP at the U.N. General Assembly beginning on September 21 in Paris.
>
> I would be grateful if you would give me your recommendations of action on the issues which will arise there, particularly those dealing with human rights and trusteeship.

I replied August 23, with:

> "With regard to the United Nations General Assembly, I should make the following recommendations:

1. A demand that the petition of Negroes in the United States on the denial of political and civil rights be placed on the agenda of the Assembly for discussion either for this session or the next.

2. I think we should demand that Eritrea and Somaliland be given to Ethiopia, possibly under the Trusteeship of the United Nations, with the distinct understanding that eventually they become a part of the Ethiopian nation with full rights and privileges.

3. I have no suggestion with regard to the bill of Human Rights; there is nothing to be said against it, but as I have intimated before, general statements on rights are of no importance to us today; what we want is specific application of universally recognized rights.

4. With regard to Trusteeship, I think we should ask for a radical revision of the visions for Trusteeship, so that the colonial peoples or their representatives could be represented on the Council; and that there should be more direct and clear effort to emancipate the colonial peoples.

35-2-54-3

Mr. White immediately asked me to "attend a meeting of a small committee to discuss the position of the NAACP should take at the UN General Assembly."

I prepared a statement in the form of a petition to the Board of Directors. I know that no action of the Board was possible because Mr. White was sailing before the meeting of the Board.

I sent copies of this statement to the Secretary, each member of the Board of Directors, and to each member of the office staff at 20 West 40th Street. I did not send any copy to any newspaper.

The situation now passes beyond my personal interests and becomes the problem of saving the NAACP. This is a great and worthy organization and has accomplished much for Negroes and for the country. But at present its organization, its concentration of authority, its lack of democratic control and intolerance of difference of opinion; its lack of plan suited to a new era, will ruin its usefullness unless at once, we earnestly begin deep and far-reaching reform, to save a great organization.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[October, 1948]

MY RELATIONS WITH THE NAACP

1909 I attended the New York Conference preliminary to the NAACP

1910 I became Direcotr of Publications and Research, and Editor of THE CRISIS. I was one of the incorporators of the organization and member of the Board of Directors from 1910 to 1934.

38-4-23

1934 I resignedfrom all connection with the organization, at my own initiative and against the reiterated wishes of the officials and Board. [redacted]

1944 I was retired from my professorship in Atlanta University in June. In May Mr. White invited me to re-join the organization as Secretary of a committee to prepare material for the expected peace conference. I did not answer this invitation until both Arthur Spingarn, President of the Association and Louis Wright; Chairman of the Board, both old friends, strongly urged me to accept. They even approached my nearest friends and induced Dr. Walter Beekman to promise to go to Atlanta and persuade me in case I decided not to accept. They assured me that both the Secretary and the Board wished me to re-join the Association; that I would have a chance to work freely in fields in which I was interested.

On June 23, I wrote Messrs White, Spingarn and Wright and proposed a conference. I said:

> You will realize that any decision that I make now will have to be final for the rest of my working days. I have had four other offers of which two are with leading Negro Colleges and in many ways attractive. I have put final decision off in the case of these two institutions, but naturally, I cannot make them wait much longer. I could not afford to turn down these offers and take a temporary job at high pressure whcih might leave me at the end of a Year's work, exhausted mentally and physically and without any proppect of employment.
>
> On the other hand, the offer which I make would fit very well into any scheme for collecting authoritive data concerning the Negroes of Africa and persons of Negro descent elsewhere in the world. Much of this data is already collected; much is in the process of collecting and there would be no lost time in making this body of knowledge full and authoritative. But for this, I would have to have skilled clerical assistance; I must be situated where I could do my work without undue interruption and be free from financial worries. Finally

I would want to be assured that so long as I could do satisfactory work in this and cognate lines, I could continue to do it.

I came to New York, June 28 and conferred with Messrs. Spingarn, Wright, Toney and White. We agreed as follows:

1. That beginning September 1, 1944, W. E. B. Du Bois, be invited to join the staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as Director of Special Research.

2. The main work of Mr. DuBois will be to collect facts and documents, and arrange statements, articles and booklets, concerning the peoples of Africa and their descendants, and concerning other colored races, so as gradually to form a body of knowledge and literature, designed to educate the world in matters of race and cultural relations.

3. ...

4. That the salary of Mr. DuBois be $5,000 annually, and that he shall continue in this work as long as his health permits and his services are, in the judgment of the Directors, of value to the Association.

5. That Mr. DuBois be allowed to appoint Miss Ellen Irene Diggs as Research Assistant, at a salary of $2,500 a year; that the Association furnish him two offices and a current expense account, not to exceed $100 a month. All other expenses for travel or publication would be left to the decision of the Executive Officers and the Board.

On July 14, the Secretary wrote me that "the Board of Directors unanimously and enthusiastically approved...your rejoining the Association."

I reported to the Association in September 1944. My work has been as follows:

My Work, 1944 to 1948

1944 A trip to Haiti, at the invitation of the State Department of the U.S. and of the Haitian Government. Lectured to Teachers and the public. Wrote a chapter in "What the Negro Wants" (University of North Carolina Press, 1944) ; attended a conference in Washington on Dumbarton Oaks.

Outlined for the Board a detailed program of work for my department, including bibliographies, studies of Africa and colonies, plans for colonial uplift, a Pan-African Congress and "Efforts to tie up modern liberal thought and action with the emancipation of the colored peoples of the world."

1945 Published "Color and Democracy," Harcourt, 143 pp. Wrote a chapter in the Schweitzer Memorial volume (An African Medical missionary) Held a Colonial Conference in New York, attended by representatives of 49 colonies and 10 organizations.

38-4-25

Attended the U.N.O. at San Francisco, as Associate Consultant; prepared three petitions and wrote 12 articles. Attended the Pan African Congress in England and presided; attended the first sessions of UNESCO and the World Youth Congress in London. Delivered 25 lectures during the year.

1946 Published a revised edition of the Preparatory Volume of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro (Wilson, 217 pp.). Delivered 34 lectures. Attended a State Department conference at Washington. Published a pamphlet "Behold the Land," (on Southern Negro Youth) Published a book "The World and Africa", (Viking Press, 276 pp)

1947 Delivered 40 lectures. Prepared and edited "An Appeal to the United Nations" Attended a Conference in Washington by the Department of State on Foreign Affairs.

1948 (To September 15)

Delivered 32 lectures. Attended and presided at conferences on Near East, Greece and China. Wrote six book reviews and several articles.

DIFFICULTIES IN CARRYING ON MY WORK

Office Space

I had been promised two private offices. They were not available when I arrived. When the Secretary went to the War Front, I was assigned his office and unpacked my books and files. When he returned unexpectedly in April I was practically without space for my work. I wrote the Secretary:

> "Something must be done immediately about office space for my work. Mr. White's sudden return leads all my books in his office together with my dictaphone installation, my encyclopaedia, papers, clippings and part of my files. The small office in which Miss Diggs and I have been working must accomodate the clerk who has been helping with the Colonial Conference and must help with preparations for the Pan-African Congress. A visitor coming in would scarcely have space to sit down. It is inconceibable for me to try to carry on my work under such handicaps until September. May I, therefore, ask for immediate action?"

Mr. White did nothing. I hired an outside office in July, but the Secretary withheld permission to move. The Board at its annual meeting without giving me a hearing, condemned me as "Exceeding my authority"; (and refused re-payment of $476 spent for rent and moving) We moved into a new building in November. There I was assigned a single small office, which I still occupy with two helpers, 2500 books, 7 file cases, three desks, etc,.

38-4-26

The U.N.O. Meeting

On March, the Board of Directors voted that I should "represent the NAACP at the UNO meeting in San Francisco, as an observer." On April 9, the Secretary returned and the Board voted that "not only Dr. DuBois but the Association's Secretary also be present at the San Francisco Conference." The Department of State finally gave us the right to send a consultant and two associates. Mr. White took the position of Consultant and named me and Mrs. Bethune as associates.

That meant that I had responsibility beyond my power, because I was not invited to many meetings confined to consultants, where experience and expert knowledge of colonial questions was needed. I made no complaint and did my best, ~~but there were several occasions when my wider knowledge might have been serviceable.~~

INTIMATIONS OF DISSATISFACTION WITH MY WORK

Just before the annual meeting of 1945, when officials for the ensuing year are confirmed, I received a memorandum from the Secretary that if I wished to continue my work there must be clearer understanding on certain ponts. He accused me of :

1. Of interfering with the NAACP conduct of a case against "jim-crow" schools in Dayton, Ohio.

2. Of appearing before the Foreign Affairs committee of the U. S. Senate to testify on the U.N. charter without notifying him.

3. Of removing my office without his consent.

4. Of opening my own mail instead of having it opened by clerks and distributed to departments according to subject.

I replied in part as follows:

1. "Persons in the Department of Educat on of Dayton quoted from my statement on segregation as made in my autobiography published in 1940. A member of the Dayton Branch wrote to ask me if I was correctly quoted. I replied with a statement of my general attitude but was careful to add that I was passing no judgment on the current controversy."

2. "The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States Senate invited me to testify on the proposed UNO Charter. They did not mention the NAACP, and in my first sentence I stated that my testimony represented my personal opinion and not that of any organization. Mr. White was also asked to testify and my appearance in no way hindered him from so doing."

3. I repeated the facts about office space.

38-4-27

4. "The Secretary asks me in view of my actions what attitude I proposed to take toward his decisions in the future. I wish to make my answer clear: I will in the future comply as I have complied in the past with any request of decioson of the Secretary which I consider in reasonable accord with the understanding on which I consented to rejoin the staff of the NAACP. If, on the other hand, the action of the Secretary seems to me in clear contravention of this understanding I shall appeal from his decision to the Board of Directors.

5. "I can best illustrate my meaning by refering to the new demand of the Secretary to open and censor my mail. I will not permit anyone but myself to open my personal mail. No suggestion of such demand was made when I was consulted as to the conditions of my return. Had it been made I should have refused to assent. My mail is not personal in the narrow sense, but it has grown up from fifty years of life and covers my whole career of activity, research and writing. I shall be glad to turn over to the Secretary any correspondence that concerns him or the work of the Association. But I will not allow him or anyonw else to open mail addressed personally to me."

6. "In view of this serious difference of opinion, I agree with the Secretary that it is time for a careful recons deration of my position in the organizaton. During my incumbancy of this office, I have strained every nerve to serve the Association to the best of my ability: I have refrained from interfering in any way with the policy of the Organizat on; whenever I have written or spoken I have made it clear that I was expressing my own opinions; I have lectured on subjects which lay within the scope of my department and my recognized fields of knowledge.

7. I have recognized from the start that in the case of one who for so long a time has expressed frankly and aggressively opinions on controversial subjects, there would inevitably arise the problem as to how far I could talk and wirite without compromising the NAACP. I have sought earnestly to avoid any such misunderstanding and yet to preserve. as in justice to myself I must, my freedom of e prssion. I am gratified that only in one case, that of Dayton, have I ever been accused of misrepresenting the Association. And in that case, as I have shown, the accusation was untrue. I want to emphasize the fact that in sixteen months of employment in New York, I have not been furnished office accommodatons which give me even a fair c chance of functioning properly in my work."

FURTHER FRICTION

Office Furniture

February 1946

Up to this time the Association had furnished me no office furniture, except a second-hand desk and two file cases. I had furnished two type-writers, four file cases and a reference library of 2500 volumes, which the staff was beginning to consult. I asked the Secretary for office furniture and shelving. He gave permission and suggested contractors. I put in steel shelves, two new desks, chairs and desk equipment. The Secretary complained at the type of shelving I chose and especially at the cost of the office furniture. I offered to repay the Association for any cost of equipment which it thought excessive.

Anti-Lynching

In September, Paul Robeson asked me to endorse his "American Crusade to end

38-4-28

Lynching." Mr. White wrote me that the Association had just formed the National Emergency Committee against Mob Violence, and that therefore I did wrong in signing the Robeson statement. I replied:

> "Your memorandum of September 19, was the first notice I have had of your new Anti-Lynching movement. My cooperation was evidently not needed. It was certainly not asked. If I had been notified, I would gladly have cooperated. On the other hand I have been figjting lynching for forty years, and I have a right to let the world know that I am still fighting. I therefore gladly endorsed the Robeson movement which asked my cooperation. This did not and could not interfere with the NAACP program. The fight against mob law is the monopoly of no one person and no one organizaton."

The Petition to the United Nations

When the final draft of the Petition to the U.N. on the denial of rights to United States Negroes was finished, I sent a copy to the Secretary and asked him about formal presentation and publicity. He tolk me to take up the matter of publicity with Mr. Harrington, Director of Publicity. On October 11, I received a m memorandum from Mr. White: he complained that the text of the petiton had been released to 13 papers, while a large number of other influential periodicals had not recived copies. I replied immediately that I had personally sent out no copies at all but had put the matter in the hands of Mr. Harrington as he had directed, giving him at his request 23 copies for the press. Mr. Harrington was on vacation when he returned he explained that he had left with his clerk a complete list of papers to which copies were to be mailed. She began the mailing when Mr. White came in and stopped her work, explaining that some corrections must be made. For that reason 13 copies got into the mails while the othere were not sent.

Printing of the Petition

The United Nations Petition was formally presented to the United Nations in October and the Board ordered it printed. I heard nothing further for a month. On November 14, the printer came to my office and we agreed on type of format. I waited until December 4, and called him. He said the proof had been in Mr. White's office for ten days. The galleys finally reached us December 5, were read, paged and returned to Mr. White's office, December 8. The printerpromised to complete the job not later than December 15. I checked his progress. December 12, and was told that

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Mr. White had recalled the proofs in order to add 34 pages of additional material. I complained to Mr. White December 15; "How can the corrected manuscipt be added to or be changed without consultation with or at least notification to the editor?" I added; "there are centain fundamental courtesies among co-workers that must be observed if cooperation is successful. Persons keep writing me about the printing of this document, and I am quite at sea. I have worked over a year over this manuscript, and is it now to be taken entirely out of my hands and added to and perhaps changed without my knowledge?"

In reply, Mr. White revealed that he had been negotiationg for book publication by a firm and that as it needed more text for that purpose, he was proposing to write an introduction hi self. I replied frankly, December 17:

> I strenuously and definitely object to any explanatory introduction being added to the printed petition. The Board voted for the printing of this petition as it now stands. I shall not consent to any addition to it.

Our petition was thus held up until January, so long that the President's Civil Rights report appeared, got wide circulation and comment and made our prior effort almost forgotten.

Political Activity

In March, 1948, I received from the Secretary a copy of a directive made by the Board in March, 1944, forbidding "empl yed executive officers of the NAACP from partisan activity in political campaigns." I was on lecture tour at the time but before I could answer, I received a senond notice, registered with return receipt requested. I answered March 8:

> "I fully appreciate the necessity in an organization as large as ours, comprising such diverse pionts of view, of guarding against the possibility of having any officer or official presume to speak officially for the whole organization. I have sought to avoid that in the past and will certianly do so in the future.
>
> But I assume that the Board could not possible have meantto forbid any individual, in his capacity as a private citizen, from casting his ballot as he pleased or of defending his convictions and candidates publicly. To do this would be seriously to interfere with that political freedom for which this organization has fought for nearly forty years.
>
> I am aware of how critical an election is upon us and how bitter the feelings

38-4-30

are that have been aroused. I know that for the future of this organization how careful all of us must be to do no harm to its unity and efficiency. But on the other hand, the liberty, honesty, and integrity of the individual must not be forgotten. I have taken part in nine presidential elections. I have never been a member of any party organization, nor taken the stump for any candidate. But I have in each election let it be known by written and spoken work whom I supported and why. I do not believe that the Directors would want me to do any less in this my tenth presidential campaign. I shall certainly exercise the utmost care to make it at all times clearly understood that in political matters I am speaking as a private individual and not presuming to speak for the NAACP; and in any case where there is any doubt as to this being understood, I shall refrain from speech or action.

With these limitation, I shall assume, unless otherwise informed, that my right to my own ideas as a private citizen is not questioned.

Mr. White answered as follows, March 11:

Your memorandum to the Board of Directors of March 8th, 1948 was carefully considered and discussed at the Board meeting of March 8th. At the conclusion of the discussion it was voted that the Board uphold its ruling of 1944 which was quoted in my memorandum sent at the instruction of the Committee on Administration of February 25th, and that no exception be made to that ruling.

This of course did not answer my statement, since I had not asked for exception, but interpretation. I proceeded to act as I had indicated. I took no part in political activity in the narrow sense. But I did in private and in public lectures express my political views and my advocacy of the candidacy of Henry Wallace. In each such case i prefaced my statement by saying that I was not speaking officially for the NAACP.

On July 29, Mr. White wrote me:

An Associated Negro Press dispatch dated June 23red quotes you as saying at the Jones Tabernacle in Philadelphia during the course of an address to the closing mass meeting of the membership drive, "Vote for Joseph Rainey for Congress and Henry Wallace for President."

Before asking for a correction of this statement, I would like to know if this statement is true. A number of individuals have reported to members of the staff that you made such a statement, but I was unwilling to believe this since you are familiar with the Association's rule with respect to political activity by paid employees of the Association.

I replied as follows:

The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has forbidden political activity on the part of employees. It has not forbidden an employee to hold political views and to express them properly, as you are doing daily.

At a mass meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the NAACP, which was not a political meeting, I spoke on What the Negro Wants in 1948---a lecture I have given four or five times during the 1947-1948 session. At the close

38-4-31

of the lecture I used the words enclosed.

The enclosed copy contained my endorsement of Wallace and Rainey, preceeded by the statement: "speaking as an individual and not in any way representing officially the NAACP." I also wrote C. B. Baldwin, chairman of the Wallace campaign committee the following message, sending copies to the Secretary, the Chairman of the Board and the President of the NAACP:

> As I have written you before, I am unable to take any active part in partisan politics during this campaign. This is because the vote of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, passed in 1944. This vote forbids salaried officers of the Association taking active part in political campaigns. Had I known of this action before rejoining the Association in 1944, I would have insisted on a clearer understanding. I agree with the aim of the Association to be non-partisan; but I am certain that this action does not accomplish this, and, in fact, intense partisan activity on the part of persons closely connected with the Association is today putting us very distinctly in politics.
>
> Nevertheless, my duty is clear to me. I will obey the letter of the Board's vote, and for that reason will not attend the Philadelphia meeting or act on any of its committees.
>
> On the other hand, I will retain my right to vote, of which no organization can legally deprive me, and whenever I consider it necessary, I will publicly announce my choice of Henry Wallace for president and the reasons therefore. In any such announcement, I will be careful to say that this is my personal opinion and in no way expresses or seeks to express the policy of the N.A.A.C.P., or of any of its members.

I received the following letter from Dr. Louis Wright, Chairman of the Board:

> "The Administrative Committee, on May 24, 1948, directed me to write you that, as a paid Executive of the Association, it disapproved your being an initiating sponsor of the March on Washington Movement for Civil Rights on June 2."

I had given my name as sponsor to a movement to press the Civil Rights program in Washington. I made no answer and so far as I know the Directors took no action. Meantime the activity of the Secretary in behalf of Truman was generally known, and the annual meeting of the Association in Kansas City was almost a Truman rally. I was not invited to be present.

The Organization of the NAACP

In all these and other cases, I several times sought interviews with Mr. Spingarn, and Dr. Wright, not only as the highest officials of the NAACP, but as personal friends. at whose urging I had re-joined the organization. I felt that they were in a sense my sponsors and refersss. Each knew thatwithout their urging, I would never have re- joined the NAACP. I felt freer to do this as I knew that they were in close and continuous touch with

38-4-32

the Secretary and thus in position to clear up misunderstandings and smooth difficulties. I gradually found that my appeals were embarassing to them, and they gave me to understand that my sole method of appeal was to the Secretary and the Board of Directors.

Appeal to the Board of Directors, or discussion with them or even suggestion, was not easy. It was the unwritten rule of the organization that all approach to the Board should be through the Secretary and largely at his discretion. This leads to a consideration of the way in which the NAACP is organized.

The NAACP is controlled by a Board of Directors, a Committee on Administration and a Secretary. The Board, a body of some forty-eight members is widely scattered over the country and their monthly meetings are usually attended by a dozen persons. These meetings are more or less perfunctory, consisting of the report of the Secretary and the recommendations of the Committee on Administration which are usually confirmed without debate. New business or details of old are usually referred to this Committee for examination and recommendation.

I ceased voluntarily to attend the purely formal Board meetings, but I did want to receive the minutes to which I surely had a right as a member of the executive staff and head of a department. I have not received them for a year in spite of repeated requests.

My requests to the Board to implement the work of my department received no attention: I asked to publish pamphlets of information on colonial affairs; I asked that the Pan-African Congress be followed up by small appropriations and various acts of cooperation; I embodied perhaps a dozen suggestions and requests but nearly all were ignored. I do not know that they ever reached the Board. If as in a few cases, I addressed letters to individual members of the Board, this was regarded as an inadmissable attempt to by-pass the authority of the Secretary.

The Committee on Administration consists of nine members of the Board of Directors and six members of the staff of the National Office. Thus the Secretary sits in this powerful body with six votes since the five members of the staff are virtually his appointees. Moreover, while the staff members are usually present, the

38-4-33

other members are more or less irregular, four of them usually attending. This means naturally that the Secretary is the strongest factor on this committee. Its meetings are closed, its minutes--if taken, are not available to the staff.

When Mr. White complained of my lack of cooperation and I replied that this was often due to my ignorance of what was going on, Messrs Spingarn and Wright suggested that I become a member of the Committee on Administration. I had not asked this, because I had not come to the NAACP to make its policy. But of course I did not want to be entirely ignored on plans and policy in my own department. Nevertheless I was never asked to join or even meet with this committee.

The Secretary has large and continually increasing power. The staff is appointed on his recommendation and dismissed in the same way. He controls the collection of funds and therefore has large influence in expenditures including salaries. He is the sole medium of communication between the Board, the Branches and the membership.

The staff makes all its reports to him. He decides which of these suggestions shall reach the Committee on Administration and the Board. When I joined the organization in 1944, the departments made reports directly to the Board. For the last two years the Secretary makes one report, extracting such matters from the departmental reports as he sees fit.

Thus in general the NAACP has no broad forum of discussion, no overall plans of objectives and procedure and increasingly puts into the hands of its Executive Secretary, the control of the organization, its personnel and its actions, relying for general guidance on the form and procedure which the organization adopted a generation ago.

The power and responsibility thus thrust upon the Secretary is more than he should have, quite regardless of character, health or ability. The present form of organization resembles that of a business with one simple objective: Money; or it sometimes resembles a military division, with strict discipline and high secrecy. It is not an organization for social control, depending on research, discussion, careful historical and contemporary comparison and wide effort to measure human action, guide it and forcast the future.

38-4-34

Normally the procedure of the N.A.A.C.P. follows a set pattern: an outrage; telegrams; appeals to the Branches for money. Between outrages the Branches plead for a program, guidance lectures and specific work. If they attempt innovations, particularly if money is involved, they are called to task and sometimes suspended.

I have been given pretty clearly to understand that I am not expected to address branches and only once since my return have I been invited to an annual conference; even then I was asked to a morning business meeting and my name was not on the program.

The regimentation of thought and action goes so far that the Association finds it difficult to attract and keep men of broad education and independent thought. To keep one's job, conformity if not subserviency is necessary. Hence, three publicity men in four years. A few years ago Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of William Lloyd Garrison and one of the founders of the NAACP was dropped from the list of Vice-Presidents because he did not advocate the New York State F.E.P. C. Sharp protest restored his name.

It is of course hard to organize, support and lead a body so large, so widely distributed and composed of so many persons, numbers of whom are necessarily inexperienced and unlettered; but the NAACP has gone too far in nullifying democracy in order to achieve efficiency. It is depriving the mass of more intelligent Negroes of valuable experience in self-government.

The Constitution of the NAACP has been purposely drawn so as to restrict power to narrow limits. The Annual Meeting, while apparently the highest body of the organization has legally only advisory power and the decisions of a thousand members can be nullified by the Secretary and two directors in New York. The election of directors is so complicated and so controlled by the National office that changes in policy or personnel are very difficult to accomplish.

Because of this concentrated rule, the Association today has no carefully thought-out program, adapted to the vast changes of the last twenty-five years. Our chief work is court decisions fixing our status in law. This is of great importance and has been very successful. But it is not enough. Court decisions alone will not ensure our rights and progress. It must be geared into a larger, inclusive program to Negro Social Welfare.

Nor is it sufficient to protest lynchings and mob violence. We need a broad program of constructive effort for social progress. The Branches need a program of activity beyond protest and money-raising. The Youth division needs instruction and real guidance to action and research and planning.

The final act in my work with the NAACP hinged on my belief in scientific research as the basis of social planning. I joined the Association in 1910, primarily for social research, following out beginnings at Atlanta. No money was ever available and my principal work became propaganda in writing and speaking. On my return to the Organization I find still no progress in research to furnish expert guidance for wider scientific planning of our course.

The office of the NAACP is not equipped for study or research. It has no library, except in the Legal Department. None of the standard books of reference, large dictionaries or atlases are available ; it subscribes for none of the better journals of social research.

Outside the Legal Department, Mr. White is the sole official spokesman and expert authority. But that procedure is neither wise nor effective. No one man can be expert on all phases of the race problems of the world. Nor can such knowledge be furnished in hasty memoranda. What I wanted was expert analysis of the complicated world situation; careful consideration by the Board and widely publicized statement of our stand and demands. Finally for the presention of these demands in Paris we needed scholars and experts present with a carefully documented case to confront the peoples of the world. Instead of this , I was confronted with a decision already made without consultation with me whose department was concerned with Africa and colonies, and without consulting the Board of Directors. The Secretary secured his appointment as Consultant; the Committee on Administration gave him permission to go and the Board did not act until Mr. White had sailed.

38-4-34

My dilemma was great. Naturally, as an older man and as one connected with the founding and original orientation of the NAACP, any difference I now have with the Executive can be lightly interpreted as an unjustifiable desire to replace Mr. White and increase my own authority. This is unfair and untrue. I only ask to bring to the Association the wisdom of a long life of rich experience. I did not want to go to Paris in place of Mr. White, but I did want to see it a rule of the organization to use expert knowledge for our work and not make our action even seem to be a matter of publicity or politics.

As early as November, 1946, I had written to the Secretary and sent copies to Spingarn, Wright and Toney:

> The N.A.A.C.P. has taken no stand nor laid down any program with regard to Africa. I have repeatedly urged this since my return from the Pan-African Congress. Individually I have done what I could but I have neither the help, funds, nor authority to accomplish much.
>
> If we are to enter into conferences with regard to Trusteeships or other problems we should be prepared with a policy and clear statement of our position. As an organization we have nothing of the sort. I asked two years ago to have authority to collect and publish the various demands of Africans for freedom and autonomy. Permission was never given me. Such a series of documents now would be of invaluable use before the Assembly of the United Nations.

I received neither acknowledgement nor even information as to whether my request ever reached the Board.

Mr. White was authorized first to make this trip not by the Board of Directors but by the Committee on Administration. I do not know who was present or how they voted on this matter. But if Mr. White and his staff and two members of the Board of Directors voted for this, it was legal even if 46 members of the Board of Directors knew nothing of it and the hundreds of thousands of members of the NAACP never heard of it.

This general situation led to the final result on September 16, 1948. Mr. White informed me August 20, that:

> The Committee on Administrat on has recommended to the Board that I represant the NAACP at the U.N. General Assembly beginning on September 21st in Paris.
>
> I would be grateful ifyou would give me your recommendations of action on the issues which will arise there, particularly those dealing with human rights and Trusteeship.

I replied August 23:

"With regard to the United Nations General Assembly, I should make the following recommendations:

38-4-37

1. A demand that the Petition of Negroes in the United States on the denial of political and civil rights be placed on the agenda of the Assembly for discussion either for this session or the next.

2. I think we should demand that Eritrea and Somaliland be given to Ethiopia, possibly under the Trusteeship of the United Nations, with the distinct understanding that eventually they become a part of the Ehtiopian nation with full rights and privileges.

3. I have no suggestion with regard to the bill of Human Rights; there is nothing to be said against it, but as I have itimated before, general statements on rights are of no im portance to us today; what we want is specific application of universally recognized rights.

4. With regard to Trusteeship, I think we should ask for a radical revision of the provisions for Trusteeship, so that the colonial peoples or their representatives could be represented on the Council; and that there should be more direct and clear effort to emancipate the colonial peoples.

Mr. White immediately asked me to "attend the meeting of a small committee to discuss the position of the NAACP should take at the UN General Assembly." Meantime the announcement came that Mr. White had been named as Consultant to represent the NAACP with the United States Delegation.

I prepared the following statement in the form of a petition to the Board of Directors. It was not confidential. No action of the Board was possible because Mr. White was sailing before the meeting of the Board and before the Board could act on giving him permission for the trip. I said in my petition, addressed to the Secretary and the Board:

The Secretary has asked me to give him a memorandum on matters which are likely to come up at the Paris meeting of the United Nations this month, and in which we should be interested. I regret to say that I am unable to comply with this request and I wish to state the reasons why.

According to the understanding by which I joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1944, my fields of reasearch were left indeterminate

and largely in accordance with my desires, subject to the directives of the Board of Directors. But there was a fairly clear understanding that problems of the Darker Races outside the United States and particularly in Africa would engage most of my time. For that reason I have attended the Pan African Congress in England; prepared a petition to the United Nations on our status; written two books on democracy for colored peoples and the relation of Africa to the world. Also, at the request of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY I have prepard a statement on present conditions in Africa, which the editors are now considering for possible publication.

38-4-38

With regard to these matters I have reported to he Board of Directors from time to time. Whether my suggestions have reached the Board, and what action it has taken I seldom know, since the Secretary does not send me copies of the agenda of the Board meetings nor minutes of the actions of the Board.

Therefore, I have been proceeding practically without directives from the Board and without any clear idea of its attitude with regard to what might be called the Foreign Policy of this Association. In the past, for the most part, this lack was unimportant and our action limited. Today, however, the situation has changed drastically, and just as the United States has become international in its action, so the NAACP is called upon to take a stand concerning Africa, Asia, the islands of the Pacific and Caribbean, not to mention the colonial problem of all colored and oppressed peoples. We ought to have investigation, consultation, and a plan of action. So far as I know we have had nothing of the sort. Certainly I have not been called into consultation, nor have I been commissioned to investigate or propose a policy.

The Secretary announces now that in the name of the NAACP he has accepted, at the hands of the Truman administration, appointment as Consultant to the United States Delegation to the United Nations, for the Paris meeting of the General Assembly. The United States Delegation to the United Nations has expressed clearly its attitude toward matters in which the NAACP is interested; it has refused to bring the curtailment of our civil rights to the attention of the General Assembly or the United Nations; it has refused willingly to allow any other nation to bring this matter up; if any should, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has declard that she would probably resign from the United States Delegation. In the Trusteeship Council the United States has sided with the imperial powers; it has sided with Italy in taking all but an unimportant part of Eritrea from Ethiopia; it has opposed the best interests of India, the only nation whch has defended Africa before the Assembly; it has not defended Indonesia, and is clearly straddling on Israel.

If we accept a consultantship in this delegat on without a clear, open, public declaration by the Board of our posit on on the Truman foreign policy, our very acceptance ties us in with the react onary, war-mongering colonial imperialism of the present administration. It is certain t at no influence applied in Paris is going to have the slightest influence on our delegation. Their minds are made up and their policy set. The only change that can be made is in Washington and in the United States.

I do not know the attitude of the Board of Directors of the NAACP on these matters, nor so far as I know, does anyone else. But I insist that here if anywhere, in a democratic organizat on seeking the welfare of the millions of colored people the world over is the placefor careful knowledge of all the facts and thoughtful consideration as to just what our plans and purposes are in this crisis of the world.

If, on the contrary, we are to be loaded on the Truman bandwagon, with no chance for opinion or consultation, we are headed for a tragic mistake.

Our international policy concerning Africa, Asia, Indonesia, and Israel is not only being determined without consultat on or investigation, but even discussion of these matters here in public have in my case been met by five threats and warnings from the officials of the NAACP not to engage in "political activity." My request for clarification of what "plotical activity" consists has never been answered. On the other hand, the oplitical activity of various members of this association has been widley known.

I thoroughly agree that no official of this organization, salaried or unsalaried, should commit the organization as such to any one political party. But I do insist that this rule should apply to all officials and not to a few; and I also insist that it is ~~is~~ not only the right but the bounden duty of every official and member of the NAACP as an American citizen to investigate, interrogate, vote, and defend his vote in every election and I deny the right of any official to tie this organization to the foreign policy of the present administration as long as it stands against public discussion of our civil rights, for the despoiling of Ethiopia, for the delaying of recognition to Israel, and in general, against the interests of colonial peoples.

For these reasons I am not attending the committee meeting called by the Secretary for today, Tuesday, September 7, 1948. And I am insisting that:

1. Hereafter I receive the agenda for the meetings of the Board of Directors and the minutes of their meetings.

2. There be put before the Board of Directors at their next meeting a proposal for steps leading to a declared foreign policy for this Association.

38-4-39

I sent copies of this statement to the Secretary, each member of the Board of Directors, and to each member of the office staff at 20 W. 40th Street. I did not send any copy to any newspaper, but as I afterward told the Board, I can be held responsible for any newspaper publicity since a statement sent to 75 persons could easily fall into reporter hands. Moreover, as I also told the Board, if any newspaper had asked me for a copy I would have given it to them.

If there had been no publicity for this petition, the Board undoubtedly would have paid no more attention to it than to any of my other complaints. If after receiving no reply, I had then publicized, I could have been dismissed for revealing confidential business of the organization without permission.

The Answer of the Board was as Follows:

MOTHIN PASSED BY THE NAACP BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT THE REGULAR MEETING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1948

That in view of Dr. DuBois' written refusal to cooperate with the NAACP executive staff of which he is a member in preparation for representation at the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly of the U.N. , in view of his distribution of his memorandum of September 7, addressed to this Board, before its consideration by this Board and in view of Dr. DuBois' expressed willingness that the memorandum in question be made public before its consideration by this Board, it is the conclusion of this Board that it will not be in the best interest of the Association to continue the employment of Dr. DuBois as a staff member beyond the term of his present contract; that formal notice of this decision be transmitted to Dr. DuBois/

The situation now passes beyond my interests and becomes the problem of saving the NAACP. This is a great and worthy organization and has accomplished much for Negroes and for the country. But at present its organization, its concentration of authority, its lack of plan suited to a new era, will ruin its usefulness unless at once, we earnestly begin deep and far-reaching reform. This effort has nothing to do with personalities: it is the pressing duty of saving a great organization.

38-4-40

W. E. B. Du Bois around 1949

Sent Daily Worker

MY RELATIONS WITH THE NAACP

1909 - I attended the New York Conference preliminary to the NAACP

1910 - I became Director of Publications and Research, and Editor of THE CRISIS. I was one of the incorporators of the organization and member of the Board of Directors from 1910 to 1934.

1934 - I resigned from all connection with the organization, at my own initiative and against the reiterated wishes of the officials and Board. My main reason was that THE CRISIS had ceased to be self-supporting and I had an attractive offer to teach and write at Atlanta University.

1944 - I was retired from my chair at Atlanta in the Spring of 1944. I had no thought of returning to the NAACP and made no application nor suggestion to anyone. In May, Mr. White invited me to re-join the organization as Secretary of a committee to prepare material for the expected peace conference. I did not answer this invitation until both Arthur Spingarn, President of the Association and Louis Wright, Chairman of the Board, both old friends, strongly urged me to accept. They even approached my nearest friends and induced Dr. Walter Beekman to promise to go to Atlanta and persuade me in case I decided not to accept. They assured me that both the Secretary and the Board wished me to re-join the Association; that I would have a chance to work freely in fields in which I was interested.

On June 23, I wrote Messrs. White, Spingarn and Wright and proposed a conference.

I said:

You will realize that any decision that I make now will have to be final for the rest of my working days. I have had four other offers of which two are with leading Negro Colleges and in many ways attractive. I have put final decision off in the case of these two institutions, but naturally, I cannot make them wait much longer. ...

On the other hand, the offer which I make would fit very well into any scheme for collecting authoritative data concerning the Negroes of Africa and persons of Negro descent elsewhere in the world.... But for this, I would have to have skilled clerical assistance; I must be situated where I can do my work without undue interruption and be free from financial worries. Finally I

26-3-350

would want to be assured that so long as I could do satisfactory work in this and cognate lines, I could continue to do it.

I came to New York, June 28 and conferred with Messrs Spingarn, Wright, Toney and White. We agreed as follows:

1. That beginning September 1, 1944, W. E. B. Du Bois, be invited to join the staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as Director of Special Research.

35-3-340

2. The main work of Mr. DuBois will be to collect facts and documents, and arrange statements, articles and booklets, concerning the peoples of Africa and their descendants, and concerning other colored races, so as gradually to form a body of knowledge and literature, designed to educate the world in matters of race and cultural relations.

3. ...

4. That the salary of Mr. DuBois be $5,000 annually, and that he shall continue in this work as long as his health permits and his services are, in the judgment of the Directors, of value to the Association.

5. That Mr. DuBois be allowed to appoint Miss Ellen Irene Diggs as Research Assistant, at a salary of $2,500 a year; that the Association furnish him two offices and a current expense account, not to exceed $100 a month. All other expenses for travel or publication would be left to the decision of the Executive Officers and the Board.

On July 14, the Secretary wrote me that "the Board of Directors unanimously and enthusiastically approved...your rejoining the Association."

I reported to the Association in September 1944. My work has been as follows.

My Work, 1944 to 1948

1944 - A trip to Haiti, at the invitation of the State Department of the U.S. and of the Haitian Government. Lectured to Teachers and the public. Wrote a chapter in "What the Negro Wants" (University of North Carolina Press, 1944); attended a conference in Washington on Dumbarton Oaks.

Outlined for the Board a detailed program of work for my department, including bibliographies, studies of Africa and colonies, plans for colonial uplift, a Pan-African Congress and "Efforts to tie up modern liberal thought and action with the emancipation of the colored peoples of the world."

1945 - Published "Color and Democracy." Harcourt, 143 pp. Wrote a chapter in the Schweitzer Memorial volume (An African Medical missionary). Held a Colonial Conference in New York, attended by representatives of 49 colonies and 10 organizations.

35-3-341

Attended the U.N.O. at San Francisco, as Associate Consultant; prepared three petitions and wrote 12 articles. Attended the Pan African Congress in England and presided; attended the first sessions of UNESCO and the World Youth Congress in London. Delivered 25 lectures during the year.

1946 - Published a revised edition of the Preparatory Volume of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro (Wilson, 217 pp.) Delivered 34 lectures. Attended a State Department conference at Washington. Published a pamphlet "Behold the Land", (on Southern Negro Youth). Published a book, THE WORLD AND AFRICA, (Viking Press, 276 pp.)

1947 - Delivered 40 lectures. Prepared and edited "An Appeal to the United Nations" Attended a Conference in Washington by the Department of State on Foreign Affairs.

1948 - (To September 15)
Delivered 32 lectures, Attended and presided at conferences on Near East, Greece, and China. Wrote six book reviews and several articles.

DIFFICULTIES IN CARRYING ON MY WORK

Office Space

I had been promised two private offices. They were not available when I arrived. When the Secretary went to the War Front, I was assigned his office and unpacked my books and files. When he returned unexpectedly in April I was practically without space for my work. I wrote the Secretary.

"Something must be done immediately about office space for my work. Mr. White's sudden return leaves my books in his office together with my dictaphone installation, my encyclopaedia, papers, clippings and part of my files. The small office in which Miss Diggs and I have been working must accomodate the clerk who has been helping with the Colonial Conference and must help with preparations for the Pan African Congress. A visitor coming in would scarcely have space to sit down. It is inconceivable for me to carry on my work under such handicaps until September. May I, therefore, ask for immediate action?"

Mr. White did nothing. I hired an outside office in July, but the Secretary withheld permission to move, and put his assistant in my old office. The Board at its annual meeting discussed the matter at length. Mr. White threatened to resign unless he was upheld. The Board, without giving me a hearing, condemned me as "exceeding my authority" and refused to pay my rent

and the cost of moving. We moved into a new building in November. There I was assigned a single small office, which I still occupy with two helpers, 2500 books, 7 file cases, three desks, etc.

35-3-342

The U.N.O. Meeting

On March, the Board of Directors voted that I should "represent the NAACP at the UNO meeting in San Francisco, as an observer." On April 9, the Secretary returned and the Board voted that "not only Dr. DuBois but the Association's Secretary also be present at the San Francisco Conference." The Department of State finally gave us the right to send a consultant and two associates. Mr. White took the position of Consultant and named me and Mrs. Bethune as associates.

That meant that I had responsibility beyond my power, because I was not invited to many meetings confined to consultants, where experience and expert knowledge of colonial questions was needed. I made no complaint and did my best.

INTIMATIONS OF DISSATISFACTION WITH MY WORK

Just before the annual meeting of 1945, when officials for the ensuing year are confirmed, I received a memorandum from the Secretary intimating that if I wished to continue my work there must be clearer understanding on certain points. He accused me of:

1. Interfering with the NAACP conduct of a case against "jim-crow" schools in Dayton, Ohio.
2. Appearing before the Foreign Affairs committee of the U. S. Senate to testify on the U.N. charter without notifying him.
3. Removing my office without his consent.
4. Opening my own mail instead of having it opened by clerks and distributed to departments according to subject.

I replied in part as follows:

1. "Persons in the Department of Education of Dayton quoted from my statement on segregation as made in my autobiography published in 1940. A member of the Dayton Branch wrote to ask me if I was correctly quoted. I replied with a statement of my general attitude but was careful to add that I was passing no judgment on the current controversy."

2. "The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States Senate invited me to testify on the proposed UNO Charter. They did not mention the NAACP, and in my first sentence I stated that my testimony represented my personal opinion and not that of any organization. Mr. White was also asked to testify and my appearance in no way hindered him from so doing."

3. I repeated the facts about office space.

35-3-343

4. "The Secretary asks me in view of my actions what attitude I proposed to take toward his decisions in the future. I wish to make my answer clear: I will in the future comply as I have complied in the past with any request or decision of the Secretary which I consider in reasonable accord with the understanding on which I consented to rejoin the staff of the NAACP. If, on the other hand, the action of the Secretary seems to me in clear contravention of this understanding I shall appeal from his decision to the Board of Directors.

5. "I will not permit anyone but myself to open my personal mail. No suggestion of such demand was made when I was consulted as to the conditions of my return. Had it been made I should have refused to assent. My mail is not personal in the narrow sense, but it has grown up from fifty years of life and covers my whole career of activity, research and writing. I shall be glad to turn over to the Secretary any correspondence that concerns him or the work of the Association. But I will not allow him or anyone else to open mail addressed personally to me."

6. "In view of this serious difference of opinion, I agree with the Secretary that it is time for a careful reconsideration of my position in the organization. During my incumbency of this office, I have strained every nerve to serve the Association to the best of my ability: I have refrained from interfering in any way with the policy of the Organization; whenever I have written or spoken I have made it clear that I was expressing my own opinions; I have lectured on subjects which lay within the scope of my department and my recognized fields of knowledge.

7. I have recognized from the start that in the case of one who for so long a time has expressed frankly and aggressively opinions on controversial subjects, there would inevitably arise the problem as to how far I could talk and write without compromising the NAACP. I have sought earnestly to avoid any such misunderstanding and yet to preserve, as in justice to myself I must, my freedom of expression."

FURTHER FRICTION

Office Furniture

Up to this time the Association had furnished me no office furniture, except a second-hand desk and two file cases. I had furnished two typewriters, four file cases and a reference library of 2500 volumes, which the staff was beginning to consult. I asked the Secretary for office furniture and shelving. He gave permission and suggested contractors. I put in steel shelves, two new desks, chairs and desk equipment. The Secretary complained at the type of shelving I

chose and especially at the cost of the office furniture. I offered to repay the Association for any cost of equipment which it thought excessive.

35-3-344

Anti-Lynching

In September, Paul Robeson asked me to endorse his "American Crusade to end Lynching." Mr. White wrote me that the Association had just formed the National Emergency Committee against Mob Violence, and that therefore I did wrong in signing the Robeson statement. I replied:

> "Your memorandum of September 19, was the first notice I have had of your new Anti-Lynching movement. My cooperation was evidently not needed. It was certainly not asked. If I had been notified, I would gladly have cooperated. On the other hand I have been fighting lynching for forty years, and I have a right to let the world know that I am still fighting."

The Petition to the United Nations

When the final draft of the Petition to the U.N. on the denial of rights to United States Negroes was finished, I sent a copy to the Secretary and asked him about formal presentation and publicity. He told me to take up the matter of publicity with Mr. Harrington, Director of Publicity. On October 11 I received a memorandum from Mr. White: he complained that the text of the petition had been released to 13 papers, while a large number of other influential periodicals had not received copies. I replied immediately that I had personally sent out no copies at all, but had put the matter in the hands of Mr. Harrington as he had directed, giving him at his request 23 copies for the press. Mr. Harrington was on vacation when he returned he explained that he had left with his clerk a complete list of papers to which copies were to be mailed. She began the mailing when Mr. White came in and stopped her work, explaining that some corrections must be made. For that reason 13 copies got into the mails while the others were not sent.

Printing of the Petition

The United Nations Petition was formally presented to the United Nations in October and the Board ordered it printed. I heard nothing further for a month. On November 14, the printer came to my office and we agreed on type of format. I waited until December 4, and called him. He said the proof had bee

in Mr. White's office for ten days. The galleys finally reached us December 5, were read, paged and returned to Mr White's office, December 8. The printer promised to complete the job not later than December 15. I checked his progress December 12, and was told that Mr. White had recalled the proofs in order to add 34 pages of additional material. I complained to Mr. White December 15: "How can the corrected manuscript be added to or be changed without consultation with or at least notification to the editor?" I added: "there are certain fundamental courtesies among co-workers that must be observed if cooperation is successful. Persons keep writing me about the printing of this document, and I am quite at sea. I have worked over a year over this manuscript, and is it now to be taken entirely out of my hands and added to and perhaps changed without my knowledge?"

35-3-345

In reply, Mr. White revealed that he had been negotiating for book publication by a firm and that as it needed more text for that purpose, he was proposing to write an introduction himself. I replied frankly, December 17:

> I strenuously and definitely object to any explanatory introduction being added to the printed petition. The Board voted for the printing of this petition as it now stands. I shall not consent to any addition to it.

Our petition was thus held up until January, so long that the President's Civil Rights report appeared, got wide circulation and comment and made our prior effort almost forgotten.

Political Activity

In March, 1948, I received from the Secretary a copy of a directive made by the Board in March, 1944, forbidding "employed executive officers of the NAACP from partisan activity in political campaigns " I was on lecture tour at the time but before I could answer, I received a second notice, registered with return receipt requested. I answered March 8:

> "I fully appreciate the necessity in an organization as large as ours, comprising such diverse points of view, of guarding against the possibility of having any officer or official presume to speak officially for the whole organization I have sought to avoid that in the past and will certainly do so in the future.

But I assume that the Board could not possibly have meant to forbid any individual, in his capacity as a private citizen, from casting his ballot as he pleased or of defending his convictions and candidates publicly. To do this would be seriously to interfere with that political freedom for which this organization has fought for nearly forty years."

35-3-346

Mr. White answered as follows, March 11:

> Your memorandum to the Board of Directors of March 8th, 1948 was carefully considered and discussed at the Board meeting of March 8th. At the conclusion of the discussion it was voted that the Board uphold its ruling of 1944 which was quoted in my memorandum sent at the instruction of the Committee on Administration of February 25, and that no exception be made to that ruling.

This of course did not answer my statement, since I had not asked for exception, but interpretation. I proceeded to act as I had indicated. I took no part in political activity in the narrow sense. But I did in private and in public lectures express my political views and my advocacy of the candidacy of Henry Wallace. In each such case I prefaced my statement by saying that I was not speaking officially for the NAACP. On July 29, Mr. White wrote me:

> An Associated Negro Press dispatch dated June 23rd quotes you as saying at the Jones Tabernacle in Philadelphia during the course of an address to the closing mass meeting of the membership drive, "Vote for Joseph Rainey for Congress and Henry Wallace for President."

I replied as follows:

> The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has forbidden political activity on the part of employees. It has not forbidden an employee to hold political views and to express them properly, as you are doing daily.
>
> At a mass meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the NAACP, which was not a political meeting, I spoke on What the Negro Wants in 1948--a lecture I have given four or five times during the 1947-48 session. At the close of the lecture said: "speaking as an individual and not in any way representing officially the NAACP, I hope you will vote for Wallace and Rainey."

I had given my name as sponsor to a movement to press the Civil Rights program in Washington. I received the following letter from Dr. Louis Wright, Chairman of the Board:

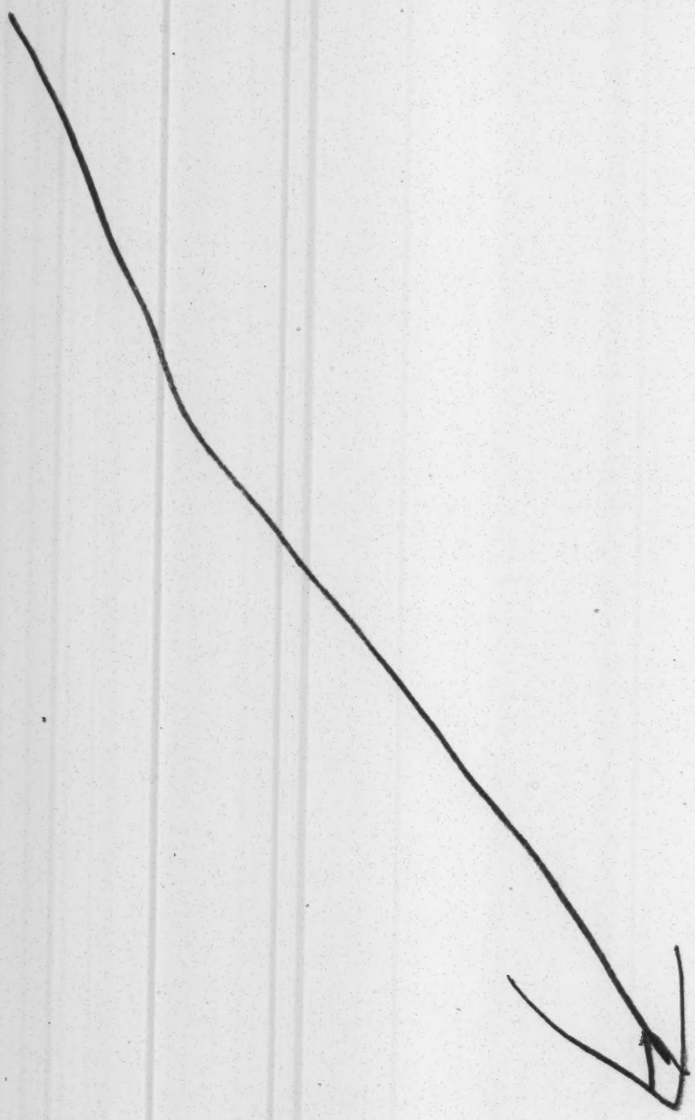
> "The Administrative Committee, On May 24, 1948, directed me to write you that as a paid Executive of the Association, it disapproved your being an initiating sponsor of the March on Washington Movement for Civil Rights on June 2."

35-3-347

I made no answer and so far as I know the Directors took no action. Meantime the activity of the Secretary in behalf of Truman was generally known, and the annual meeting of the Association in Kansas City was almost a Truman rally. I was not invited to be present.

The Organization of the NAACP

In all these and other cases, I several times sought interviews with Mr. Spingarn, and Dr. Wright, not only as the highest officials of the NAACP, but as personal friends, at whose urging I had re-joined the organization. I felt that they were in a sense my sponsors and referees. Each knew that without their urging, I would never have re-joined the NAACP. I felt freer to do this as I knew that they were in close and continuous touch with



35-3-348

the Secretary and thus in position to clear up misunderstandings and smooth difficulties. I gradually found that my appeals were embarassing to them, and they gave me to understand that my sole method of appeal was to the Secretary and the Board of Directors.

Appeal to the Board of Directors, or discussion with them was not easy. It was the unwritten rule of the organization that all approach to the Board should be through the Secretary and largely at his discretion. This leads to a consideration of the way in which the NAACP is organized.

The NAACP is controlled by a Board of Directors, a Committee on Administration and a Secretary. The Board, a body of forty-eight members is widely scattered over the country and their monthly meetings are usually attended by a dozen persons. These meetings are more or less perfunctory, consisting of the report of the Secretary and the recommendations of the Committee on Administration which are usually confirmed without debate. New business or details of old are usually referred to this Committee for examination and recommendation.

I ceased voluntarily to attend the purely formal Board meetings, but I did want to receive the minutes to which I surely had a right as a member of the executive staff and head of a department. I have not received them for a year in spite of repeated requests.

My requests to the Board to implement the work of my department received no attention: I asked to publish pamphlets of information on colonial affairs; I asked that the Pan-African Congress be followed up by small appropriations and various acts of cooperation; I embodied perhaps a dozen suggestions and requests but nearly all were ignored. I do not know that they ever reached the Board. If as in a few cases, I addressed letters to individual members of the Board, this was regarded as an inadmissable attempt to by-pass the authority of the Secretary.

The Committee on Administration consists of nine members of the Board of Directors and six members of the staff of the National Office. Thus the Secretary sits in this powerful body with six votes since the five members of the staff are vir-

35-3-349

tually his appointees. Moreover, while the staff members are usually present, the other members are more or less irregular, four or five of them usually attending. This means naturally that the Secretary is the strongest factor on this committee. Its meetings are closed, its minutes--if taken, are not available to the staff.

When Mr. White complained of my lack of cooperation and I replied that this was often due to my ignorance of what was going on, Messrs. Spingarn and Wright suggested that I become a member of the Committee on Administration. I had not asked this, because I had not come to the NAACP to make its policy. But of course I did not want to be entirely ignored on plans and policy in my own department. Nevertheless I was never asked to join or even meet with this committee.

The Secretary has large and continually increasing power. The staff is appointed on his recommendation and dismissed in the same way. He controls the collection of funds and therefore has large influence in expenditures including salaries. He is the sole medium of communication between the Board, the Branches and the membership.

The staff makes all its reports to him. He decides which of these suggestions shall reach the Committee on Administration and the Board. When I joined the organization in 1944, the departments made reports directly to the Board. For the last two years the Secretary makes one report, extracting such matters from the departmental reports as he sees fit.

Thus in general the NAACP has no broad forum of discussion, no overall plans of objectives and procedure and increasingly puts into the hands of its Executive Secretary, the control of the organization, its personnel and its actions, relying for general guidance on the form and procedure which the organization adopted a generation ago.

The power and responsibility thus thrust upon the Secretary is more than he should have, quite regardless of character, health or ability. The present form of organization resembles that of a business with one simple objective: Money; or it sometimes resembles a military division, with strict discipline and high secrecy. It is not an organization for social progress, depending on research, discussion, careful

historical and contemporary comparison and wide effort to measure human action, guide it and forecast the future.

35-3-350

Normally the procedure of the N.A.A.C.P. follows a set pattern: an outrage; telegrams; appeals to the Branches for money. Between outrages the Branches plead for a program, guidance lectures and specific work. If they attempt innovations, particularly if money is involved, they are called to task and sometimes suspended.

I have been given pretty clearly to understand that I am not expected to address branches and only once since my return have I been invited to an annual conference; even then I was asked to a morning business meeting and my name was not on the program.

The regimentation of thought and action goes so far that the Association finds it difficult to attract and keep men of broad education and independent thought. To keep one's job, conformity is necessary; hence, five publicity men in six years.

It is of course hard to organize, support and lead a body so large, so widely distributed and composed of so many persons, numbers of whom are necessarily inexperienced and unlettered, but the NAACP has gone too far in nullifying democracy in order to achieve efficiency. It is depriving the mass of more intelligent Negroes of valuable experience in self-government.

The Constitution of the NAACP has been purposely drawn so as to restrict power to narrow limits. The Annual Meeting while apparently the highest body of the organization has legally only advisory power and the decisions of a thousand members can be nullified by the Secretary and two directors in New York. The election of directors is so complicated and so controlled by the National office that changes in policy or personnel are very difficult to accomplish.

Because of this concentrated rule, the Association today has no carefully thought-out program, adapted to the vast changes of the last twenty-five years. Our chief work is court decisions fixing our status in law. This is of great importance and has been very successful. But it is not enough. Court decisions alone will not ensure our rights and progress. Our legal program must be geared into a larger, inclusive program to Negro Social Welfare. Nor is it sufficient to protest lynchings

and mob violence. We need a broad program of constructive effort for social progress. The Branches need a program of activity beyond protest and money raising. The Youth division needs instructive and real guidance to action and research and planning.

The final act in my work with the NAACP hinged on my belief in scientific research as the basis of social planning. I joined the Association in 1910, primarily for social research, following out beginnings at Atlanta. No money was ever available and my principal work became propaganda in writing and speaking. On my return to the Organization I find still no progress in research to furnish expert guidance for wider scientific planning of our course.

The office of the NAACP is not equipped for study or research. It has no library, except in the Legal Department. None of the standard books of reference, large dictionaries or atlases are available; it subscribes for none of the better journals of social research.

Outside the Legal Department, Mr. White is the sole official spokesman and expert authority. That procedure is neither wise nor effective. No one man can be expert on all phases of the race problems of the world. Nor can such knowledge be furnished in hasty memoranda. What I wanted was expert analysis of the complicated world situation; careful consideration by the Board and widely publicized statement of our stand and demands. Finally for the presentation of these demands in Paris we needed scholars and experts present with a carefully documented case to confront the peoples of the world. Instead of this, I was confronted with a decision already made without consultation with me whose department was concerned with Africa and colonies, and without consulting the Board of Directors. The Secretary secured his appointment as Consultant; the Committee on Administration gave him permission to go and the Board did not act until Mr. White had sailed.

35-3-352

My dilemma was great. Naturally, as an older man and as one connected with the founding of the original orientation of the NAACP, any difference I now have with the Executive can be lightly interpreted as an unjustifiable desire to replace Mr. White and increase my own authority. This is unfair and untrue. I only ask to bring to the Association the wisdom of a long life of rich experience. I did not and do not believe that anything can be accomplished at Paris with our present delegation to the U.N. If I had been asked I should have advised in this case, as I did when Mr. White proposed to go to Geneva last Fall, that such a trip would be useless. I did not want to go to Paris in place of Mr. White, but I did want to see it a rule of the organization to use expert knowledge for our work and not make our action even seem to be a matter of publicity or politics.

As early as November, 1946, I had written to the Secretary and sent copies to Spingarn, Wright and Toney:

> The N.A.A.C.P. has taken no stand nor laid down any program with regard to Africa. I have repeatedly urged this since my return but I have neither the help, funds, nor authority to accomplish much.
>
> If we are to enter into conference with regard to Trusteeships or other problems we should be prepared with a policy and clear statement of our position. As an organization we have nothing of the sort. I asked two years ago to have authority to collect and publish the various demands of Africa for freedom and autonomy. Permission was never given me. Such a series of documents now would be of invaluable use before the Assembly of the United Nations.

I have received neither acknowledgment nor even information as to whether my request ever reached the Board.

This general situation led to the final result on September 16, 1948. Mr. White informed me August 20, that:

> The Committee on Administration has recommended to the Board that I represent the NAACP at the U.N. General Assembly beginning on September 21st in Paris.
>
> I would be grateful if you would give me your recommendations of action on the issues which will arise there, particularly those dealing with human rights and trusteeship.

I replied August 23, with:

> "With regard to the United Nations General Assembly, I should make the following recommendations:

35-3-353

1. A demand that the Petition of Negroes in the United States on the denial of political and civil rights be placed on the agenda of the Assembly for discussion either for this session or the next.

2. I think we should demand that Eritrea and Somaliland be given to Ethiopia, possibly under the Trusteeship of the United Nations, with the distinct understanding that eventually they become a part of the Ethiopian nation with full rights and privileges.

3. I have no suggestion with regard to the bill of Human Rights; there is nothing to be said against it, but as I have intimated before, general statements on rights are of no importance to us today; what we want is specific application of universally recognized rights.

4. With regard to Trusteeship, I think we should ask for a radical revision of the visions for Trusteeship, so that the colonial peoples or their representatives could be represented on the Council; and that there should be more direct and clear effort to emancipate the colonial peoples.

Mr White immediately asked me to "attend a meeting of a small committee to discuss the position of the NAACP should take at the UN General Assembly."

I prepared a statement in the form of a petition to the Board of Directors. I know that no action of the Board was possible because Mr. White was sailing before the meeting of the Board.

I sent copies of this statement to the Secretary, each member of the Board of Directors, and to each member of the office staff at 20 West 40th Street. I did not send any copy to any newspaper.

The situation now passes beyond my personal interests and becomes the problem of saving the NAACP. This is a great and worthy organization and has accomplished much for Negroes and for the country. But at present its organization, its concentration of authority, its lack of democratic control and intolerance of difference of opinion; its lack of plan suited to a new era, will ruin its usefulness unless at once, we earnestly begin deep and far-reaching reform, to save a great organization.